

2nd Conference on
DOMESTIC GOVERNANCE IN CHINA
28-29 August 2025

Theme: Evolving State-Society Relations

Organized by

Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi

Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR &
MIT School of Government, MIT World Peace University, Pune



Venue:
**Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence,
Delhi-NCR**

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DOMESTIC GOVERNANCE IN CHINA
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Theme: Evolving State-Society Relations

Governance has become a popular catchphrase in China, becoming synonymous with China's development model and also marking a departure from other systems. The Chinese model has evolved with the unique characteristics of the Communist Party-dominated state system, which identifies the ruling party, as the node of political, economic, and social interactions. This arrangement makes the Communist Party of China (CPC) the final arbiter vis-à-vis citizens and other popular agencies as well as institutions. Under its rule, the CPC seeks to make the regime a 'resilient' political system. Likewise, the Party-state reflects such a call for global institutional reforms and governance, envisioning an extension of its domestic governance agenda. From the changing political, economic, and societal landscape at home, to projecting its global ambitions, China has attempted to shape its governance narrative.

Regime survival has become a primary task since the formation of the People's Republic in 1949. The CPC's continued reign has also necessitated to "strengthen Party's governing capacity" (jiaqiang dang de zhizheng nengli) as a clarion call for the current Chinese leadership under Xi Jinping. The Party-state has undergone transformation, from being a ruling ideology to casting its image on party memberships and state structures. The often-tested governance system not only makes rules, laws, and policies but also allocates and distributes resources. It also negotiates inter-group and inter-spatial relations. These changes also carry ramifications for state-society relations, that is, the nature and evolution of China's domestic polity, economy, and society.

The second edition of the China's Domestic Governance Conference in 2025 – jointly organized by Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi, Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi NCR, and MIT School of Government, MIT World Peace University, Pune – therefore, looks to explore the evolving state-society relations in the Chinese Party-state. It will seek to discuss China's idea of governance, its policies, and institutional reforms, rejuvenation or innovation for regime resilience. Some of the tentative sub-themes are but not limited to:

- Rule of Law in the Party State
- Rural and Urban Governance
- State-Civil Society Relations
- CPC and the Private Sector
- Religious and Ethnic Relations
- Labour and Welfare in the Party-state
- Technology/Innovation and Governance

Revised version of the papers presented at the conference will be part of an edited volume to be published in 2026.

Anand P. Krishnan

Fellow,
Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies,
Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR.

Bhim B. Subba

Assistant Professor,
Department of Political Science,
University of Hyderabad, Telengana



CHAIR

Amb. Kishan S. Rana holds an M.A. in Economics from St Stephen's College, Delhi. He served in the Indian Foreign Service from 1960 to 1995 and was the Ambassador or High Commissioner to Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Kenya, Mauritius, and Germany. He also worked as Joint Secretary in the PMO from 1981-82; and as Consul General in San Francisco from 1986 to 1989. He is a Public Policy Scholar at Woodrow Wilson Centre; Professor Emeritus at DiploFoundation; and Archives By-Fellow at Churchill College, Cambridge. He has authored and edited 14 books and written more than 350 articles and book reviews.



WELCOME REMARKS

Alka Acharya is the Director of the Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi. She was Professor and Chairperson at the Centre for East Asian Studies (Chinese Studies), School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), teaching courses on Chinese Foreign Policy and Political Economy to the Masters and M.Phil. students and guiding doctoral research scholars since 1993, from where she superannuated in March 2025. From 2005-2013, she was the Editor of the journal *China Report: A Journal of East Asian Studies* and had an earlier stint as a full-time Director and Senior Fellow of the Institute of Chinese Studies, from 2014-2017. Among her works are *Crossing a Bridge of Dreams: 50 years of India-China* (2001, co-edited); *China & India: Politics of Incremental Engagement* (2008) and most recently, *Boundaries and Borderlands: A Century after the 1914 Simla Convention* (2023, Edited). She was nominated by the Indian government as a member of the India-China Eminent Persons Group (2006-2008) and was a member of the National Security Advisory Board of the Government of India for two terms, 2006-2008 and 2011-2012. Her current research focuses on India-China-Russia Trilateral Cooperation and comparing the Indian and Chinese strategies of regional engagement.



REMARKS

Rajat Kathuria is the Dean of the School of Social Sciences and Humanities at Shiv Nadar University and Senior Visiting Professor at the Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi, where he served as Director and Chief Executive from 2012 to 2021. With over 20 years of teaching and 25 years in economic policy, his research covers a range of issues relating to regulation and competition policy. Dr. Kathuria spent over 12 years at the International Management Institute, New Delhi, and has worked as a Consultant with the World Bank in Washington, D.C., undertaking assignments for ILO, UNCTAD, LIRNEasia, the World Bank, and ADB. He has published in international and national journals, besides in popular magazines and newspapers. He holds an undergraduate degree in Economics from St. Stephen's College, a master's degree from the Delhi School of Economics, and a Ph.D. from the University of Maryland, College Park, USA.



REMARKS

Parimal Maya Sudhakar is an Associate Professor at the School of Government, Dr. V D Karad MIT World Peace University, Pune. He has over 10 years of teaching experience and over 5 years of experience of working in the Development Sector. He completed his post-graduation in International Politics from Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU). He earned his M.Phil. on the topic “China’s Nuclear Policy under Deng Xiaoping” and received a Ph.D. at JNU on “State and Society Relations in China in the Context of Globalization.”



KEYNOTE ADDRESS

Manoranjan Mohanty is a Distinguished Professor at the Council for Social Development, New Delhi. He was formerly Professor of Political Science, University of Delhi, Chairperson, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi and Chairperson of Development Research Institute, Bhubaneswar. His areas of interest are comparative politics, China’s Political Economy and Global Transformation. He is also a part of the Bandung Spirit Network and Global University of Sustainability. He has authored many research papers and books which include *The Political Philosophy of Mao Zedong* (1977, 2012); *Red and Green: Five Decades of the Maoist Movement in India* (2015); *Contemporary Indian Political Theory* (2000), *Ideology Matters: China from Mao Zedong to Xi Jinping* (2014) and *China’s Transformation: The Success Story and the Success Trap* (2018). His edited or coedited volumes include *Chinese Revolution: Comparative Perspectives* (1992); *People’s Rights: Social Movements and the State in the Third World* (1998); *Class, Caste and Gender* (2004); *Grass-roots Democracy in India and China* (2007); *Building a Just World* (2015); *Exploring Emerging Global Thresholds* (2017); *China at a Turning Point* (2019), *Migration, Workers and Fundamental Freedoms: Pandemic Vulnerabilities and States of Exception in India* (2021) and *Satyagraha: A Global force for the Twenty First Century* (2025).

