Symposiums

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Two Giant Countries in Transformation: India and China under Globalization

The Aim of the Symposium

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Globalization is a phenomenon which has come to symbolize the modern world. This symposium intends to compare the socio-economic transformation of India and China, which are undergoing rapid growth under globalization. India and China are eminently large countries in population, potential market size and political influence to a peripheral area. Therefore it is necessary to examine the real conditions of a change with globalization and discuss their future directions. In addition, it is important that the two countries have common problems such as deregulation or national enterprise reform due to the planned economy system of socialism. Main focus is laid on industrialization by introducing foreign capital, structural changes in metropolitan cities experiencing rapid population growth, expansion of agricultural products market and socio-economic transformation in villages. Discussion based on the comparative viewpoints contributes to deepen the research results on the regional geography of the two giant countries.

Industrial Development and the Automobile Industry of India

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India has experienced a rapid growth in its manufacturing industry since the 1990s. One of the main reasons for this development was the implementation of an economic liberalization policy that accelerated a huge amount of foreign direct investment (FDI). Compared with China and ASEAN countries, whose industrial growth is deeply rooted in the export oriented sector owned by multinational companies, in India FDI concentrated on industries, such as automobile and electric, which are ori-

ented to a domestic market. This phenomenon related to India's economic protection policy to small-scale industries such as clothing and knitting with its weak geographical position in the international division of labor between developed nations and developing countries.

India's automobile industry is representative of its industrial development. India's automobile production in 2003 was 1.16 million vehicles, and compared to the 370,000 vehicles produced in 1993, in 10 years has more than tripled in size. Also, for Asia as well, India has joined Japan, Korea and China as a major manufacturer producing more than 1 million vehicles per year, taking the first step to becoming a major automobile nation.

Before the introduction of the liberalization policy we found five agglomerations of the automobile industry in India, namely Delhi, Mumbai (Bombay), Pune, Kolkata (Calcutta) and Chennai (Madras). After the 1980s, Delhi and Chennai boosted their position because of the inflow of FDI. Delhi capital region, especially Gurgaon and Noida, has gathered a lot of FDI by Japanese automobile companies. They established two car assembly factories as well as five motorcycle ones by 2000, and two more factories are under construction. These factories assembled 49% of Indian car production and 43% of its motorcycles in 2002, which made this region "India Detroit". On the other hand, Mumbai and Kolkata could not collect FDI, so that they decreased their position in the Indian automobile industry.

Industrial Development in China

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We can recognize two stages in China's industrialization. The first is the stage of rural industrialization in the 1980's. The growth of the town and village enterprises which performed

the leading role in the rural industrialization attracted attention as a symbol of China's reform and open-door policy or endogenous industrialization; those enterprises played a crucial role in leading industrial development in China. They had remarkably developed particularly in the Shanghai outskirts and the eastern coastal region south of Shanghai. They became a unique "development model". And an "experiment" of marketization based on such rural industrialization had a great influence on the future course of China's economy.

The second is the stage of industrialization through the management reform of large-sized state-owned enterprises and collective enterprises in the mid 1990's. Industrial enterprises had handled the negative inheritance of the planned economy until the beginning of 1990's, and they began to grow through corporatization by company reform and through joint management with foreign companies in this stage. In addition, the growth of private enterprises and the foreign-affiliated firms which received investments from overseas Chinese, Japan, Korea and Western countries is another characteristic of this stage. The old state-owned enterprises have been able to grow remarkably by rearranging, unification and reorganization of their affiliated enterprises, by joint management and technical cooperation with foreign companies, and by expansion in scale of medium and small-sized state-owned and collective enterprises by mergers and acquisitions.

Growth of Indian IT Industries as the Producer of Export Oriented Services in Indian Metropolises

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The purpose of this presentation is to report how Indian information technological industries have grown as producers of export oriented services and to consider the geographical implications.

