



O.P. Jindal Global University
A Private University Promoting Public Service



*Celebrating Ten Years of
Excellence in Institution Building*

CICS AT JGU

INTELLECTUAL BRIDGE BETWEEN INDIA AND CHINA



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MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR



The relationship between India and China will define the future of Asia

The establishment of the Centre for India China Studies (CICS) at O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU) was a historic moment. CICS was established with five broad objectives that formed the founding vision and mission of the Centre: **first**, to develop a strong intellectual presence of China in India that goes beyond the possibility of students from both the countries studying in the higher education institutions; **second**, the goal of building substantive partnerships between JGU and the leading universities of China that will enable the faculty members and students of India and China to interact and engage with each other; **third**, the need for recognising the importance of comparative research relating to China and India being undertaken in these countries with an informed knowledge and nuanced understanding of the complexity of both the societies; **fourth**, to provide an intellectual platform and a policy forum that will host conferences, lectures, seminars, workshops, conduct research projects and promote other such initiatives that will bring together Chinese and Indian academic and policy institutions; **fifth**, to

bring together all relevant stakeholders in both the countries with a view to building trust and promote a deeper engagement through a dialogue among all key actors. This will include, but not limited to government representatives, corporate and business sectors, media, NGOs and civil society, and the various professions.

JGU is a relatively new university and was barely five years old at the founding of the CICS. While JGU was always conceived to be a global university with strong partnerships across institutions in the world, these collaborations were largely limited to USA, UK, Europe, Australia and other developed countries. We had very few partnerships with universities in Asia and almost no substantive engagement in China. However, given my own past experience of working as an academic in Hong Kong and having taught in China, I felt that there is a void that needs to be filled in JGU as far as our aspirations to building a truly international university. This was about building a deep and pervasive collaboration with China.

It is at this time that we got to meet with Professor Wenjuan Zhang from Columbia

Law School with whom I shared the vision of the Centre. The rest is history! We were fortunate to be able to recruit Wenjuan as a full time faculty member at Jindal. She moved to India and began to build the CICS, most of the time single handedly. Wenjuan is a force of nature. I have always believed in the idea of institutions driven by the passion, commitment, dedication, and farsightedness of outstanding individuals who are transformative leaders. Wenjuan epitomises the extraordinary characteristics of intellectual integrity, entrepreneurial capacity, and organisational ability.

The CICS has grown leaps and bounds in the last five years under the inspiring leadership of Wenjuan. Wenjuan's leadership is based upon the principles of humility, self-effacing nature and collective engagement. Because of these values, Wenjuan was able to successfully galvanise intellectual consciousness among faculty members across different schools of JGU to contribute to the growth and development of the CICS.

The future of CICS is strong and indeed ambitious. The remarkable success of CICS in a relatively short span of time reflects the vision, mission and farsightedness of

the founding director, Professor Wenjuan Zhang and her team members. It has been a pleasure for us to be working with Wenjuan and her growing team for the expansion and impact of the CICS both in India and China. I believe that the relationship between India and China will be the defining aspect for the future of Asia. I am also convinced that the future of the world, to a large extent, is inextricably connected to the future of universities. The universities of India and China will play a leading role in chartering a new course of journey that helps them achieve the social and economic aspirations of the nation building agenda. CICS will play its definitive role in shaping this future.

As CICS grows from strength to strength in the years to come, it will have the fullest support of the entire JGU community.

Congratulations CICS for the Fifth Anniversary!

With warm regards

Yours sincerely

Professor (Dr.) C. Raj Kumar
Founding Vice Chancellor
O.P. Jindal Global University

MESSAGE FROM THE CENTRE DIRECTOR

Wenjuan Zhang



The Journey of Turning Personal Curiosity into Institutional Building

Five years ago, after graduating from Columbia Law School, curiosity brought me to India. Among family members and friends, few supported this decision. It was a brave decision for me too. Firstly, I had never been to India and it would be my first overseas job. My knowledge about India was extremely limited. Secondly it would also mean a transition from being a respected public interest lawyer in China to being a part of academia. A practitioner is very different from an academic. I needed to transform myself for new skills. My mentor gave me an invaluable tip: If I am going to give up a career in law just to be an academic, then I should go back to China. But if the role involved building an institution from its very foundation, it was well worth attempting it. When he heard I would take the role of founding the Center for India-China Studies he gave me full support for the Indian journey.

Needless to say it was a novel experience. Unlike other international cities, there was no dynamic local Chinese community. Very few Chinese scholars and academics visit India. Also, wherever I went in India, it

was usually assumed that I was a Chinese language teacher and not a faculty of an Indian university! Prof. C. Raj Kumar, the founding Vice Chancellor told me that I may well be the first Chinese nationality working as a full-time faculty (not for language teaching) in Indian Universities. The poor intellectual exchange between India and China therefore inspired me to transform my personal curiosity about India into an institution building mission.

My Indian and Chinese colleagues kept asking me what kind of curiosity brought me to India. Here is the answer. I am curious about how India manages her social transformation and economic development with more than one billion people as in China but in a political system which is very different from China. The current political system in China is unlikely to change in the near future. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, there was no paradigms for China either. The impact of western knowledge is declining. Reflections through peer learning will help China improve the ruling capacity for better adjustment and adaption. Compared to Western nations,

India has two special traits to make this peer learning more meaningful. First, none of the western nations have taken off with more than one billion people but India has. Second, India is treated as an eastern civilization not a western one, which serves as a good case to observe how western political system has been planted into eastern philosophy and culture. After moving to India, I also find that India faces many challenges. The experiences China has gained in tackling the similar problems could be a good reference.

For translating the curiosity into institutional building, the Center for India-China Studies has made its own identity in the following ways.

First, we incorporated culture sensitivity into institutional building. For social sciences, the key of the research is to explain the cause and effect in the social context. Today, the most high-quality cross-culture comparative studies is to build theory through causal inference which requires high standard of contextualized knowledge and culture sensitivity. The style of comparative study that some scholars researched on a country other than their own is less and less important. From inception, CICS has incorporated both cultures into institutional building. It is also rare that it is founded within an Indian university and in the Indian context, but is led by a Chinese academic! This reflects the vision of O.P. Jindal Global University led by Prof. C. Raj Kumar for building a truly global university.