Conceptual Challenges in Governance Studies: A Perspective on China's Experience

Abstract

Did the shift of interest from politics to governance in the 1990s symbolize a new orientation of regimes in many countries announcing their focus on implementation of already settled policies? Was it a part of the new global trend of promoting market economy to achieve economic growth? Did it render all local institutions as delivery channels of material and ideas handed down from above? Rather than engaging in policy debates as to whether the goals such as achieving greater equity, justice and sustainability and greater participation of people at all levels, now attention turned to putting into action policies and guidelines for fulfilling targets set at higher levels. In recent decades we are so deeply involved in the study of different aspects of governance that some key questions underlying the very approach are hardly taken into consideration. This phenomenon is evident in most countries, both developed and developing. The more the urge to catch up with the advanced industrial countries or maintain a lead position, the more is the focus on governance. The assumption is that governance bottlenecks keep the developing countries from making satisfactory progress. Taking the experience of China during the reform period, the speaker presents three conceptual challenges related to centralization, standardization and techno-managerial mode which are inherently embedded in the governance perspective. But as the experience of China- also of many others, including India and the US- shows, such a perspective seems to have run its course, compelling observers and policy-makers to seek new frameworks for coping with new situations emerging in the world. Then it will be relocated with its original meaning centered on implementation / performance / operation. Like modernization, governance needs a fresh look for understanding the evolving realities. When preoccupation with cultural and ideological questions, values and goals leads to inadequate attention to and neglect of performance on the ground, careful attention to governance, undoubtedly assumes particular significance. But it has to be always understood as a process integrally connected with policy, goals and the vision underlying them. China is a good example of this phenomenon.



VOTE OF THANKS

Bhim B. Subba is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad. He holds a Ph.D./M. Phil. from the University of Delhi and an M.A. from Jawaharlal Nehru University. Dr. Subba is an Institute of Chinese Studies-Harvard-Yenching Institute China-India Doctoral Fellow; a Ford Student Fellow; and a recipient of the Confucius Institute Scholarship for Mandarin Language Training. His research interests are China studies (domestic politics and party leadership); comparative politics, and international affairs. His articles have appeared in journals, edited books, review blogs, and other online blogs. Recently, Dr. Subba also co-guest edited two special issues of *China Report: A Journal of East Asian Studies* on CPC's Hundredth Anniversary.

SESSION - I

RULE OF LAW & STATE-CIVIL SOCIETY RELATIONS

Day 1: 28 August 2025 | 11:00 am - 12:45 pm



CHAIR

Manoranjan Mohanty

Emeritus Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.



SPEAKER

Ravni Thakur is a faculty member for Chinese Studies at the Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi. She has been the Director of the Euro-Asia Institute, Jamia Millia Islamia and Professor for Chinese Studies at the International Academy, Jamia Millia Islamia. She has an M.A. in Development Studies from the Institute of Development Studies, The Hague and a Ph.D. from the Sinology Institute, University of Leiden, the Netherlands. She has taught at the Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilizations, Sorbonne Paris before returning to India and joining University of Delhi in 2003. She has been a Senior Fellow of the Delhi Policy Group and a Senior Fellow at the BRICS Policy Research Institute in Rio de Janeiro. She has lived, worked and studied in China and has a Diploma from the University of Beijing. Her current teaching and research interests look at the political economy of China with a focus on social stratification in China and India-China mutual perceptions

How Heroes Fall: Changing Social Dynamics under Xi Jinping

Abstract

When Jiang Zemin institutionalised his theory of Three Represents in 2000, he fundamentally changed forever the social discourses of status and the contract between the Party and society. Moving away from the dogma of a rigid class analysis of society that had defined the Maoist period, Jiang took a decisive step in the direction of a free market economy by welcoming a new entrepreneurial class of capitalists into the Party and legitimizing their increasing wealth. This, in turn, unleashed the "individual identity and consumer" revolution in China. From

being class comrades dedicated to the Party, Chinese citizens were now allowed individual lives, careers, opportunities and later, with the internet revolution, individual profiles as social influencers and heroes of a new kind. Instead of the Maoist blue suit (still uniform for senior cadre), the social world became awash with images of conspicuous spending, foreign holidays, and above all, individual lifestyles. Xi Jinping has chosen to come down on these social trends and pushed once again a narrative of communist virtue by attacking the heroes of the capitalist revolution. The downfall of Jack Ma, the “disappearance” of famous film stars and other social media influencers has once again shifted the social dynamics between the state and society. In this paper, the speaker provides an overview of these changes and analyses the impact of Xi Jinping’s policies, as he once again seeks to remodel the do’s and don’ts for Chinese citizenry. The paper examines the re-emergence of ideological imperatives that have dethroned old heroes without creating any new ones yet.



SPEAKER

Saul K. Wilson is an Assistant Professor of Political Science at Ashoka University, where he holds a joint appointment with the Centre for China Studies. His research focuses on the politics of urban development and land property rights during China’s rapid urbanisation. Dr. Wilson’s broader interest in Chinese municipal politics has also prompted a series of projects on the role of leadership, especially evaluating the effect that local leaders have on their jurisdictions through the study of municipal development policies, government land sales, budgeting, and-last but not least-personnel assignments.

Respecting the Rules-Based Domestic Order

Abstract

For most of its rule, the CCP as not troubled its cadres with rules. Cadres have been mobilized to action through political campaigns; they have not been rational-legal bureaucrats. Indeed, explanations for China’s rapid growth under Reform and Opening-up have often hinged on various shades of informality: directional liberalism, adaptive informal institutions, and directional improvisation are but a few. The Anti-Corruption Campaign, launched in 2012, has begun to change this pervasive informality. Rules violations are publicly cited when cadres are removed from office. Even more importantly, auditors pick through government records and demand explanations for picayune violations of written rules. Cadres have begun to follow rules - and that has made them less adaptive and less improvisational.