Expanding export services from India have performed significant roles in the economy. In fact, share of services accounted for 32% in 2002 and 18% in 1996, in export of goods and services from India. In addition, balance of

trade in services has been in surplus since 2000 in contrast with trade in goods which has been continually in deficit. The major factors for expansion of export services from India are liberalization of economic policy by the Indian government and increasing demand for relatively skilled and lower wage workforces who are hived in Indian metropolises. English speaking developed countries, especially USA, are major customers for them. In other words, Indian metropolises, such as Delhi, Bangalore, and Mumbai, are the origin of export services from India to USA.

The germ of export of IT services from India, it is typically characterized by on-site services which necessarily required transnational migration of human beings. Afterward, off-shore services which can export services without migration are steadily increasing due to the progression of information and communication technologies and the presence of off-shore development centers of TNCs. Along with this change, Indian firms also compete and corroborate with TNCs in IT industries. Since the latter half of the 1990s, off-shore services are expanding not only software development but also the ITES-BPO sector such as call center and back-office operations. What is significant in geographical implications of trade in services is that Indian IT industries are growing in company with the changing mode of service export from with migration to without migration.

Expanding off-shore services brings physical impact to the outskirts of the Indian metropolises because the new mode of service export needs not only the presence of human resources but also the establishment IT firms in Indian metropolises. In fact, office parks and smart buildings are developing for TNCs and Indian IT firms and shopping malls and complexes are developing for new middle classes who are engaged in IT industries. Moreover, growth of employees in this mode brings new working and consuming styles for Indian young generation who are educated and English speaking.

Indian IT service industries which are oriented to export have affected the urban structure of Indian metropolises. It can be considered that these geographical implications are articulating the process of metropolises and

globalization of the economy in India.

The Status of Information Technology Industries in China: Innovation versus Globalization

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The study reports the recent rapid development of China's information industry in terms of output, turnover, added values, and its contribution to the export sector. So far foreign direct investment has come in for low labor costs, now they are oriented to domestic market access, to industrial cluster, and to local expert manpower. It also points out that China places focus on innovation development in IT and attracts R&D manpower to return to their homeland.

The foreign direct investment on IT industries has played an important role in China's early information technological development. These FDI are mainly from Taiwan, Japan, and US, and they have helped create and develop industrial clusters in Dongguan of Zhu River Delta area, and some cities in the Lower Yangtze Delta area.

Government policies are aimed to develop hardware, software and content of IT industries. In late 1986, the Beijing Experiment Zone Project at Zhongguanchun has allowed new IT firms to establish and operate with tax incentives and municipal government support. Then the development fever spread to other provinces and caused some kind of real estate development boom across the country. Recently the high-tech policy offers Chinese science and engineering people who have obtained Ph.D. abroad to return to their homeland and set up their own business by providing them venture capital and management support. Beijing and Shanghai, also have a flexible policy to welcome IT and technical engineers to immigrate there from other parts of the country.

A lot of China's IT enterprises have entered into joint-venture with global IT partners. China's enterprises utilize their existing domestic marketing channels and network in marketing the latter's goods and services. A number of global IT firms, realizing the potential of the China market and the low cost of expert man-

power resources, have set up local R&D laboratories, or established links with esteemed Chinese universities, to develop new IT products, or to train local graduate students to get familiar with their line of product or system.

Lastly, the study focuses on China's mobile communications industry and points out its innovation development in terms of the new mode such as TD-SCDMA and other IT devices. With the competitive prices and cost-performance of its products, China has succeeded in winning IT infrastructure projects in Latin America and other developing nations, and is ready to export her products and gain a further role in the communications industry in the Asia-Pacific region.

Urban Development in India

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There many mega-cities in India, and their number increases rapidly. Especially the growth of Delhi metropolis is remarkable. As the result of a great deal of in-migration from surrounding regions and other urban areas, Delhi is overpopulated and many parts of Delhi have become slums. In order to control urban development in Delhi, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) was established in 1955. It published "The Master Plan for Delhi" in 1957 and controls every development of Delhi. DDA planned to disperse population and industries in Delhi to 6 DMA (Delhi Metropolitan Area) towns. But it was difficult for only DDA to control urban development in Delhi. That's why NCRPB (National Capital Region Planning Board) was established in 1985 and started to plan Delhi metropolitan area including its vast surrounding regions.