Secondly, while we promote multidisciplinary research we also focus on building our comparative strength in the field of law and governance. Disciplinary boundaries are less and less clear. Globalization and new technology have created many new problems which cannot be explained or solved through single disciplinary perspective. This is why CICS has built the institution with research fellows from all eight schools of JGU. The multidisciplinary discussion has inspired us to be more focused and more in-depth in our approach. In addition, the current scholarship on India-China studies is mainly around border, security or diplomacy issues, or some economic studies through

quantitative research. There are few efforts to understand the challenges faced by each other in domestic governance and how to learn best practices from each other. JGU has one of the top law schools in India and CICS is taking advantage of this and developing comparative research in the field.

Third, CICS focuses on creating a multi-sector platform for knowledge generation and knowledge sharing. The university is a part of the society. The goal of our research is to understand real problems and help solve them accordingly. In addition, the society is shifting from sector-based, offline governance to online ecosystems which makes these boundaries less relevant. These factors call for a new vision for research institutes to develop academic leadership for knowledge generation with multi-stakeholder participation. In response to the call of the new era, CICS has consciously built an inclusive community of academia, business, policymakers, NGOs, media and professionals through various talks, salons, joint class teaching, joint research and more.

Five years later, I look back at my journey with pride. For CICS, this is still early days and a lot of work still need to be done but we have a clear vision for the future. That it would be the most influential research institute and think-tank on comparative studies of India and China; be the most inclusive knowledge hub for business, policymakers, civil society stakeholders engaging in India-China exchange; and be a powerful transformative platform to empower the youth to imagine a new India-China relationship.

There is still a long way to go. We need visionary business leaders to contribute resources for institutional building. We need young talent to join us for high-quality research and new ideas. We also need the active participation of business leaders, policymakers, media outlets and NGO advocates for knowledge generation and knowledge sharing. All in all, we welcome visionary partners for the long journey and for the big vision.

Wenjuan Zhang



北京大学政府管理学院
School of Government, Peking University

May 15, 2019

Professor Dr. C. Raj Kumar
Vice Chancellor, O.P. Jindal Global University

and

Professor Wenjuan Zhang
Executive Director, Center for India-China Studies, O.P. Jindal Global University

Dear Professor Kumar and Professor Zhang,

On behalf of School of Government and Research Center for Chinese Politics (RCCP) at Peking University, I would like to cordially congratulate you on the 10th anniversary of the O.P. Jindal Global University and the 5th anniversary of the Center for India-China Studies.

Last November, I had the opportunity to visit you in India with my colleagues. The warm hospitality we received still remains fresh in my memory. My colleagues and I were very impressed by the achievement the University and the Center had accomplished over the past several years.

We share your commitment in fostering a stronger relationship between our two institutions. China-India relationship is among one of the most important bilateral relationships in the 21st century, and academic organizations should play a greater role in two countries' exchange. My colleagues and I look forward to future cooperation with you and your institutions.

Best Regards

Sincerely Yours

Yu Keping
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CENTER FOR INDIA-CHINA STUDIES (CICS)

The Center for India-China studies (CICS) was founded in October 2014 when Professor Wenjuan Zhang, become the first Chinese citizen to join JGU as full-time faculty. CICS is so far the only Indian think-tank on Chinese Studies led by a Chinese which gives it a unique role and competitive advantage in bridging the two countries. The CICS at five has become the most vibrant intellectual bridge between the two biggest developing countries. In October 2019, CICS is going to celebrate its fifth anniversary. Various events including talks, forums, art exhibition are being planned.

Unlike many other governmental think-tanks focusing on security, border or diplomacy issues, CICS has tried to develop a civil-society based multi-disciplinary platform with participation of multi-stakeholders including academia, business practitioners, policymakers, and NGO leaders and MoU from both countries.

1. Expanding Partnership with Chinese Universities (积极拓展与中国大学的合作)

CICS has helped JGU sign MoUs with more than 23 prestigious Chinese Universities and institutes, including China University of Political Science and Law, Tsinghua University, Peking University, Renmin University, Shanghai Jiaotong University, Zhejiang University, Beijing Foreign Studies University and Yunnan etc. In the last two years, two-way academic exchanges have been conducted involving more than 200 students and faculty. It has received more than 10 Presidents or Vice-Presidents from Chinese top Universities to visit JGU.

2. Build Multi-Disciplinary Academic Platforms to Promote India-China Intellectual Engagement (建立跨学科学术平台来促进中印智慧分享)

CICS has committed to creating regular intellectual platforms with Chinese top universities for multi-disciplinary and cross-sector discussion, such as the SMU-Renmin-JGU Forum on Economic Development, National Innovation and IP Law in India and China; CASS-JGU Forum on Social Development in India and China, JGU-PKU Seminar on Governance, Norms-Setting and Compliance across Cultures, and China-India Media Forum etc. It has also brought more than 100 well-known scholars on Chinese studies or Indian studies to JGU campus for the well-established platform of India-China Lunch Talks, India-China Seminars or India-China Forums. Half of the scholars are from China.

3. Engaging Young Talents of Both Countries to Re-imagine the Shared Future (创造机会让两国年轻人共想未来)

About 50 JGU students have been on semester exchange with Chinese top universities and more than 20 JGU law school students have interned with the Zhicheng Public Interest Lawyers in Beijing. More than 20 JGU students have visited China for a summer program, Asia-Africa Youth Festival and One-Belt-One-Road Law School Students Forum. Also more and more Chinese students are coming to JGU for exchange. For example, in 2018, there were more than 100 Chinese students who visited and studied at JGU for either short immersion program, or for semester based study or for degree study.

4. Dynamic Across- Sector Engagement (跨部门活跃互动)

CICS has closely worked with business sector, policymakers and NGOs. Yang Guoqiang, President of Country Garden, and HU Beihai, Head Indian Operation, Bank of China and other representatives of Chinese companies have visited JGU campus for seeking potential collaborations. CICS has invited several Indian senior policymakers such as Mr. Shivshankar Menon, former National Security Advisor of India, and Mr. Suresh Prabhu,

former Railways Minister and current Union Minister of Commerce and Industry to join its talks, seminars or conferences. JGU has actively interacted with civil society organizations in China too. CICS has got high recognition from various Indian and Chinese authorities, including Chinese Embassy in India for its special role in connecting both civilizations.