SPEAKER

Usha Chandran is an Assistant Professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University and Honorary Fellow, at the Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi. She holds a Ph.D. in Chinese on Gender issues in China from JNU. Her major research interests include gender issues in China and comparison with India, the interface between gender and language as well as popular culture, women’s subjectivity in literature, and exploring sociological methodologies to study the Chinese society. Her major publications include book chapters and journal articles in English and Chinese. Her book, *Gender Discrimination at Work in Urban China*, is due to be out in August. She is also editing a volume titled, *Gender in Language and Expression* and co-editing a volume titled, *At the Interface of Concepts and Disciplines: Studies on China’s Society and Culture*.

Gendered Governance: Family Planning Policy in China from Pre-Modern to Contemporary Era

Abstract

As early as the Song dynasty, efforts to manage births, either to have fewer children owing to economic compulsions or more popularly to have sons, were made. In modern times, the Republican government’s family

planning policy was known to have rewritten traditional familial demands into the law. The Communist government, led by Mao, apart from sporadic efforts of birth control, encouraged the people to have more children to add to the workforce. With Reform and Opening-up, attempts to apply modern science and technology to the challenge of rapid economic modernisation led to 'One Child Policy'. However, a sharp fall in birthrate and serious demographic imbalance, transformed 'One Child Policy' to 'Three Child Policy', in a span of fifteen years. Neither the family planning concerns in the pre-modern era nor the policies in the modern and the contemporary era have taken into consideration the personal, physiological, mental and sociological issues of women; women's bodies being the epi-center of birth management. This paper explores governance theories from pre-modern classical governance theory to contemporary gendered governance theory to locate how social, cultural, political and economic factors have all along overshadowed women's individual choice and practice of fertility control in China. It examines why early women's liberation movement; widespread gender awareness, and advanced medical facilities have not effectively resulted in gender mainstreaming of family planning policy in China. Discussing who holds the 'control' and 'agency' of births, the paper follows the trajectory of family planning from pre-modern to contemporary, to trace the utter absence of gender mainstreaming in the making of family planning policies even today.



SPEAKER

Bhim B. Subba, Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad.

Party is the Law: Legal Reforms in Authoritarian China

Abstract

In China's post-Mao period, legal reforms have become an essential feature for institutionalizing the political system. From domestic governance to foreign policy discourse, the Party-state has pushed law as an important central organizing principle in the party and government affairs. After the fourth plenum of the 18th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 2014, new interpretations such as 'governing the nation according to the law' (*yifa zhiguo*); law as subordinate to Party power, a shift from ideological and institutional to individuals, have all made the Party the supreme arbiter compared to earlier periods. It heralds a new paradigm of socialist legal system and puts the Party right at the centre. Rule of law (*fazhi*) as a special theme of the 2014 plenum, has become a new political idiom with changing domestic political and foreign policy realities. It invokes maintaining the primacy of the party leadership and the new legal framework as a main plank for the functioning of the Leninist Party-state under the Xi Jinping regime. Drawing from some key official documents such as 2014 Decisions, and some subsequent discipline regulations, and policies like the four comprehensives, this paper will examine how law operates and functions in China. In doing so, the focus will be on the role of law in changing governance priorities.

RURAL-URBAN GOVERNANCE IN CHINA

Day 1: 28 August 2025 | 2:00 pm - 3:15 pm



CHAIR

Parimal Maya Sudhakar, Associate Professor, MIT School of Government, MIT World Peace University, Pune



SPEAKER

Wen-Hsuan Tsai is a Research Fellow at the Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica, Taiwan. His main research is on Chinese political development, and authoritarian regimes. Tsai has published many articles in *The China Journal*, *The China Quarterly*, *Journal of Contemporary China*, *China Review*, *China Information*, *China Perspectives*, *Journal of East Asian Studies*, *Problems of Post-Communism*, *Asian Survey*, *Critical Asian Studies*, *Modern China*, and other journals in English and Chinese. Besides publishing *The Inner Court of Communist China: Elites and Their Bureaucratic Institutions in an Authoritarian System (1921-2022)* (Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press, 2025), he also has another monograph titled, *A Tight Grip: State Power and Control in Modern China* (Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 2024).

The Politics of Inclusive Gentry: Grassroots Governance and Rural Meritorious People (Xinxiangxian) in Contemporary China

Abstract

An important and interesting aspect of China's efforts to revitalize the countryside in recent years has been the Communist Party of China's (CPC) attempts to incorporate *xinxiangxian* (新乡贤, rural meritorious people), similar to the gentry class of the past into the government, to help promote relevant policies. As intermediate agents between the state and society, the *xinxiangxian* are different from other government agents. So far, the government has not formally regulated the functions and regulations of this organization in the form of a central government statute. It can be inferred that the CPC's position and functions of the *xinxiangxian* are still under discussion and have not yet been finalized. Taking County A as an example, the speaker believes that there are two main political functions of the *xinxiangxian*: first, helping the government to lobby for support of superior policies through their strong bridging social capital; second, fire alarms to help the grassroots government to monitor and control the operation of the village committees. The CPC attempts to absorb the social elites, such as the *xinxiangxian*, so that the Party's policies can penetrate the grassroots and be used to strengthen the governance of the regime.



SPEAKER

Prachi Aggarwal is an Assistant Professor at the University of Delhi. Formerly, she was based at Sanchi University of Buddhist Indic Studies. Her areas of interest are energy studies, Chinese diplomacy and India-China relations. She has written for various columns and online websites and also published papers in reputed journals. She is the author of *China's Energy Security: The Journey from Self-Sufficiency to Global Investor*, which was

published in 2022 by Palgrave Macmillan Singapore as well as *China's Energy Security: The Domestic Discussion* published by Knowledge World Publishers, New Delhi. She is fluent in Mandarin and has been invited as a panel speaker at LSTV Insight Programme, NewsX channel as well as at various universities both inside and outside India.

