Acknowledgements

Knowing China has become a cliché. Understanding China is still a mystery. Whatever may be the reason, China is at the centre of an academic debate whose importance is adequately felt in economic, political and strategic spheres. The significance of China grew once it joined the WTO. Its post-entry phase, global positioning in world economy and political and strategic relations with the world community at large drew much more attention of academicians, scholars, diplomats and policy makers. Many are currently engaged in such pursuits. It is largely the economic interest which led to conceive the idea of working on the topic “China in the World Trade Organization: Implications for Textiles and Telecommunications.” Though the study has an emphasis on economic and trade dimension, yet it’s broadly a political economy covering a wide canvas of economy, trade and geopolitics. The study never tried to represent any exclusive new frontiers of knowledge, but made an attempt to inform and arrive at certain findings whose significance may contribute to the future understanding of the issue.

I am thankful to a few individuals who helped me at various stages in finishing this study. First and foremost is my supervisor Dr. D. Varaprasad Sekhar. I wish to express my deep gratitude to him for his continued encouragement and invaluable suggestions during the course of this work. I would also like to thank Dr. Lalima Verma, Chairperson of the Centre, Dr. Alka Acharya and Dr. Srikanth Kondapalli for their support and cooperation. I would be failing in my duty without thanking profusely Partha, Murali, and Sanjay for their comments and suggestions.

I owe an intellectual debt to various institutions and their libraries. Libraries at JNU, Ratan Tata Delhi School of Economics, IIFT, Chinese Studies Library DU, IEG and NMML provided a sound theoretical understanding and empirical research through consultation of vast amount of literature available with them. Various databases such as World Trade Online Database, World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), UN Comtrade Database, UNCTAD, IMF and WTO Statistics were extensively used to provide trade analysis and projection.
In addition to this academic rigour at home, the study immensely benefited from a field trip to Hong Kong, Shanghai and Beijing. I thank School of International Studies (SIS), JNU for granting me this field trip. My interactions there with academicians, researchers and policy makers yielded a Chinese perspective to the issues that I adequately raised in my thesis. I would like to thank Professors Erik Baark, Lok Sang Ho and Leonard K. Cheng at Hong Kong, Professors Yin Xiangshuo, Wang Guoxing and Xue Lei at Shanghai and Professors Andong Zhu, Wang Yong, Song Hong, Ma Tao and Ma Jiali at Beijing for their insightful inputs and suggestions. National Library of China, Peking University Library and Fudan University Library provided necessary wherewithal for understanding the subject. Last but not the least, I would like to thank Srikant pursuing his Ph D at Peking University for helping me to get familiar with the Library and topography of the city, Beijing, where the first timer can be at odds and where English is still not a popular medium of communication.

Finally, I remain fully responsible for any omissions and shortcomings.

Anil Kumar Kanungo