5. Research Strength on Law and Governance (法治领域有研究优势)

CICS has strong research strength in comparative studies of law and governance in India and China which is the weakest part of current India-China comparative studies. For example, founding Director Prof. Wenjuan Zhang has published several journal articles and essays on comparative constitutional governance or NGO development in both countries which help foster emerging research interest on law and governance toward each other. CICS is going to support JGU to organize the All India conference of China studies, a flagship program of the Institute of Chinese studies on the theme of “ Law, Governance and Society” in November 2019.



MEMBERS OF THE CENTRE FOR INDIA-CHINA STUDIES (CICS)

HONORARY FELLOWS

The Center for India-China Studies is multi-disciplinary research hub on China with affiliated research fellows from eight schools of JGU who add an intellectual edge, perspective and scholarly curiosity to the work that is undertaken. Here is an overview of the members of CICS.

Prof. R. Sudarshan



Professor and Dean, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy and Honorary Research Fellow of CICS.

M.A. (DSE.,Delhi); M.Phil.(Oxford)

His research and academic interest lies in Public policy and development programmes: Design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, Interface of law and economics, Governance and public policy, Human Development, Legal Empowerment of the Poor and State and non-state justice institutions.

<http://jsgp.edu.in/sudarshan-ramaswamy/>

Professor & Dean Jindal School of Arts and Architecture, affiliated research fellow of CICS B.Des. Hons. (University of Florida); M.Arch. (Harvard); M.S.; Ph.D. (Georgia Tech), Ph.D. Architectural Theory, Georgia Institute of Technology, M.Sc. Architectural Theory, Georgia Institute of Technology

His research interests are History of Modern Architecture and Urbanism, Contemporary Theory in Architecture, Media-Philosophy, Recombinant Urbanism, Critical Theory and Continental Philosophy, Qualitative Research Methods

<http://www.jsaa.edu.in/node/58>



Dr. Thomas E. Mical

RESEARCH FELLOWS

**PROF. JAYANI
JEANNE BONNERJEE**



Professor & Associate Dean (Academic Affairs) of Jindal School of Liberal Arts and Humanities, affiliated research fellow of CICS

B.A. (Calcutta University); B.A.; M.Sc.; Ph.D. (University of London)

Dr. Bonnerjee's research and teaching interests are in postcolonial urbanism and critical geographies of diaspora.

<http://jslh.edu.in/jayani-jeanne-bonnerjee/>

Professor of Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, affiliated research fellow of CICS

M.A. (TISS, Mumbai); M.Phil. and DPhil (Oxon)

Swagato Sarkar is an interdisciplinarian, who draws from political theory, sociology and political economy. He is interested in understanding the state-society relationship in India, politics of land and rural transformation, and theory of power and governance.

<http://jsgp.edu.in/swagato-sarkar/>



**DR. SWAGATO
SARKAR**

Assistant Professor-Diplomatic Practice of Jindal School of International Affairs, affiliated research fellow of CICS

B.A. (Hons.) University of Sheffield; Master's in International Development American University; Ph.D. (Candidate) Jindal School of International Affairs, OP Jindal Global University

Role of state governments in Indian foreign policy (specifically economic relations), India's ties with Pakistan and China, Act East Policy specifically in the context of India-Myanmar and India-Japan ties.

<http://www.jsia.edu.in/tridivesh-singh-maini/>

PROF. TRIDIVESH MAINI



**PROF. DEEPANSHU
MOHAN**

Associate Professor & Assistant Director, Jindal School of International Affairs, affiliated research fellow of CICS

B.A. (Economics) Fergusson College, Pune; Masters in Economic History, London School of Economics

His main research and academic interests lie in the field of Development Economics, Political Economy, History of Financial Crises and Indian Economic History.

<http://www.jsia.edu.in/deepanshu-mohan/>

Assistant Professor of Practice of Jindal School of International Affairs, research fellow of CICS

M.Sc. (London School of Economics)

Her main research and academic interests lie in postcolonial approach to China studies and a passion for cross cultural conceptual comparisons.

<http://www.jsia.edu.in/aleksandra-mineeva/>

**PROF. ALEXANDRA
MINEEVA****PROF. SHRUCHI
MAJUMDAR**

Assistant Professor & Assistant Dean (Admissions & Outreach) of Jindal School of Journalism and communication, affiliated research fellow of CICS

B.A. (University of Calcutta), M.A., Ph.D. (Nanyang Technological University)

Her primary research interests are in the areas of journalism studies, political economy of communication, political and international communication.

<http://jsjc.edu.in/suruchi-mazumdar/>

**DR. PRABHAKAR
SINGH**

Associate Professor & Assistant Dean (Research and Publications) ,Jindal Global Law School, affiliated research fellow of CICS

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) (NLIU, Bhopal); LL.M. (University of Barcelona); Ph.D. (National University of Singapore)

His research interests include International Law, International Economic Law and Law of Contracts.

<http://www.jgls.edu.in/dr-prabhakar-singh/>

Associate Professor and Assistant Director, Jindal School of International Affairs ,affiliated research fellow of CICS

M.A. Ph.D. (Delaware, USA); M.Phil.(JNU)

Dr. Rajdeep Pakanati's research interests include International Relations, Comparative Politics, International Law and Global Governance. In particular, he has been engaged with issues of transparency and accountability, and how they contribute to good governance.

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**DR. RAJDEEP
PAKANATI****DR. HUANG
YINGHONG YANG**

Associate Professor of Jindal Global Law School, affiliated research fellow of CICS

B.A. (Xia Men University), M.A. (Sun Yat-sen University), Ph.D (Sun Yat-sen University)

Dr. HUANG's scholarly interests include Gandhian Satyagraha, comparative political studies of India and China, and India-Sino relations.

<http://www.jgls.edu.in/huang-yinghong/>

**PROF. AVINASH
GODBOLE**

Assistant Professor of Jindal School of Liberal Arts and Humanities, affiliated research fellow of CICS

B.A. (Psychology) (University of Mumbai); M.A.; M.Phil.; Ph.D. (School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University) B.A. (Psychology) (University of Mumbai); M.A.; M.Phil.; Ph.D. (School of International Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University)

His research interests are in the fields of Chinese Foreign Policy, Environmental Changes in China, Minorities in China, Domestic Politics in China, China's Asia strategy and India-China Relations.