Noida and Gurgaon are two of fastest developing cities in India, but each city is developing in different ways. In most Indian cities, urban development is entrusted to each state development authority or housing board. Noida is developed only by the public sector: NOIDA (New Okhla Industrial Development Authority). But in Gurgaon, HUDA entrusts and controls some private companies in urban development by giving development licenses, as an agency of urban development. Consequently, urban de-

velopment in Gurgaon succeeded in its speed and scale.

Gurgaon is located in a southern suburb of Delhi metropolitan region. The urban development of Gurgaon is caused by unique way of "Haryana style", which means that Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA) uses private developers companies. This paper aims to report the system of urban development in Gurgaon and clarify the nature of suburban life.

However, some problems have occurred recently. Because each construction of infrastructure is spread across separate companies, total investment is inefficient and the disparity of development is widened. Nevertheless the government has decided to plan a socially mixed society, as housing in Gurgaon are supplied for middle or upper income classes. The residents in housing estates are carriage trade.

After economic liberalization in 1991, many households reached affluence and wanted to live in a rich suburb. But it is difficult to own a house in Delhi, because there are strict restrictions on development. Because of this, many households move out of Delhi and choose Gurgaon. Thus, segregation in the metropolitan region becomes clear.

Development of a Large City in China: The Agglomeration of Higher Functions in Shanghai

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Owing to the attractions of low production costs and a huge consumer market, the production function of multinational corporations has agglomerated in China's coastal areas in a time of economic reform and a policy of open trade. In recent years, however, higher functions, such as management and administration or research and development functions have agglomerated within large cities, including Shanghai. At the same time, high-grade residential facilities have been constructed rapidly. This presentation focuses on the trend of urban space reconstruction along with the agglomeration of higher functions.

Although some redevelopment projects in the Puxi district of Shanghai started in the mid-1980s, the large-scale development of Pudong

district was launched in 1990, simultaneously with the influx of foreign capital into the city. Today the high-rise office buildings in Lujiazui Finance and Trade Zone attract the management and administration functions of domestic and foreign big businesses. Many plants of foreign enterprises are located in Waigaoqiao Free Trade Zone and Jinqiao Export Processing Zone, and many institutes and laboratories are clustered in Zhangjiang High-Tech Park and Caohejing High-Tech Park.

Those who are engaged in the higher functions with high pay have formed a new class of society in Shanghai. The growing wealthy class promotes the development of high-grade housing, including both detached houses and condominiums. Nowadays newly established enterprises do not provide housing for their staff, which is a shift from the way housing was provided by work units under a planned economy. Each development zone or park has made plans to construct exclusive high-grade residential areas near the business and service areas; nevertheless, the luxurious mansions in the areas are occupied by only a small number of persons in extremely high income brackets, including the representatives of foreign enterprises. On the other hand, housing construction is booming now in Shanghai as a whole. High-grade residential estates tend to be built in the northeast and southwest sectors of the city.

With the goal of being superior to other cities in global competition, Shanghai has reorganized its own spatial structure aggressively. While it has constructed several development zones and parks that agglomerate the higher functions, the city has also provided high-grade residential facilities to gather and settle qualified personnel who are engaged in the higher functions. Questions about spatial segregation by social classes and commuting flows in the city remain to be solved.

Agricultural Supply Systems of China and India: Global Commodity Chain and Domestic Commodity Chain

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India and China have achieved strong economic growth under globalization owing to

their strong work force and their large economic gaps with developed countries. In parallel with this growth, their domestic economic gaps have widened rapidly. The aim of this study was to clarify the latest changes in their fresh vegetable supply systems and to consider their regional economic gaps using a Commodity Chain Approach.

The domestic fresh vegetable supply systems in India and China transformed from local scale systems to national scale systems during the 1990s, as the demand in metropolitan cities of both countries grew. The change was also influenced by information disclosure and fair dealing realized by the construction of an information network for trading agricultural products in India and by reforms in the wholesale market in China.

