The purpose of the article is to examine the developmental policies of India and Taiwan and their impact on the potential areas of economic cooperation, which could have been explored by India and Taiwan since their independence. The study will also highlight the economic and political factors that have contributed to the differences in developmental approaches.

**Introduction**

**Key words**: Economic development, India, Taiwan, economic liberalization, export markets in the West.

India and Taiwan are both countries that have experienced rapid economic growth in recent years. Despite their differences, both countries have adopted policies that have led to significant economic development. The purpose of this study is to examine the experiences of developmental policies adopted by India and Taiwan and their impact on the potential areas of economic cooperation. The study will also highlight the economic and political factors that have contributed to the differences in developmental approaches.

**Abstract**

India and Taiwan: Experiences of Developmental State in

Kailm Siddiqui
Experiences of Developmental State in India and Taiwan

Between 1980 and 1996, India and Taiwan underook different economic policies. The economic policies pursued in India were oriented towards state intervention and planning, whereas in Taiwan, economic policies were more market-oriented.

Despite these differences, both India and Taiwan experienced significant economic growth during this period. In India, the East-West divide was evident, with the East growing faster than the West. Taiwan, on the other hand, had a more unified economic growth pattern.

Excerpts from the article: "The economic policies pursued in India were oriented towards state intervention and planning, whereas in Taiwan, economic policies were more market-oriented. Despite these differences, both India and Taiwan experienced significant economic growth during this period. In India, the East-West divide was evident, with the East growing faster than the West. Taiwan, on the other hand, had a more unified economic growth pattern."
Economic Policies in India

The Indian economy, with a population of over a billion people, is one of the largest in the world. The Indian government has been making efforts to diversify its economy and improve its living standards. In recent years, the government has implemented several policies aimed at boosting economic growth and reducing poverty. Some of these policies include:

- **Agriculture**: The government has been focusing on improving agricultural productivity through schemes like the National Agriculture Development Programme (NAP) and the National Food Security Mission (NFMS).
- **Manufacturing**: The government has been encouraging private investment in the manufacturing sector through schemes like the National Manufacturing Mission (NMM) and the National Policy on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (NSM).
- **Technology**: The government has been promoting technology through schemes like the National Knowledge Commission (NKC) and the National Innovation Council (NIC).
- **Infrastructure**: The government has been investing heavily in infrastructure development through schemes like the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM).

These policies have helped to reduce poverty and improve living standards, but there is still a long way to go. The government needs to continue to focus on economic growth and development to ensure a prosperous future for all Indians.
Moreover, India has made a remarkable economic progress this year, with the GDP growth rate reaching 7.5% in the first quarter of the fiscal year. This growth is driven by the manufacturing sector, which has shown significant improvement.

The Indian economy has been growing steadily over the past few years, with the GDP growing at an annual rate of around 7%. This growth has been driven by a range of factors, including increased government spending, improved infrastructure, and a boost from the services sector.

Despite this growth, there are still challenges to address. The country needs to focus on creating more jobs and improving the business environment to attract foreign investment. Additionally, there is a need to address income inequality and ensure that growth benefits all segments of society.

In conclusion, while India has made significant progress in terms of economic growth, there is still work to be done to ensure that this growth is inclusive and benefits all. The government needs to continue to prioritize infrastructure development, improve the business environment, and address income inequality to ensure sustainable growth.
Experiences of Developmental State in India and Taiwan

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 Corona has caused a sharp decline in the GDP of India. The Indian economy is heavily dependent on services which have been negatively impacted by the lockdown. The government has announced various measures to support the economy, including fiscal stimulus and monetary policy actions. These initiatives aim to mitigate the economic impact of the pandemic and to ensure a smooth recovery.

India’s GDP growth is expected to be negative in the current fiscal year, with estimates ranging from -10% to -15%. This is the first time in more than two decades that India has experienced a contraction in GDP. The impact is particularly severe in the services sector, which contributes about 75% of the GDP.

However, there are signs of recovery, with some sectors showing resilience. The manufacturing sector has shown some signs of improvement, and the government has announced various measures to support this sector. The agriculture sector has also been performing well, with increased demand for agricultural products.

The pandemic has also highlighted the importance of health and education, with increased investments in these sectors to address the increased demand. The government has announced various initiatives to improve the healthcare system, including increased spending on healthcare infrastructure and increased access to medical supplies.

In conclusion, while the pandemic has caused significant economic challenges, India has demonstrated resilience and is taking proactive measures to support recovery. The country is well positioned to emerge stronger from the current crisis, provided that effective policies are implemented to address the challenges and seize the opportunities presented by the current situation.

References:
Economic Policies in Taiwan

The economic policies implemented in Taiwan have contributed significantly to the country's economic growth. The government has placed a strong emphasis on education, innovation, and infrastructure development, which has led to a robust and diversified economy. Taiwan has also implemented policies to attract foreign investments and promote exports, leading to increased trade and foreign exchange earnings. The government's focus on technology and science has fostered a strong tech industry, making Taiwan a global leader in semiconductors, telecommunications, and other high-tech sectors. Additionally, the maintenance of stable political conditions has contributed to the country's economic prosperity.
The Indian Journal

December 2013

Volume 16

Since growing nations can only grow if they develop their industries and adopt modernization strategies, the government is focusing on transforming the Indian economy into a high-end manufacturing hub. The government has been taking several steps to encourage and facilitate the growth of industries. These steps include providing tax holidays, infrastructure improvement, and other incentives to attract foreign investments.