<http://jslh.edu.in/avinash-a-godbole/>

Assistant Professor & Assistant Director, Jindal Institute of Behavioral Sciences, affiliated research fellow of CICS

B.Sc.; M.Sc. (University of Calcutta); M.Sc. (King's College)

Her research interests predominantly include forensic entomology, role of forensics in law and the intersection thereof; art crimes and cultural laws; cultural policies, social aspects of material cultures.

<http://jibs.edu.in/poulomi-bhadra/>

**PROF. POULOMI
BHADRA**

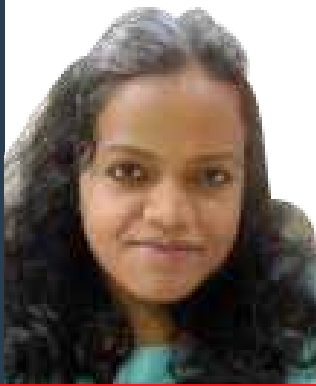
Assistant Professor & Assistant Dean (Admissions & Outreach) of Jindal School of Journalism and communication, affiliated research fellow of CICS

B.A. (University of Calcutta), M.A., Ph.D. (Nanyang Technological University)

His research work is mainly in the area of renewable energy finance and industry practices.

<http://jsjc.edu.in/suruchi-mazumdar/>

DR. ANAND MISHRA

**DR. KEERTY
NAKRAY**

Associate Professor and Assistant Director, Centre for Women, Law and Social Change

B.A., M.A. (Mumbai), M.Phil. (IIT-Mumbai), Ph.D. (Queen's)

She maintains a keen interest in research ethics and establishing linkages between academic research and policy.

<http://www.jgls.edu.in/dr-keerty-nakray/>

Weipu Chang, Doctoral Research Fellow, Jindal Global Business School, Affiliated Research Fellow of CICS. Master in Art, Capital Normal University (Beijing). Research interest is with Chinese traditional arts, comparative studies of Art Marketing in India and China.

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**DR. RAJDEEP
PAKANATI**

PROJECTS

“

Young people from India and China are leaders of the future. The two biggest countries in the world which are leading economies with a very young population must engage in an interactive and significant relationship which allows people from both countries to benefit from their interaction and enhance their knowledge about each other.

Realizing the meaningful implication for engaging youth communication and dialogue in the two most populous countries, CICS has initiated and facilitated several projects for students such as the PKU-JGU Students Joint Environment Filming Project (Annex 1), the Public Interest Law Internship in Beijing project(Annex 2-3), Chinese Embassy Internship Project (Annex 4), the Belt-Road Law School Student Forum Project (Annex 5) the Tsinghua Immersion Program report (Annex 6), ZPIL 2019 Summer Internship Report & Student exchange on semester based for degree studies.

1. Tsinghua Immersion Programme

Tsinghua India Immersion Programme is part of the joint efforts between JGU and Tsinghua University. The programme has been implemented for three years. Each year, Tsinghua university selects 20 talent students across the whole university and bring them to India for the cultural immersion. JGU as the hosting university help design course and arrange visits. The Immersion Programme is a great learning experience for both the Tsinghua students and JGU faculty, staff and students involved in the programme.



Here are some quotes from the Tsinghua students in 2018 batch:

This is the first time I have played cricket in my life. Plus, I have never understood the rules that Indian brothers teach us. I was a little excited and nervous before I officially started the game. But after starting the game, we found that the rules and winnings are not important. In the case that most people don't know the rules, everyone is running around or watching the ball. I rushed over the ball. The vast grassland is full of the voices and laughter of the students. Now recalling, I have long been unable to think about the disputes that may have been missed or may have been there, but only the blue sky, the grass, the images of young and lively figures, and the happiness and friendship that emerged from the picture. Yuebing, Liang

On January 27th, after a day of the Taj Mahal trip, I sat side by side with him on a bumpy bus, looking out the window of New Delhi, the world of lights and the world, behind him, the joyful laughter from his companions. 'I once travelled on foot from east coast to west coast, to catch the sights of richest and poorest Indians... Recalling his adventures, his face is full of complex expressions of happiness and sadness, like an unseen urchin who wants to look at the world with a camera, and a spectator who witnesses suffering writes sorrow with words. Judging from his dress and talks, although he is not a member of the upper class in India, he still has a relatively good education. When we complain about the status quo of Indian social class differentiation, he is particularly helpless: 'I just don't know why human beings are so corruptible, they show off always'. The night was deep, and his words suddenly touched me at that moment. Looking at the neon buildings and the black streets around me, it was a stark contrast. What can we do for our country? **Maoyi, Yang**

The mystery fades, it is a real and sensible country. Now I just want to say, I love India. I can hardly tell whether the nostalgia for India is derived from the true diversity of India that has not yet been understood, or because of the people there. Fifteen days, for the real entry into India, it is not enough, but for a living individual, it has already exceeded my ability to withstand. Every day, I am trying to catch and absorb their freshness. Culture and way of thinking. Maybe, it's not fresh, even "old", it's a return to the original feeling and understanding. From my professional point of view, India's reference allows me to better understand China and treat the narrative logic of the Western Center more critically. From my individual point of view, the Indians have penetrated the so-called sincerity with their own sincerity. The border of the nationality is that they taught me. All the humans are the same. **Yunhui, Ye**



2. The Public Interest Law Internship in Beijing project

JGLS has signed a MOU with the biggest Chinese public interest law organization in Beijing named Zhicheng Public Interest Lawyers (ZPIL) in Spring 2015. After that more than 15 students have been interning with ZPIL in Beijing. Here is the student list <http://center.jgu.edu.in/cics/Student-Exchange.php>.