Climate Change on China's Rural Revitalisation

Abstract

The rural revitalisation policy was introduced in 2017 aiming for a holistic development of China's agriculture. This policy has various dimensions under it such as bridging urban rural divide, increasing productivity per mu, encouraging FDI from foreign firms and envisaging a dream of "Beautiful China". Considered as one of the successful policies of Xi Jinping in its ability to lift millions out of poverty, China's rural revitalisation is looked up to with great expectations and enthusiasm. One of the few possibilities of this policy losing its sheen is the continuous climate change and the frequency of natural disasters which have increased worldwide. The paper analyses what policies the government will adopt to mitigate and prevent such disasters, and what role technology will play in this.. Conversely, increased use of technology might be sufficient but not sustainable in the long term. The paper analyses whether nature will run its course or whether Chinese R&D will be able to mitigate its vagaries.

SESSION-III

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND GOVERNANCE

Day 1: 28 August 2025 | 3:30 pm – 5:00 pm



CHAIR

Jabin T. Jacob is an Associate Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, and the Director, Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, Shiv Nadar University, Delhi NCR. He was formerly a Fellow and Assistant Director at the Institute of Chinese Studies. He holds a Ph.D. in Chinese Studies from the School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and has spent time as a student / researcher / faculty in Taiwan, Singapore and France. Dr. Jacob's research interests include Chinese domestic politics, Sino-Indian border areas, Indian and Chinese worldviews, and centre-province relations in China. Jacob's latest publications include, two co-edited special issues for the *China Report journal on the Communist Party of China's 100th anniversary* (February 2022 and August 2022) as well as two volumes on *How China Engages South Asia* titled respectively, *Themes, Partners and Tools* (2023) and the recently released *In the Open and Behind the Scenes* (2025) for the Centre for Social and Economic Progress, New Delhi.



SPEAKER

G. Venkat Raman is a Professor at the Indian Institute of Management, Indore. He is also an Honorary Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi. He has recently completed his Fulbright Fellowship at the Schar School of Policy and Government, George Mason University (Virginia, USA). He obtained his doctoral degree from the School of Government, Peking University, Beijing. His research interests include the current state of US-China power rivalries, with a primary focus on the technology war and climate change, and China's interface with global governance. His recent publication is a co-edited volume on BRICS titled, *Locating BRICS in the Global Order: Perspectives from Global South*. He has also co-authored case studies on Indian businesses in China.

Is Innovation Possible in a Centralized Political System? Examining the Efficacy of China's Science and Technology Policy

Abstract

Although debatable, China's recent strides in science and technology cannot be overlooked. The country has made substantial progress in areas such as new energy vehicles and renewable energy, and its ambition to become a frontrunner in the emerging low-altitude economy is a development that has garnered significant global attention. Notably, China's "Deep Seek moment" has sent ripples through the international AI landscape, marking a pivotal instance of tech nationalism. Reactions have been mixed: while some analysts view DeepSeek's success as a critical inflection point in China's evolution as an AI superpower, others remain skeptical, citing persistent limitations in high-end computing and dependence on advanced semiconductor imports. Despite the divergent views, China's state-capitalist model challenges the conventional belief that innovation in science and technology can only thrive in democratic societies, where autonomy among stakeholders is essential. China's ability to achieve high-end technological breakthroughs raises an important question: Can innovation flourish in a highly centralised ecosystem? Scholars remain divided. Some argue that China's capacity to develop cutting-edge technologies is fundamentally constrained. Others, however, point to the country's pragmatic leadership and commitment to self-reliance as key drivers of a governance model capable of delivering significant innovations, even within a centralised political framework. This paper explores the core features of China's governance system that shape its distinctive approach to policy making and its capacity to achieve scientific and technological breakthroughs.



SPEAKER

Rityusha Mani Tiwary teaches in the Department of Political Science, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi since 2015. She is an Institute of Eminence Fellow at the Delhi School of Transnational Affairs, University of Delhi since 2022 and an Honorary Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies. She has been the Assistant Editor of *China Report: A Journal of East Asian Studies*, the flagship journal of the Institute, since 2016 and the Associate Editor since February 2024. She holds a Ph.D. in Chinese Studies from Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. She received the Visiting Program for Young Sinologists in 2017, awarded by the Ministry of Culture, the People's Republic of China and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing. She was awarded the International Visitor Leadership Program by the Department of State, USA, 2016 and the Pavate Fellowship at the Politics and International Studies Department, University of Cambridge, UK, in 2013. She was a Visiting Scholar at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences, Shanghai, in 2012 and a Visiting Researcher at the German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg, in 2009. She has worked as a Research Fellow at the Centre for Policy Analysis, Delhi, between 2011-2012, as an Assistant Professor in various colleges of the University of Delhi from January 2013 onwards. Her doctoral research unpacked the interplay of leadership, power and hegemony in East Asia and China's role in shaping regionalism in the twin domain of political economy and foreign policy. Her single-authored volume on China's Regionalism is under publication. She employs critical theory-comparativist lenses to study security, borders, gender and foreign policy in China and India. Additionally, she is working on an edited volume on China's Domestic Governance. She has presented papers and her research in many national and international forums since 2008, and her work has appeared in reputed journals. She is fluent in Hindi and English and has working knowledge of Chinese and French.

Discontents in Science, Technology and Innovation Governance in China: Mapping the Social in Managing Frameworks Through Green Development and Social Inclusivity

Abstract

As China has advanced in Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI), interest in the governance structures around these has deepened. The questions of political economy and development paradigms are being examined from the teleological perspectives of governance, regulation, and management of science and its utilities for achieving modernisation, economic, and defence capabilities and bringing to life the China dream. Of the many points of concern that arise in this subset of inquiry in public policy studies on China, this paper examines particularly the interplay of institutions, policy frameworks, and political debates in response to discontents in STI governance in China, particularly the social aspect of it. The paper focuses on the management of discontent and divergences in STI governance by applying interpretive theories of governance and measuring two variables: green development and social inclusivity as managing variables of this discontent. The regulation and the management of discontent are understood via interpretive theories of governance mapping its nature, articulation, and management in contemporary China. The paper attempts a content analysis of STI policies issued by the central government in China between January 2020 and January 2025, documenting attempts to strengthen green development and social inclusivity as social redressal mechanisms for discontents emerging in the STI governance arena.



SPEAKER

Kyle Chan is a postdoctoral researcher in the Sociology Department at Princeton University and an adjunct researcher at the RAND Corporation. He is also affiliated with the Paul and Marcia Wythes Center on Contemporary China and the M. S. Chadha Center for Global India at Princeton. His research focuses on industrial policy, technology, and infrastructure in China and India. His work has been published in peer-reviewed journals, such as *Current Sociology*, *Asian Survey*, and *the Chinese Journal of Sociology*.

