

## ABSTRACT

The most famous of India pharmaceutical industry is generic drug and it has 61 drug manufacturers which can get up the FDA standard, second by states. Besides, one of third Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (API) market in the world is manufacturing by India.

After India joined to WTO and the New Patent Act was introduced on January 1, 2005, the situation led to India's current role as a world leader in the production of high quality, affordable generics. They export more than 40% production of generics to meet the global demand of cheaper drugs. India pharmaceutical industry can not produce patent drug because of the New Patent Act. Therefore, they invest more in R&D to change their role from the copycats to the innovators. From 2003 until now, India's pharmaceuticals industry is eager to go globalized by using Cross-Border Merger and Acquisition (M&A) strategies.

Hindu can speak fluent English and manufacture high standard western drugs. However, they still insist and try to promote their traditional medicine. China and India are the oldest nations and the largest generic drug manufacturers in the world. Both of them have some similar strengths, low cost and high-quality labors and cheaper raw materials. They also have traditional medicine - traditional Chinese medicine and Ayurvedic Medicine (traditional India medicine.) And, both of their pharmaceutical industries yearn to go globalized.

This research adopts some theory of globalization to analyze and define India's globalization strategies. Then, adopts the M&A theory to define and analyze the cross-border acquisition of India's pharmaceutical industry. In the end, forecasts the future development of India pharmaceutical industry and gives some suggestions to China pharmaceutical industry.