Principal Res	earcher	Chihiro Watanabe	Number of Res	2						
			earchers							
Research Insti	itution	Professor, Department of IndustrialEngineering & Management	Location of Ins	Meguro-ku,						
· Department	·Title	TokyoInstituteofTechnology	titution	Tokyo						
Title ofPr	An Elucidation of the Role of Institutional Systems in Characterizing Technology									
oject	Development Trajectories - A Global Comparative Analysis of Manufacturing									
	Technology and Information Technology in the EnhancementofBusinessPractice									
Abstract of	Japan is far below the level of the USA with respect to the developmentandutilization of Information									
ResearchPro	Technology (IT) in the knowledge and information-based global society that emerged in the 1990s. This can be also be also become a supplied to the contraction of t									
ject	beattributed to Japan's non-elastic institutions, insufficient utilization of the potential benefits of IT, and economicstagnationwhichareinstitutional barriersimpedingthischange. Furthermore, Japanisnot alone									
	in this struggle. Many global societies are struggling to not be left behind. This struggle is largely the result of the left behind and the left behind of the left behind. This struggle is largely the result of the left behind of the left behind. This struggle is largely the result of the left behind of the left behind. This struggle is largely the result of the left behind of the left behind. This struggle is largely the result of the left behind of the left behind. This struggle is largely the result of the left behind of the left behind of the left behind. This struggle is largely the result of the left behind of the left behi									
	of a vicious cycle arising from structural differencesinsocio-economic institutions which may enable vast									
	efficiencies in leveraging and creating manufacturing technology but does not provide an environment of									
	success fo	$success\ for\ the\ proliferation of IT. Manufacturing technology has been\ developed\ largely by the supply side of the proliferation of the proliferation$								
	and product functionality is established relatively early with ongoing modification throughout the product life-cycle. Incontrast, IT isstronglydriven by the demand-side and shifts directions in extraordinary way throughout product life-cycles. In fact, the line between producers and consumers is blurred as consumers.									
	are often co-producers of the IT product or service since they actively participate in the development									
	process. This reality continuestotransformbusiness practice and requires different institutional structures.									
	However, these institutional structures, theirrisksandbenefitsremain a 'blackbox.'Thisresearchattempts									
	to elucidate this 'black box' using the following methodology. This methodology draws heavily from									
	multiple disciplines including: comparative international economics, the geo-politics of technology socio-economics and institutional economics. The analysis will involve field surveys, monitoring of technological shifts over several years, questionnaires surveys and interviews as well as the collection of relevant data focusing on typical sites of IT proliferation in Japan, the USA, Europe and APEC counties.									
	Specifically,researcherswill:									
	<ul> <li>(i) Undertake a comparative empirical analysis of institutional 'flexibility' or "elasticity" in the transition from industrial to information based economies,</li> <li>(ii) Elucidate the correlation between institutional elasticity and the development and effective utilization of IT, and</li> </ul>									
	comparin	g thesupply-side and thedemand-side								

References	C. Watanabe ed., Numerical Analysis of Technology Innovation-Evaluation of R&D Productivity &										
	Profitability,JUSEPress,Tokyo,2001.										
	C. Watanabe, R. Kondo, N. Ouchi and H. Wei, "Formation of IT Features through Interaction with										
	InstitutionalSystems-EmpiricalEvidenceofUniqueEpidemicBehavior,"Technovation,2001(inprint)										
Term of Project	Fiscal years 200	)2-2006. (5yea	rs)								
Budget Alloc	FY2002	FY2003	FY200	04	FY2005	FY2006	TOTAL				
ation											
(inthousandofyen)	12,700	15,800	18	3,200	19,000	10,300	76,000				
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