China's Evolving Technology and Industrial Policy (Online)

Abstract

China has used industrial policy across a range of industries, from shipbuilding to electric vehicles. This paper examines China's industrial policy "toolkit" in several emerging sectors and how this toolkit has evolved over time. In electric vehicles, Chinese policy has shifted from acquiring EV technology and building production capacity to the promotion of exports and international manufacturing expansion. In AI, Chinese policy initially focused on computing infrastructure but has spread to software and applications. In robotics, Chinese policy was primarily focused on advanced manufacturing and industrial automation, but has now expanded into humanoid robots and mobile autonomous systems. How does China's industrial policy toolkit vary across these sectors? What are the major trends in its evolution? And how might other countries respond to the opportunities and challenges this new high-tech industrial policy presents?

PARTY-STATE AND ETHNIC RELATIONS

Day 2: 29 August 2025 | 10:00 am - 11:30 am



CHAIR

Medha is an Assistant Professor at the Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Shiv Nadar University and Research Fellow at the Institute of Asia Studies (IAS) at GIGA German Institute of Global and Area Studies, Hamburg. In her work, she investigates the historical and colonial constitution of global order and the entanglements of race, religion, gender, caste and class that this entails. She is currently working on three inter-related strands of inquiry. First, muslimness in India's articulation of the self and the other in its foreign policy. Second, recovery of imaginaries of political communities and global relations that do not take the state and the international system as frames of reference, and third, development of a theoretical perspective for the study of caste in International Relations.



SPEAKER

Loretta Eumie Kim is an Associate Professor in the School of Modern Languages and Cultures (SMLC) and Head of the School at the University of Hong Kong. She is a historian of late imperial and modern China. Her primary areas of research and teaching include the comparative history of borderlands and frontiers, Sino-Russian cultural relations, and the study of Chinese ethnic minority languages and literatures. She is the author of *Ethnic Chrysalis: China's Orochen People and the Legacy of Qing Borderland Administration* (2019) and *The Russian Orthodox Community in Hong Kong: Religion, Ethnicity, and Intercultural Relations* (2021), as well as numerous articles in international journals. Loretta also works on the preservation of languages with relatively small user populations, and support for ethnic and other social identities that reflect the internal diversity of these groups and the organic changes to "tradition" that occur in response to political and economic factors, through her research.

Regional Identity as a Prophylactic and Salve for Ethnic Tensions: Observations from Northeast China in the Post-1949 Period

Abstract

This paper considers the complex dilemma of promoting distinct identities for certain ethnic groups while also preventing conflicts between said groups in modern and contemporary China. The premise, and working hypothesis, is that the informal fostering of a regional identity in Northeast China has served as an effective means of maintaining relative social harmony among ethnic groups. Promoted in academic and popular discourses, "Northeasterner" is unique as a region-based identity that does not trigger concerns about territorial separatism, and allows for incorporating elements originating or principally associated with one or more ethnic groups into a form of cultural consensus. The main evidence for this exploration and comparison of policies as they have evolved in modern and contemporary China is derived from textual materials co-produced by units at different levels of government in Northeast China and academic institutions during the Maoist era (1949–1976) and into the present day. The intended contribution of greater significance beyond the specific case studies is to broaden the scope of possibilities about how ethnic tensions might be diffused or even prevented in other regions of China and in comparative cases around the world.



SPEAKER

Debasish Chaudhuri is an Adjunct Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi, and a former faculty at Guru Nanak Dev University. He is the author of *Countering Internal Security Challenges in Xinjiang - Rise of the Surveillance State* (2021) and *Xinjiang and the Chinese State - Violence in the Reform Era* (Routledge, 2018).

Ethnic Policy Making Process Amidst Deepening of Reform

Abstract

There had always been separation of administrative bodies and governing mechanism between peripheries and central heartland in the imperial China. Given historical challenges, ideological discordances, local dynamics, and policy prioritization after the establishment of people's republic in China, the CPC recognized the need to separate policymaking processes towards ethnic minorities and non-Han regions from that of the majoritarian Han population and provinces. This was also dictated by its broader strategy to manage the complexities of governing a multi-ethnic state and borderland politics. The structural segregation in policy making within party organs and government agencies have consolidated two distinct constituencies and forged two types of regionalism. Some scholars discussed this in the light of "dual structure" (*eryuanjiegou*) approach, which appears to go against the party-state's ultimate objective of resolving national question and contradicts constitutional commitment of socialist ethnic unity and equality among ethnic groups in China. To address growing complexities in interethnic relations, a group of Chinese scholars proposed generational shift in ethnic policy in the first decade of the 21st century. There has been drastic transformation in the political culture and socio-political life since Xi Jinping called for deepening of reform, but administration of ethnic minorities in China and state policies towards them mostly remained unchanged. In this context, the paper explores what is the present regime's correct way of resolving national question with Chinese characteristics. The study is done in the perspective of structural differences in China's public policy making in the ethnic line.



SPEAKER

Devendra Kumar is an Associate Fellow at the Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR (India). He holds a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Hyderabad, Telangana. He studied Chinese language at English and Foreign Language University, Hyderabad and Tsinghua University, Beijing, and Tibetan Language from Tibet House, New Delhi. His current research centres on cadre management in ethnic regions in Western China, linkages between domestic politics and foreign policy, Tibet Aid Project, and China's borderlands. His work has appeared or is forthcoming in *Strategic Analysis*, *Journal of Defense Studies*, *Asian Affairs*, and the *China Journal* (Chicago University Press).

Long Shadow of Cultural Revolution: Leadership Shifts and China's Tibet Policy in the 1990s (Online)

Abstract

Since the 1950s, China's policymakers have faced the challenges of recruiting loyal and capable ethnic Tibetan cadres and enlisting Han cadres. It has experimented with different ways to achieve that goal. However, the last seventy years' experience shows that the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has not found a durable solution to the problem. This paper analyses shifts in cadre management policy as a key component of post-1989 shifts in China's Tibet policy. While the existing studies have analysed cadre policies in the 1980s, the 1990s decade remains a significant gap in this regard. The 1990s represented a key period in which the early phase of the cadre transition from the Cultural Revolution-era generation started to take shape. In this context, this paper asks: What were the strategies to bring transition in leadership at all levels? What role did the Cultural Revolution era generation play in the post-1989 transition? Why did the CCP reverse the policies of the 1980s? How did these policy shifts shape cadre policies? This study attempts to answer these questions based on official documents, career trajectories of cadres at provincial and prefecture levels, and interviews with Tibetans.