*I had the opportunity of interning in China in 2019 summer, in the prestigious Public interest Firm ZPIL. Let me share the nitty gritty of living in China which deconstructs some of the notions and stereotypes about China that might influence your decision of going to China or not. This was my first time in China, and as is common for people to see China as a strict and harsh society where everyone is work driven and the government is almost like a monarchy, similarly, I was going to China under the same impressions, but once I reached the place, I got a reality check. The people in China are completely different from what we perceive them to be. During my time at the firm, we not only worked hard but also had loads of fun while doing it. We had a 1 hour lunch break, wherein if you finished your lunch early and had time left, you could use that to take a short nap, How cool is that! We weren't overloaded with work either, one assignment would in general be required to be completed in 4 to 7 days. The fact that you are a foreigner encourages people to help you more and try to make you feel welcomed. Over the course of 1 month I made new friends and also had interactions with a lot of strangers, which doesn't quite happen in India. The people would be fascinated to know where you are from, and want to learn more about you and your country. Know how children are curious about new things and are anxious to know everything, the Chinese are the same and they approach you with that innocence as well. The general playful behavior of people would often leave me wondering how easy would life be in India if people were this happy and content. **Abhishek Ghosh (15 JGLS)***

3. The Belt-Road Law School Student Forum Project

Against the backdrop of the strategic implementation of the “Belt and Road” initiative and the university construction of the “Double First-Class” initiative, the direct communication and discussion platform for the law school students from the countries along the Belt and Road is established. The First Session of the Forum was hosted by the China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL) and Youth Research Centre, CUPL. The Forum aimed to strengthen the academic communication ability as well as improvement of the talent cultivation quality in universities. JGU has sent students to join the forum from 2017.





4. PKU-JGU Students Joint Environment Filming Project

On April 1st 2016, Centre for Indo-China Studies, O.P Jindal Global University and the Department of Environment, Resources and Development Economics on behalf of Peking University, entered into an MOU. The programme involves cross-learning exchange programs for students from China and India. The programmes will promote research on environmental issues and highlight the humanitarian and climatic challenges experienced by the local communities in both countries. The aim is to consciously contribute and produce tangible research which can further influence government policies and bring about substantial change. In furtherance of the same agenda, on July 14th, 2016, four students [Arshiya Qasba (JGLS 2014), Sanket Saraf (JGLS 2012), Saishruthi Mutneja (JGLS 2012) and Rohan Mathew (JGLS 2013)] from JGU along with Gaurav Pandey (technical member) travelled to China for three weeks to make a documentary, in collaboration with Peking University. In April 2017, JGU also sent a delegation for the filming in India.



Students' Quotes

Shooting a film in a completely different country is an extraordinary experience in itself but shooting in China is an experience worth remembering. China has a reputation of being very anxious when it comes to important yet sensitive issues like the 'Environment'. However, while shooting and interacting with the people there, I realised that the people who experience the detriments of environment pollution (particulate pollution to be more specific) on a daily basis are themselves searching for solutions. It was an enriching experience. The people are amazing, the place is beautiful. **Arshia BALLB 2014.**

All our lives, learning about world politics had taught us that the only parts of the world worth visiting were in the Western World. China especially lacked lustre and was believed to be a country so full of oppression that I for one had no inclination to ever visit. However, it was when I actually visited China that I saw all my beliefs about the country shatter. The cities were beautiful, the people warm and the food heavenly. We were treated like celebrities even when we looked filthy. Culturally, China was similar to India. However, the Chinese have a sense of ease in their ways which we lack. Despite ten days of tardiness on our behalves, our Chinese counterparts never criticized or condemned our behavior and if possible, were kinder with every new day. We worked by the day and explored by night. Walking on the Bund was our favorite midnight pastime followed by 'Chow Fan'- our staple go-to dish. After 20 days of work and leisure I can honestly say, China was the most wonderful vacation ever. The fact that we happened to get work done there was just an additional advantage. **Saishruti BALLB 2013.**

5. Chinese Embassy Internship Project

The project is to send JGU students to intern with the Chinese Embassy. It is the first kind of project for Chinese Embassy India to experiment with. It starts from 2018 summer. So far four students have been placed with the visa section of the Chinese Embassy in India.

The internship opportunity in the summer 2019 was in the consulate section of the embassy, under Head Consular section. This section of the embassy deals with all visa applications including those for students, diplomats, emergency situations and pilgrims. The diplomatic staff were truly hard working and devoted to strengthening India-China relations and at the same time were welcoming and warm to everyone. It was very inspiring and motivating for me to work in the embassy with such accomplished people. **Aishwarya Tiwari (JSIA)**



6. Organizing Dynamic Cultural Programs on Campus

During Chinese Spring Festival (Chinese New Year), Prof. Wenjuan Zhang and her family usually organize various culture programs, such as Chinese calligraphy teaching, games and working with the university food service Sodexo to make Chinese food.



EXCHANGE STUDENTS THROUGH JGU'S CHINA COLLABORATION PROGRAMMES

Student Semester based exchange and Degree Study Programs

CICS has facilitated JGU and different schools to sign 23 MOUs with Chinese partners. One of the most important part of the MOU is facilitate students exchange on semester based or degree studies.

So far this is the list of students who have been on semester change from JGU. Almost 40 JGLS students who have been on semester based exchange. <http://center.jgu.edu.in/cics/Student-Exchange.php>.

Tongtong CHONG	Student	08/2018-09/2019	Degree Study (LLM)
Yiming SU	Student	08/2018-09/2019	Degree Study (LLM)
Chenglin NING	Student	08/2018-09/2019	Degree Study (LLM)
Zhangjie PAN	Exchange Student	01/2018-05/2018	Semester Exchange
Xidi CHEN	Exchange Student	02/2018-05/2018	Semester Exchange
Xuanzhe JIA	Exchange Student	02/2018-05/2018	Semester Exchange
Zhengzaodong HU	Exchange Student	02/2018-05/2018	Short time Exchange (Immersion Program (ANU))
Zuobing TU	Exchange Student	2/2018-05/2018	Short time Exchange (Immersion Program (ANU))
Mi PENG	Exchange Student	02/2018-05/2018	Semester Exchange
Yasong HUANG	Exchange Student	03/2018-06/2018	Semester Exchange
Jing YANG	Exchange Student	08/2018-11/2018	Semester Exchange
Zhongxin ZHANG	Exchange Student	02/2018-05/2018	Semester Exchange
Li XIONG	Exchange Student	02/2018-05/2018	Semester Exchange
Yiming WEI	Student	01/2017-06/2017	Semester Exchange
Yefei GUO	Student	01/2017-06/2017	Semester Exchange
Junpei REN	Student	April 2017 (Half of one month)	Semester Exchange
Yiming SU	Student	08/2018-09/2019	Degree Study (LLM)
Zhangxin NIU	Exchange Student	4/2017-4/2017	Short time Exchange