In 2009-10, the Indian economy showed signs of recovery after the global financial crisis. The government's efforts to promote economic growth and diversification paid off. The economic growth rate increased to 7.5% in 2010-11, and this growth was supported by a significant increase in FDI inflows.

The government has been implementing various policies to boost the manufacturing sector. The Make in India initiative is one such example. It aims to attract foreign investments and promote local manufacturing. The government has also been investing heavily in infrastructure development, which is crucial for the growth of industries.

Despite the government's efforts, the Indian economy still faces several challenges. These include lack of infrastructure, inadequate skilled labor, and weak institutional frameworks. To overcome these challenges, the government is working on various initiatives, such as skill development programs and investment promotion policies.

The government is also focusing on developing the agriculture sector. The country is planning to increase the productivity of farms and promote organic farming. The government is working on various initiatives to support small and medium enterprises, including providing financial aid and other incentives.

In conclusion, the Indian economy is on a path of recovery and growth. The government's efforts to promote economic growth and diversification are paying off. To sustain this growth, the government needs to continue implementing policies that attract foreign investments and promote local manufacturing.
The government's commitment to education is profound and impactful. The education sector is integral to Taiwan's economic transformation. The country has made significant progress in this area, with a focus on improving education quality and accessibility.

In recent years, Taiwan has made substantial investments in education. The government has increased spending on education, leading to improvements in student performance and educational outcomes. Taiwan's education system has been recognized for its innovative approaches and success in preparing students for success in higher education and the workforce.

However, challenges remain. Taiwan faces issues related to teacher shortages, infrastructure, and uneven access to quality education. The government is working to address these challenges through various initiatives, including increasing teacher salaries and improving educational facilities.

The government's commitment to education is reflected in its policies and programs. Taiwan has made significant strides in improving education outcomes, particularly in mathematics and science. The country's success in international assessments, such as the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), is a testament to its commitment to education.

In conclusion, Taiwan's education system is dynamic and responsive to the needs of its students. The government's commitment to education is evident in its continued investiS. The country continues to strive for excellence in education, ensuring that every student has the opportunity to reach their full potential. Taiwan's education system remains a model for other nations to follow, demonstrating the importance of investing in education for a brighter future. 
Experiences of Developmental State in India and Taiwan

THINK INDIA ONWARD

The term developmental state refers to governments that pursue policies to promote industrialization and economic growth. In India and Taiwan, these states have been particularly successful in fostering economic development. India's developmental state was evident in the 1950s and 1960s, while Taiwan's model was more pronounced in the 1970s and 1980s.

In India, the government played a significant role in promoting economic development through various policies. The country benefited from its large domestic market, which provided a significant source of demand for goods and services. The government also provided incentives for foreign investment and encouraged the establishment of manufacturing industries.

Taiwan's developmental state was characterized by its focus on technology and innovation. The government invested heavily in research and development and provided support for entrepreneurs. This approach helped Taiwan become a global leader in industries such as electronics and information technology.

The success of both countries' developmental states was due to a combination of factors, including government policies, a skilled workforce, and a focus on specific industries. However, their approaches differed, with India relying more on industrial policies and Taiwan focusing on technological innovation.

Overall, the experiences of India and Taiwan provide valuable lessons for policymakers worldwide. The development of the concept of the developmental state has had a significant impact on the economic policies of many countries, especially in East Asia.
Policy Implications

Given the number of government interventions and open regulatory environment, Taiwan's strength in semi-conductor industry could be replicated in other regions that lack the same advantages. The government should consider the following:

1. Provide policies and incentives to attract foreign direct investment in the semi-conductor industry.
2. Foster collaboration between universities and industries to develop research and development capabilities.
3. Encourage investments in infrastructure to support the industry's needs.
4. Enhance trade relations and partnerships with other countries to expand market access.

These measures could help regions lacking significant advantages in technology to emulate Taiwan's success in the semi-conductor industry.
education and vocational training. Soon after independence, the government started implementing major expansions of education sector. Although progress was slow at first, it gradually picked up as the economy expanded. Today, Taiwan has one of the highest literacy rates in the world.

**Conclusion**

Tzu-chun (2009), who has written extensively on the Taiwanese education system, notes that the high level of education in Taiwan is a result of the government's commitment to education. The government has invested heavily in the education system, providing free education for all students. This has led to a highly educated workforce, which has been a key factor in Taiwan's economic success.

Moreover, the government has implemented policies to ensure that education is accessible to all, regardless of socioeconomic status. This has led to a more equitable distribution of educational opportunities, with a greater number of students from low-income backgrounds able to attend university.

In summary, Taiwan's success in education is due to the government's commitment to education and the provision of free education for all. This has led to a highly educated workforce and a more equitable distribution of educational opportunities. The government's policies have been effective in ensuring that education is accessible to all, regardless of socioeconomic status.

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**References**


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Experience of Developmental State, India and Taiwan


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Conclusions

Economists have argued that economic growth is the result of increased productivity, which in turn depends on factors such as capital accumulation, technological innovation, and human capital. These factors are influenced by policy decisions, investment in infrastructure, and the availability of skilled labor. Economic growth is also driven by external factors such as the global economy, trade policies, and international trade agreements.

In conclusion, the Think Asia Journal offers a valuable resource for understanding the economic landscape of Asia and the challenges faced by policymakers. The journal provides a platform for researchers and practitioners to share knowledge and insights, fostering a collaborative and dynamic discourse on economic development in the region.