LABOUR AND WELFARE IN THE PARTY STATE

Day 2: 29 August 2025 | 11:45 am - 1:00 pm

**CHAIR**

Alka Acharya, Director,
Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi.

**SPEAKER**

Parimal Maya Sudhakar, Associate Professor, MIT School of Government, MIT
World Peace University, Pune.

China's 2014 Hukou Reforms: A Regime Dilemma of Economic Growth or Social Control**Abstract**

The *Hukou* or Household Registration has been one of the key instruments of the party-state to maintain its hold over society. However, *hukou*, once linked to the iron rice bowl system and restrictive, where the party-state patronized lifelong tenure, underwent many changes since the economic reforms started in the 1980s vis-à-vis land use and urbanisation policies. At times, this competitive labour market with the movement of workers/labour into urban centres was not equal. Migration into tier one cities was still restrictive with harsher control than tier two and other smaller cities. Post 2012, with Xi Jinping at helm, stressed on primacy of the political centre, calling for *hukou* reforms as a form of new urbanisation and also new centres of domestic consumption. More internal consumption could be possible with the expansion of urbanization of Chinese society. This, however, did not result in boosting economic growth much. The 14th Five-Year Plan (2021-2025) has set ambitious targets of urbanization to boost the economy. In the mid of 2024, the State Council unveiled Five Year Action Plan for Deeply Implementing the People-oriented New Urbanization Policy. Reforming the *hukou* system is a major component of this policy. These policies also unleashed a new form of governance strategy, that is, urbanisation leading economic growth centres, and efficient social control in a government-led rather than market-driven political economy. This paper will examine how the *hukou* system post 2014 has shaped the nature of state-society relations in an increasingly authoritarian party-state system.



SPEAKER

Anand P. Krishnan is a Fellow at the Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence (SNIOE), Delhi National Capital Region, and an Adjunct Fellow, at the Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi. He is also the Assistant Editor of the journal, *China Report: A Journal of East Asian Studies*. His research interests include labour relations in China and India, industrial development in the global south, supply chains, and state-society relations. He was awarded his Ph.D. in Chinese Studies from the Centre for East Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. He was a Non-Resident Fellow under the China-India Scholar Leaders Initiative, of the India China Institute, The New School, New York City, from 2018-21. In 2016-17, he was a Visiting Fellow, at the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA. He has also worked as a Visiting Faculty at National Law School of India University, Bengaluru.

Cast in the Party's Image and Interests: Identity and Role of All-China Federation of Trade Unions in the New Era

Abstract

The All-China Federation of Trade Unions (ACFTU) (*Zhonghua Quanguo Zonggonghui*), the only legally recognized and permitted labour union in the country, completed its centenary in May 2025. Conceived as a transmission belt connecting the party and the working class under Leninist political-organizational framework, the ACFTU was tasked with dual responsibilities – safeguarding the interests of the Communist Party of China (CPC) on the one hand, and representing the concerns of the workers, on the other. While the ACFTU had limited autonomy from time to time, it functioned under tight overarching control of the CPC. This has further solidified with Xi Jinping at the helm, as he has consistently underlined the primacy of CPC's interests and reminded the ACFTU of the same while carrying out its tasks. While the ACFTU has been mandated to be present in all workspaces in China, its 'identity crisis' has affected its legitimacy among workers. This paper analyzes the identity, role and leadership of ACFTU in the New Era under Xi Jinping. Exploring the shrinking of its autonomous operating space, it will also delve into how China's primary trade union is negotiating its way to maintain the balance between advocacy for workers and protecting the Party's interests. The paper argues that the constriction of space for the ACFTU is also informed by Xi's conception of labour – categorizing it as a moral virtue for individual transformation, thereby shearing off its social character.

STATE CAPITALISM, INDUSTRY PRIVATE SECTOR

Day 2: 29 August 2025 | 2:15 pm - 3:45 pm



CHAIR

Rajat Kathuria, Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR.



SPEAKER

Priyanka Pandit is an Assistant Professor in the Department of International Relations and Governance Studies. Her research interests are international and comparative political economy, economic history, and international economic institutions, with an emphasis on China and the developing world. She is currently working on a book project, titled, *“China and the World Trade Organisation: Anomalies, Anxieties and Ambitions”* which examines China's negotiating strategies in the multilateral trade organisation, and, by doing so, problematises how we analyse China's role perception in the WTO as well as the role expectations held by the other WTO members. Her other research projects include the new history of capitalism, the political economy of China's State-Owned enterprises, and the history of India-China engagement at the 1944 Bretton Woods Conference. Dr. Pandit supervises doctoral projects in the following areas: economic history of China and East Asia, comparative political economy, international economic institutions, the politics of China's economic reform, and comparative development in India and China.

From 'Catching up' to 'Competing' with the West: The Changing Contours of “State Capitalism” under Xi Jinping

Abstract

The increasing centralisation under President Xi has spurred a new debate around the changing contours and direction of state capitalism in China. Indicating a state-centred command economy, state capitalism offers an alternative development strategy in the face of imperialist/corporate capital. Commonly categorised under the neo-mercantilist school of thought, China, in this case, shares a long history of indigenous intellectual tradition, which assigns a key role to the state to carry out the modernization project. State-owned enterprises, therefore, have become critical since the 1970s in the creation of domestic capital as well as in China's catching up with the West. In fact, until the beginning of Xi's term, China's pursuit of state capitalism offered a corporatist vision which treated state and private businesses as allies in the pursuit of growth and development. However, the optimism surrounding state capitalism and its appeal to wider domestic constituencies has dipped under the Xi administration. For instance, while the leadership remains fixated on acquiring markets for the SOEs and increasing its global competitiveness, the Communist Party of China's (CPC) bid to discipline the state enterprises and reduce their autonomy has created a world of uncertainty amongst various social classes in China. Against this backdrop, the paper seeks to explore the shifting ideology and economic mechanisms undergirding the new state capitalism under Xi's rule. The paper primarily contends that the current variety of state capitalism is neo-imperialist in character, which not only de-legitimises the use of bureaucratic means for domestic redistribution but also seeks to produce new hierarchies of centre and periphery at the global level.