List of all students exchanged to universities in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan

1. Tanushri Agarwal,BBALLB2016, Tsinghua University, Fall 2019, Semester Exchange
2. Mahima Chauhan,BALLB 2016, Tsinghua University, Fall 2019, Semester Exchange
3. Pushkar Reddy, BALLB 2016, National Taiwan University, Fall 2019, Semester Exchange
4. Sukirti Agrawal,BBALLB2016, National Taiwan University, Fall 2019, Semester Exchange
5. Plakshi Jain,BALLB2015, East China University of Political Science and Law East China University of Political Science and Law, Fall 2019, Semester Exchange
6. Kavya Balaji,BALLB2016, China University of Political Science and Law, Fall 2019, Semester Exchange

6. Sonisha Poornima Nalluru, BALLB2015 East China University of Political Science and Law East China University of Political Science and Law , Fall 2019, Semester Exchange
7. Mannat Mittal, BALLB2015, Renmin University of China Law School, Fall 2019, Semester Exchange
8. Pooja O, LLM2018-19, Peking University, Spring 2019, Semester Exchange
9. Vibhuti Dikshit, LLB2016, Senmin University of China Law, School, spring 2018, Semester Exchange
10. Aishwarya Sihag, LLM2017, Peking University Shenzhen Graduate School, Spring 2018, Semester Exchange
11. Mona Pattanaik, LLM2017, Peking University Shenzhen Graduate School, Spring 2018, Semester Exchange
12. Shivani Maheshwari, BBA. LL.B2015, City University Hong Kong , Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
13. Purvi Kaya, BA LLB2015, Tsinghua University , Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
14. Umang Gupta , BA LLB2014, East China University of Political Science and Law, Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
15. Kaustubh Sharma , BA LLB2015, East China University of Political Science and Law, Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
16. Tanya Singh, BA LLB2015, National Taiwan University, Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
17. Satyam Tandon, BBA. LL.B2014, National Taiwan University, Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
18. Aditi Singhal, BA LLB2015, Peking University Shenzhen Graduate School, Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
19. Shilpa Ramanujan , BA LLB2015, Peking University Shenzhen Graduate School, Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
20. Harshita Motapartha , BA LLB2015, China University of Political Science and Law, Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
21. Ayesha Guhathakurta, BA LLB2015, China University of Political Science and Law, Fall 2018, Semester Exchange
22. Anjle Gupta, LLB 2015, China University of Political Sciences and Law, Fall 2017, Semester Exchange
23. Prarthna Bathija, BA LLB2014, City University of Hong Kong , Fall 2017, Semester Exchange
24. Swagata Lakshmi Sanyal, BA LLB2014, East China University of Political Science and Law Fall 2017, Semester
25. Radhika Pasari , BA LLB2014, Tsinghua University, Fall 2017, Semester Exchange
26. Harshita Iyer, BA LLB2014, Tsinghua University, Fall 2017, Semester Exchange
27. Dhruv M Patwari , BA LLB2014, National Taiwan University, Fall 2017, Semester Exchange
289. Vasudha Vijaysheel, BA LLB2014, National Taiwan University, Fall 2017, Semester Exchange
29. E. Anisha Reddy, BALLB2013, City University of Hong Kong, Fall 2016, Semester exchange
30. Reshabh Bajaj, BALLB2013, East China University of Political Sciences and Law (ECUPL), Fall 2016, Semester exchange
31. Sakshi Aditya Saboo, BALLB2013, East China University of Political Sciences and Law (ECUPL), Fall 2016, Semester exchange

32. Sandeep Bhalothia, BALLB2013, Tsinghua University, Fall 2016, Semester exchange
33. shrithi debuka, BBAB2013, Tsinghua University, Fall 2016, Semester exchange
34. Manasi Chaudhari, BALLB2011, East China University of Political Science and Law, Fall 2015, Semester exchange
35. Sanket saraf, BALLB2012, East China University of Political Science and Law, Fall 2015, Semester exchange
36. Suprotik Das, BALLB2012, School of Law of City University of Hong Kong, Fall 2015, Semester exchange
37. Krishaal H Morjaria, BALLB2012, School of Law of City University of Hong Kong, Fall 2015, Semester exchange
38. Sankari V Krishnan, BALLB2011, City University of Hong Kong, Fall 2014, Semester exchange



my experience during my study and stay in china. It was my life changing decision to move to China for my masters in law. Being homesick it was very tough for me to not only leave my home but also home country. Initially I faced several challenges after moving to china but my determination to pursue masters in Chinese law helped me in overcoming all challenges. Today, I can proudly say that I have studied in one of the best universities of China, which is also known as "Cambridge of the East" i.e. Zhejiang University, Hangzhou. During my master's course I got so much deeply involved in Chinese law and culture that it became my second home.. **Vinay Sharm**

India's O.P. Jindal Global University is my first destination to go abroad. On the day of arrival is Christmas. The golden campus in the morning is full of lush greenery, the birds and flowers are fragrant, the squirrels chase and play, and the herons accompany the peacocks on the lawn, like an animal paradise. Elegant campuses, prosperous flowers and young faces, all show strong vitality and growth. The India-China Research Center was established at the age of five and has been in existence for five years. I deeply feel that for the India-China Research Center and O.P. Jindal Global University, these five years are busy five years, five years of growth, and a fruitful five years.



Also this year, I was fortunate to be the first Chinese doctoral student at O.P. Jindal Global University, Business School. I have grown up with O.P. Jindal Global University and the center for about three years. On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the center, I sincerely hope that the development of the center and O.P. Jindal Global University will be higher, and we will make more and greater contributions in promoting exchanges and cooperation in the fields of law, education and culture between China and India! **Weipu, Chang**

*I Sanket have been to china for three academic programmes in three different universities. I attended summer school at Beihang University in Beijing, spent a semester on exchange at East China University of Political Science and Law in Shanghai, and did my LLM from Zhejiang University in Hangzhou with a focus on Chinese Business Laws. The LLM programme at Zhejiang University is specially designed for international students. The whole experience of studying and shooting in China had its own life lessons and wisdom to offer. Apart from academics, it was a culturally enriching experience as I had an opportunity to experience a different way of life. **Sanket***

I have been away from O.P. Jindal Global University(JGU) for three months. In 2018, I came to JGU to study L.L.M through the inter-school cooperation between Shanghai university of political science and law(SHUPL) and JGU. Perhaps it is too significant to know how to write, so there is no summary. Until I saw my graduation certificate some time ago, I finally realized my harvest -- the expansion of knowledge and the peace of mind.