These changes are clearly connected to globalization because the transformation of the supply system is a response to the growth of cities fed by globalization. We therefore discuss the latest changes of India's and China's supply systems in the context of globalization. Their domestic supply systems have similarities with global supply systems by which India's and China's cheaper labor costs have led to their commodities being exported worldwide. The Commodity Chain Approach can therefore be uniquely used to analyze these two large Asian countries.

Similarly to how the flow of commodities from India and China to developed countries brought about their considerable economic growth, vegetable flow from less-developed rural areas to fast-growing cities in both countries may be said to bring the chance of cash earnings. Furthermore, similarly to commodity flows considered as part of a buyer-driven chain in which producers are in a weak position from the view of globalization, a buyer-driven chain and producers' weak position can be seen in the domestic supply systems of both countries. The Commodity Chain Approach, which has been used to obtain a wealth of data on agricultural trade between the USA and South America and between Europe and Africa, is considered to be useful for studying India's and China's domestic economic gaps. This approach can provide an effective framework for

their domestic food supply systems. At the same time knowledge and information of producers and consumers can be regarded as the key that influences the commodity chain driven by the buyers in same way as discussed in the global scale studies.

China's Restructuring of Agriculture in Line with Global Trends: Views on Food Production Problems

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The term "structural adjustment" is commonly referred as the reorganization of the industrial structure to correspond with economic globalization, however, it is more complex since should be understood as a historical concept.

China experienced a fast economic development during the last 20 years since the reformation, and its affiliation to the WTO was achieved on December 2001. This fact implies the reorganization of the agricultural sector to ensure food self sufficiency. Its sensibility is maximum on open markets. The process of the structural adjustment for food production is analyzed, and the main data used are statistics at national level provided by the government.

Food production in China (mainly rice, wheat, corn, soybean, and tubers) evolved favorably during the process of the economic reform (1978–1999). Although the volume of food production was about 300 million tons in 1978, after six years it reached 400 million ton, with a sustained growth thereafter, becoming 500 million tons between 1996 and 1999. The fundamental factor was the achievements in agricultural technology, especially the widespread use of agro chemicals. Two other reasons are.

- 1) The change of system of agricultural management from collective farming to individual/family farming by the rural reformation during 1980–1985.
- 2) The changes in main regions of food production from the South to the North of China, under the urbanization after 1985, commercialization, and the changes in the food consumption sector (increase of meat consumption).

The increase in food production has been supported by the restructuring of the management

system (privatization) and of the food producing regions (regional differentiation).

Since 1999–2000 year China's food production decreased both in volume and the planted area. Farmers intend to produce more profitable crops and to find job in the urban areas because of the widening economic gap between the cities and the rural areas. In order to maintain the food production levels under those conditions, it is important to increase the productivity of labor. However, Chinese farmhouses still are overpopulated, the scale of management is small, and the improvement of land infrastructure goes slowly. The affiliation of China to the WTO probably will lead the government to enforce a path of full control of the production structure or pave the path for imports.

From Indian Village to the Globe-Deterritorialization and Reterritorialization

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The changes in the Indian rural village after economic liberalization are regarded as part of the reorganization of space due to globalization. The compression of time and space proceeds increasingly under globalization due to the development of means of transportation and information technology. As a result, local matters tend to be disembedded from the local context, and this process is called "Deterritorialization". This process causes dynamics to standardize local matters.

To cope with this dynamic, however, local matters tend to be embedded again in the local context and this process is called "Reterritorialization". Globalization is a process where both "Deterritorialization" and "Reterritorialization" exist at the same time and in the same space. The process of "Deterritorialization" and "Reterritorialization" in Indian rural space is analyzed from the interaction among socio-groups and cognitive maps.

The results are as follows;

1) The Indian tradition of *Parda* (the social custom which hides a woman from man's eye except for the family) is reproduced in the rural village especially by the class of landowner who maintains traditional knowledge, even

though it is gradually liberated in the city by the new middle class.