SPEAKERS

Aravind Yelery is an Associate Professor at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and holds a Ph.D. in Chinese Studies. He is also a Visiting Faculty at the Fudan School of Management, Shanghai, and an Honorary Fellow at the Institute of Chinese Studies. In 2019, he won the Best Courseware Project Funds Award at Peking University. He has co-edited *Tailspin: The Politics of India-China Economic Relations* (London: Routledge, 2021) and authored *China Inc.: Between State Capitalism and Economic Statecraft* (New Delhi: Pentagon Press, 2021).

Unfolding Industrial Policy, Entrepreneurship and Privatization in Post-2017 China

Abstract

Since 2015, the role of the private economy in China has undergone a complex transformation. The key transition began by moving away from revitalising traditional industries and investing in strategic emerging industries. The trade and tariff escalations with the US further complicated this transformation in industrial growth drivers. Consequently, this led to fundamental shifts in China's industrial priorities and policies. The responses to trade and tariff sanctions by the US, along with the broad-sweeping of industrial policies, led to a regulatory makeover and adaptation to new industrial policies. This internal churning led to state-driven entrepreneurship and innovation on an unprecedented scale. This paper examines the Chinese state's efforts to steer the economy by mobilising entrepreneurship and mass micro-privatisation. This had a direct impact on deregulating the private sector, allowing it to breed new talent and motivate them to venture into non-manufacturing fields. Building on this, several private companies have developed strategies to tap into the wave of entrepreneurship. The state enhanced its control over the micro aspects of privatisation, hoping that young graduates would embrace innovation and entrepreneurship, thereby expanding the private sector.



SPEAKER

Ning Leng is an Assistant Professor at the McCourt School of Public Policy, Georgetown University. For the year of 2025-2026, she is a Wilson China Fellow at the Wilson Center. She specializes in comparative politics with a focus on political economy, authoritarian institutions, and Chinese politics and economy. Her first book, *Politicizing Business: How Firms Are Made to Serve the Party-State in China* (Cambridge University Press, 2025) reveals how the Chinese state solicits political services from companies, resulting in an unstable investment environment and unintended development outcomes. She received her Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Wisconsin–Madison in 2018, a postdoc at Harvard University's Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation between 2018-2019.

Explaining State Takeover of Private Sectors: Politicizing Business in China (Online)

Abstract

The Chinese state has never granted businesses full autonomy, even amid efforts to establish market-supporting institutions. Instead, the state and its officials view business as primarily political actors, demanding political services from firms to advance political objectives. Politicization of firms is rooted in authoritarianism, often harming business interests and undermining China's efforts to attract and retain investment. Explaining the seemingly arbitrary state takeover of sectors and firms, the paper discusses previously overlooked forms of politicization and demonstrates how politicizing business often creates conflicts between the state and firms, particularly private firms, leading to a state-dominated market in many sectors. The paper also explains how compliance is enforced, when and where firms are politicized, and its impact on China's development.

CONCLUDING SESSION

Day 2: 29 August 2025 | 4:00 pm - 4:45 pm



CONFERENCE NOTES

Jabin T. Jacob, Director, Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, & Associate Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR



SUMMING UP AND NEXT STEPS TOWARDS PUBLICATION

Bhim B. Subba

Convenor, 2nd Conference on Domestic Governance in China.



Anand P. Krishnan

Convenor, 2nd Conference on Domestic Governance in China.



VOTE OF THANKS

Anand P. Krishnan, Fellow, Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR.

Note: Speakers in all sessions, except the inaugural, will have 12-14 minutes to make their presentations, while the Chairs will be allotted 10-12 minutes to make remarks. The remaining time will be for Q&A.

In the inaugural session, the keynote speech will be 20-25 minutes. Rest of the speakers including the Chair will have 5-7 minutes for their remarks.

The commencement of registration will begin from 9 am on 28 August.

CONFERENCE ORGANISERS



INSTITUTE OF CHINESE STUDIES (ICS)

The Institute of Chinese Studies (ICS), New Delhi is engaged in and committed to interdisciplinary research on China. Apart from the annual All India Conference of China Studies (AICCS), the Institute undertakes various collaborative research programs and multilateral initiatives with prominent institutions in India and abroad, and brings together leading and upcoming scholars through multiple fora. Among its many legacies, it has been conducting the iconic Wednesday Seminar for over 50 years and publishes the *China Report: A Journal of East Asian Studies*, a peer-reviewed quarterly journal on China and East Asia, currently in its 61st year of publication.



CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR HIMALAYAN STUDIES, SHIV NADAR INSTITUTION OF EMINENCE, DELHI-NCR

The Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies (CHS) under the School of Humanities and Social Sciences at Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence (SNIOE) is a research centre focussed on the economy, borders and identities, the environment and regional geopolitics of the wider Himalayan region including the Hindu Kush and the Karakoram. CHS pushes for an approach to studying the Himalayas that crosses both national and disciplinary boundaries as well as engenders a three-way conversation between central and local governments, academia, and the people who live in the region. The Centre focuses on engaging researchers with niche or specialised interest in the wider Himalayas, and identifying and creating a network of scholars in the field, both in India and externally, to support its work. It also aims to develop better synergy between the research and policymaking communities.



MIT SCHOOL OF GOVERNMENT (MIT-SOG)

The MIT School of Government (MIT-SOG), Pune, established in 2005, is Asia's first institute offering a full-time 2-years Master's in Political Leadership and Government (MPG). Founded by Shri Rahul V. Karad, it prepares students for careers in politics by fostering expertise in governance, politics and leadership. Inaugurated by Late Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat, the then Vice-President of India and mentored by Shri T. N. Seshan, former Chief Election Commissioner of India, the institute emphasizes integrity, professionalism and accountability in leadership. MIT-SOG has shaped India's political landscape, with graduates contributing to democracy and development. MIT-SOG hosts social initiatives such as National Legislators' Conference, Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad, National Women's Parliament and Rashtriya Sarpanch Sansad to sensitize the society on issues of politics and governance. These social initiatives have established bonds amongst civil society, government and budding political leaders.