*The experience of studying in JGU made me realize the potential of Indian higher education and the excellence of Indian elites. China and India have much to learn from each other in terms of university management and student cultivation. **Ning Chenglin***



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*Master of Arts in Global Communication, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. During the Spring Semester in 2017, I went to O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU) as one of the 2 first-batch Chinese exchange students from China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL) with a full scholarship. During my exchange study in JGU, I also played the role of volunteer in Centre for India China Studies (CICS), working on reaching out the community as well as editing news reports posted on our WeChat official account. In March, I attended a China-India Media Forum held by CICS in Delhi and heard several speeches given by Indian and Chinese journalists working all over the world. All of these finally inspired me to apply for the MA programme in Global Communication of CUHK and helped me discover my inner interest in this field. **Wei Yiming***

In the days of the three-month visit, although I experienced the discomfort of the Chinese stomach on the curry diet, in autumn and winter helpless to the smog in Delhi. The helplessness of the Indians "No problem" and "5 minutes", but I also feel the enthusiasm and care of the Indian friends. I felt the unpredictable magic in the disorder and felt the incredible charm of this ancient civilization. The joys and sorrows, bitter and sweet, finally understand that this is the taste of life. Therefore, after a short visit, I chose to return to O.P. Jindal Global University to start my PhD study at the JGU. I will take a scholar, take a visitor, shoot from an entrepreneur's point of view, record, and write the bits and pieces that happen here. The beauty and touch, the dream is too far, the life is too close, and my Scorpio fate is still going on.



TALKS

“

Bilateral talks create a bridge of understanding between nations. India and China share more than just a common border. Their long histories, resurgent economies, aspirations of its citizens, their position in the global order and how language, culture and soft power influences stakeholders, are all key points for discussion and debate. The series of India China talks touch upon myriad discussion to get a better understanding of the issues that concern the two countries.

2019 TALKS

HOW CHINA AND INDIA GOVERN THEIR CITIES?



Speaker

Dr. Xuefei Ren Associate Professor of sociology and global urban studies at Michigan State University. Xuefei Ren is associate professor of sociology and global urban studies at Michigan State University. Her work focuses on urban development, governance, architecture, and the built environment in global perspective. She is the author of *Building Globalization: Transnational Architecture Production in Urban China* (University of Chicago Press, 2011) and *Urban China* (Polity Press, 2013). Currently she is working on a number of comparative projects, including a photo-documentary on Detroit and rustbelt China, and a series of articles examining informal settlements, mega-events, and spectacles in urban China, India and Brazil. She received her MA in urban planning from Tokyo

Metropolitan University, and Ph.D in Sociology from the University of Chicago.

Abstract

Urbanization is rapidly overtaking China and India. This transformation has unleashed enormous pressures on land use, housing, and the environment. In this talk, Ren will present findings from her forthcoming book *Governing the Urban in China and India: Land Grabs, Slum Clearance, and the War on Air Pollution* (2020, Princeton University Press). Drawing upon historical-comparative analyses and extensive fieldwork in Beijing, Guangzhou, Wukan, Delhi, Mumbai, and Kolkata, the book investigates the ways that Chinese and Indian cities manage land acquisition, slum clearance, and air pollution. She argues that in China urban governance centers on territorial institutions, and in India, urban governance centers on associational politics, encompassing contingent alliances formed among state actors, the private sector, and civil society groups.

DRESSING-UP THE DRAGON? CHINESE MEDIA AS 'SOFT POWER' BY PROF. DAYA THUSSU ON 27TH FEB 2019

Speaker

Daya Thussu is Visiting Professor and Disney Chair in Global Media at Schwarzman College, Tsinghua University in Beijing. For many years he was Professor of International Communication and Co-Director of India Media Centre and research advisor to the China Media Centre at the University of Westminster in London. He is the Founder and Managing

Editor of the Sage journal Global Media and Communication. Among his main publications are: Electronic Empires (Arnold: 1998); International Communication - Continuity and Change, third edition (Bloomsbury Academic, 2018); Media on the Move - Global Flow and Contra-flow (Routledge: 2007); News as Entertainment: The Rise of Global Infotainment (Sage: 2007); Internationalizing Media Studies (Routledge: 2009); Media and Terrorism: Global Perspectives (Sage: 2012, co-edited with Des Freedman), Communicating India's Soft Power: Buddha to Bollywood (Palgrave, 2013/Sage, 2016), Mapping BRICS Media (Routledge: 2015, co-edited with Kaarle Nordenstreng) and China's Media Go Global (Routledge, 2018, co-edited with Hugo de-Burgh and Anbin Shi).



Abstract

Parallel to China's growing economic power, the country's soft power is also increasingly visible around the world. In the era of digitized and globalized 24/7 media, the one-way vertical flow of media and communication from the West to the Rest has given way to multiple and horizontal flows, in which countries such as China play an increasingly significant role. While the US-led Western domination of the global media and communication hard and software continues, new actors, harnessing the potential of digital globalization, have emerged in the past decade to challenge Western hegemony in this arena. The lecture will suggest that this warrants a re-evaluation of how we define the global in terms of media and communication. Focusing on the growing global influence and digital presence of China, it is argued that the ascent of China contributes to further de-Americanization of the discourse on soft power.



