

Editors' Note

This issue of *Business History Review*, focusing on India, highlights the journal's strong commitment to studying business history in a global perspective. In his introduction, Dwijendra Tripathi, author of *The Oxford History of Indian Business*, reflects on how interest in Indian business history has grown since the 1960s. The articles in this issue exhibit this deepening field: They cover a range of topics from India's rich business history, from nineteenth-century entrepreneurs to late-twentieth-century multinationals, and explore the relationship of state, culture, and enterprise.

Tirthankar Roy's article, "Trading Firms in Colonial India," examines the trading firm in nineteenth-century India's economy and its role in connecting the country to the global economy. In her article on the origin of the Bombay Plan, Medha Kudaisya explores central themes in Indian business history: the role of the state in promoting economic transformation and the relationship between business leaders and nationalist aspirations. Gijsbert Oonk assesses the significance of religion and status in gaining entrepreneurial success by looking at indigenous industrialists in three communities: Calcutta, Bombay, and Ahmedabad. Similarly, K. Ravi Raman considers the place of ethnicity and nationalism in planters' associations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Finally, in "Charting Dynamic Trajectories: Multinational Firms in India," Prithwiraj Choudhury and Tarun Khanna analyze the decisions of multinational corporations to enter or exit India after key governmental policy shifts in the 1970s and 1990s.

The issue also includes an essay by Jerry Rao on Prakash Tandon's autobiographical work *Punjabi Saga, 1857–1987: The Monumental Story of Five Generations of a Remarkable Punjabi Family*. Rao explains how Tandon's book, in which the author relates his experiences as an Indian manager at Unilever, is a rich and accessible resource for teaching Indian business history.