PROGRAMME SCHEDULE

DAY – 1: THURSDAY, 28 AUGUST 2025	
9:30 am - 10:45 am	INAUGURAL SESSION
Chair	Amb. Kishan S. Rana , Emeritus Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi
Welcome Remarks	Prof. Alka Acharya , Director, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi
Remarks	Prof. Rajat Kathuria , Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, & Professor of Economics, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR
	Dr. Parimal Maya Sudhakar , Associate Professor, MIT School of Government, MIT World Peace University, Pune
Keynote Address	Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty , Emeritus Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi <i>Conceptual Challenges in Governance Studies: A Perspective on China's Experience</i>
Vote of Thanks	Dr. Bhim B. Subba , Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad
10:45 am-11:00 am	COFFEE / TEA BREAK
SESSION : I 11:00 am- 12:45 pm	RULE OF LAW & STATE-CIVIL SOCIETY RELATIONS
Chair	Prof. Manoranjan Mohanty , Emeritus Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, New Delhi
Speakers	Prof. Ravni Thakur , Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi <i>How Heroes Fall: Changing Social Dynamics under Xi Jinping</i>
	Dr. Saul K. Wilson , Assistant Professor, Dept. of Political Science, Ashoka University, Sonapat <i>Respecting the Rules-Based Domestic Order</i>
	Dr. Usha Chandran , Assistant Professor, Centre for Chinese and Southeast Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi <i>Gendered Governance: Family Planning Policy in China from Pre-Modern to Contemporary Era</i>
	Dr. Bhim B. Subba , Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Hyderabad <i>Party is the Law: Legal Reforms in Authoritarian China</i>
12:45 pm - 2:00 pm	LUNCH BREAK
SESSION : II 2:00 - 3:15 pm	RURAL-URBAN GOVERNANCE IN CHINA
Chair	Dr. Parimal Maya Sudhakar , Associate Professor, MIT School of Government, MIT World Peace University, Pune
Speakers	Prof. Wen-Hsuan Tsai , Research Fellow, Institute of Political Science, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan <i>The Politics of Inclusive Gentry: Grassroots Governance and Rural Meritorious People (Xinxiangxian) in Contemporary China</i>
	Dr. Prachi Aggarwal , Assistant Professor, Department of East Asian Studies, University of Delhi <i>Climate Change: China's Rural Revitalization</i>
3:15 pm - 3:30 pm	COFFEE / TEA BREAK
SESSION : III 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND GOVERNANCE
Chair	Dr. Jabin T. Jacob , Director, Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, & Associate Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR
Speakers	Prof. G. Venkat Raman , Professor, Indian Institute of Management, Indore <i>Is Innovation Possible in a Centralized Political System?: Examining the Efficacy of China's Science and Technology Policy</i>
	Dr. Rityusha Mani Tiwary , Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, Shaheed Bhagat Singh College, University of Delhi <i>Discontents in Science, Technology and Innovation Governance in China: Mapping the Social in Managing Frameworks Through Green Development and Social Inclusivity</i>
	Dr. Kyle Chan , Postdoctoral Researcher, Department of Sociology, Princeton University, USA <i>China's Evolving Technology and Industrial Policy (Online)</i>

DAY – 2 : FRIDAY, 29 AUGUST 2025

SESSION : IV 10:00 am- 11:30 am	PARTY-STATE AND ETHNIC RELATIONS
Chair	Dr. Medha , Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR
Speakers	Dr. Loretta Eumie Kim , Associate Professor, School of Modern Languages and Cultures, Faculty of Arts, University of Hong Kong <i>Regional Identity as a Prophylactic and Salve for Ethnic Tensions: Observations from Northeast China in the Post-1949 Period</i>
	Dr. Debasish Chaudhuri , Adjunct Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi <i>Ethnic Policy Making Process Amidst Deepening of Reform</i>
	Dr. Devendra Kumar , Associate Fellow, Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR <i>Long Shadow of Cultural Revolution: Leadership Shifts and China's Tibet Policy in the 1990s (Online)</i>
11:30 am - 11:45 am	COFFEE / TEA BREAK
SESSION : V 11:45 am - 1:00 pm	LABOUR AND WELFARE IN THE PARTY STATE
Chair	Prof. Alka Acharya , Director, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi
Speakers	Dr. Parimal Maya Sudhakar , Associate Professor, MIT School of Government, MIT World Peace University, Pune <i>China's 2014 Hukou Reforms: A Regime Dilemma of Economic Growth or Social Control</i>
	Dr. Anand P. Krishnan , Fellow, Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR <i>Cast in the Party's Image and Interests: Identity and Role of All-China Federation of Trade Unions in the New Era</i>
1:00 pm - 2:15 pm	LUNCH BREAK
SESSION : VI 2:15 pm - 3:45 pm	STATE CAPITALISM, INDUSTRY AND PRIVATE SECTOR
Chair	Prof. Rajat Kathuria , Dean, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, and Professor of Economics, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR
Speakers	Dr. Priyanka Pandit , Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR <i>From 'Catching up' to 'Competing' with the West: The Changing Contours of "State Capitalism" under Xi Jinping</i>
	Dr. Aravind Yelery , Associate Professor, Centre for East Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi <i>Unfolding Industrial Policy, Entrepreneurship and Privatization in Post-2017 China</i>
	Dr. Ning Leng , Assistant Professor, McCourt School of Public Policy, Georgetown University, Washington DC, USA <i>Explaining State Takeover of Private Sectors: Politicizing Business in China (Online)</i>
3:45 - 4:00 pm	COFFEE / TEA BREAK
4:00 - 4:45 pm	CONCLUDING SESSION
Conference Notes	Dr. Jabin T. Jacob , Director, Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, & Associate Professor, Department of International Relations and Governance Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR
Summing Up and Next Steps towards Publication	Dr. Bhim B. Subba , Convenor, 2 nd Conference on Domestic Governance in China
	Dr. Anand P. Krishnan , Convenor, 2 nd Conference on Domestic Governance in China
Vote of Thanks	Dr. Anand P. Krishnan , Fellow, Centre of Excellence for Himalayan Studies, Shiv Nadar Institution of Eminence, Delhi-NCR

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