2) Cast (jati) system works as a device of the reproduction of the social classes changing its meanings from the size of the agricultural land as a means of production to the height of the educational level.

3) Globalization gradually strips off the various local meanings (which are embedded in the Indian rural local culture) of "place" and set an economically value-laden meaning. But at the same time and the same space, this process itself is embedded again in the Indian rural local culture. The Indian rural space under globalization is influenced by the former and the latter (called "Deterritorialization" and "Reterritorialization").

Three Continuous Changes in Rural China and their Diversity

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This presentation seeks to reveal the spatial character of rural change in China for a quarter of a century. In the Reform and Open Policy adopted in 1978, the Chinese government switched its basic attitude to development gradually from socialist equality to market mechanism. In the drastic change which occurred across the whole of China, rural areas also have never been exempt from change. The rural change will be derided for three stages succeedingly. First stage is symbolised by the introduction of a responsibility system for agriculture, the second is by the development of rural enterprise, and the third is by the increase of labor migration. Each stage has its own spatial context, but is more or less connected with globalization.

Nation state has been constructed through socialist development in China, so spatiality in national context is observed clearly in the rural change. But in the 1980's spatiality in local context became important for the development of agricultural production and rural enterprises, and in the 1990's that in global context played a new role in the market economy. The movement of rural labor force, which has dual directions of non-agricultural employment and leaving homeland, represents these spatial

shifts, and has been accelerated from a uniform footpace to a chaotic gallop. The change of spatiality doesn't always have only one direc-

tion, but shows regional variation and may be reversible.

Some Environmental Issues Caused by Large-scale Land Reclamation Projects

The Aim and the Discussion of the Symposium

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The land reclamation projects in Isahaya bay in Japan and Seomangum in Korea respectively have caused considerable controversy. In this symposium, we discussed the current situations of the two projects as well as some relevant issues, and discussed the roles and limitations of scientific data. Then we tried to compare the Japanese environmental movement with the Korean, focusing on both social and natural scientific perspectives. Based on these comparisons, we discussed how researchers should be concerned with environmental issues regardless of differences between human and natural geographers.

Following the organizer's introductory remarks, Ito and Hirai raised questions concerning scientific data in the controversy on environmental issues and the role of scientists. Then Asano and Matsuda reported about the impacts on Ariake Bay of the Isahaya Bay Tideland Reclamation Project. Matsuda had joined the government committee concerning the problem as an oceanographer. He was one of guest speakers in this symposium and reported the experiences of the committee activities. Next, Kim and Hong reported the Seomangum problems. Kim showed the differences between Japanese environmental issues and Korean ones. Hong argued as to what was Seomangum problem. Hong, a guest speaker, is an active sociologist having taken part in various social movements. Following the five reports, three commentators offered their opinions. From the floor various opinions and questions were given actively. It became clear that geographers should give more attention to environmental issues, not only with scientific data but also

through participation in environmental movements.

Various Positions of Researchers in the Argument about Environmental Issues

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Researcher's role to resolve environmental issues is extremely important in the present day. Especially in the cases in which public sectors cause environmental problems, researcher's thinking and participation play a key role to resolve problems. Research work basically belongs to the researcher, but academic disciplines exist in society. Thus, if academic disciplines are requested to build up the relationship with society's interest, research and practice to resolve issues are a very important field that academic disciplines cannot bypass. In human geography, progressive studies to resolve problems are more in demand than before.

Researchers have various circuits having relation to social issues, for example, as research themes, practice and as members of deliberative assemblies of government agencies. Numbers of researchers who participate in deliberative assemblies by government agencies are more than we estimate, but this relationship with social issues has a weakness without critical viewpoint. Thus, we need to develop research themes and practices more than the present situation.

When researchers attempt to resolve environmental issues, they confront some questions. For example, I have tried to stop the Nagara river barrage construction and Tokuyama dam construction, handing a paper to local and national governments. On the other hand, there are many scholars who drive forward dam and barrage construction. Why are my opinion and