TALK ON A CHINESE'S PERSPECTIVE OF DOING BUSINESS IN INDIA BY MR. GUORUN ZHAO (KEVIN) ON 26TH APRIL, 2019

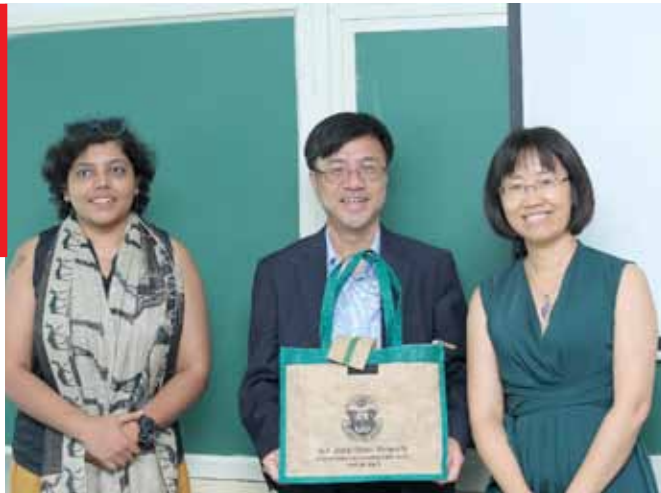
Speaker

Mr. Guorun Zhao (Kevin) is a Chinese entrepreneur in doing business between India and China. He has worked in renowned companies like Shougang International, Shenwu Group, Zhongcai Group in different industries covering technology transferring of Metallurgical Industry and worked as PMP for various mega projects, and trading business in construction material since 2004. And now he's focusing on construction material trading, smart home solution products, eco-system business module planning and execution in India.

Abstract

Mr. Zhao has done business in India for 15 years who are usually called Half Indian by most of his Indian friends. He is going to share his frontline experiences and observation about the differences across business culture, corporate culture, thinking way and mindset in India and China. For the students who are interested in doing business in India and China, he is also going to discuss the business and job potentials and opportunities between the two countries.

TALK ON REFORMING AND REGULATING LEGAL EDUCATION IN GREATER CHINA REGION IN AN AGE OF GLOBALIZATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MAINLAND CHINA, HONG KONG AND TAIWAN BY PROF. DR. RICHARD WU ON 1ST AUGUST, 2019

**Speaker**

Dr Richard Wu, Associate Professor, University of Hong Kong. He is Visiting Professor of Peking University Law School and Tsinghua University Law School, China; Visiting Academic of Faculty of Law, University College London, United Kingdom; Visiting Scholar of Melbourne Law School and Law School of Queensland University, Australia. Since 2013, he obtained five major grants from the General Research Fund of Research Grants Council of Hong Kong

to undertake empirical and comparative studies of law students' perceptions of their values in Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea, Japan, Vietnam, Philippines, India, Thailand, South Africa, Russia and Kazakhstan.

Abstract

With the onset of globalization, legal education in the Greater China Region has undergone radical changes. This paper studies the reform and regulation of legal education in Mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan by focusing on five areas of comparison, namely, the policy goals of legal education, the content of law school curriculum, the methods of law teaching, structure of legal education, and bar examinations. It argues that three Chinese legal education systems are different in traditions (common law, civil law and socialist law), they are similar in a lack of adequate legal ethics teaching in law school curricula.

INDIA-CHINA TALK CO-ORGANIZED WITH JSIA, US-CHINA TRADE/TECHNOLOGY WAR BY PROF. CHEN, DINGDING ON 9TH AUGUST, 2019



Biography and Abstract

Dingding Chen is Professor and Deputy Dean of School of International Studies at Jinan University, China. He is also the founder and Dean of Intellisia Institute, a newly-established independent think tank focusing on international affairs in China. He was the Vice-President of International Studies Association (2014-2018). He is currently a Non-Resident Fellow at the Global Public Policy Institute (GPPi), Germany, and the School of Advanced International Studies at John Hopkins

University. His expertise covers theory of international relations, China-US relations, China's diplomacy, international public opinions, etc. Dingding holds a PhD in political science from the University of Chicago. He was a Visiting Research Fellow of China and the World Program at Olin Institute for Strategic Studies, Harvard University (2006- 2007), Visiting Assistant Professor at the Department of Government, Hamilton College (2007-2009), and Assistant Professor of the Department of Government and Public Administration, University of Macau (2009-2016). He is also a columnist of Diplomat. In the 2016 US presidential election, professor Chen successfully predicted Trump's victory and was invited by the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) to give a speech on Sino-US relations.

TALK ON THE OBSERVATION OF CHINESE RESIDENTS IN DELHI OVER HALF AN CENTURY BY MR. GEORGE CHIU ON 13TH AUGUST, 2019

Biography and Abstract

LL.B. 1978 Delhi University and M.Sc. 1972, Delhi University. Mr. Qiu's parents moved to India in early 20th Century. Mr. Qiu was born in Delhi and grew up there. He has witnessed the ups and downs of Chinese residents in Delhi. Through his observation we can get some frontline information about Chinese in Delhi in over half a century.





TALK ON SETTING BRI IN INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES BY DR. LU YAN ON 3RD SEPTEMBER, 2019

Biography and Abstract

Dr. Lu Yang is currently a research fellow at the Institute of the Belt and Road Initiative, Tsinghua University, senior research fellow at the Pangoal Institution, and an associate member at the Institute of South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg, where she got her doctorate, and worked as a senior research assistant and later lecturer in the Department of Political Science. She is a fellow of

China India Scholar-Leaders Initiative (2017-2019) at the India-China Institute of the New School, was a visiting fellow at the Carnegie-Tsinghua Center for Global Policy (2018) and at the Centre for East Asian Studies, Jawaharlal Nehru University (2013). Her book “China-India Relations in the Contemporary World: Dynamics of National Interest and Identity” was published by Routledge in 2017. Her research mainly focuses on South Asia, working on India-China relations, China’s relations with South Asian countries. In recent years she has developed interest in China’s Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). She has extensive experiences in Chinese think tanks and government, writing actively in media on topics related to South Asia and BRI.

2018 TALKS

TALK ON THE ROLE OF STATES AND PROVINCES IN INDIA AND CHINA BY PROFESSOR TRIDIVESH SINGH MAINI, ON 20TH MARCH 2018

Biography and Abstract

The talk on the “Role of States and Provinces in India and China” was delivered by Professor Tridivesh Singh Maini on 20th March 2018. Forging ties between these two nations is not limited to just the Central government anymore. The State Governments in India are playing an important role in foreign policy and media. Similarly, states in China have also played a crucial role in economic linkages around the world. For example, the



“Open-Door Policy” of China led the Chinese provinces to sustain greater economic and other linkages with the outside world. Three key concepts related to sub-national linkages and role of states are: Micro-Diplomacy, Constituent Diplomacy & Multi-layered democracy (Para Diplomacy).

TALK ON COMPARATIVE STUDY OF JUDICIAL REFORM IN INDIA & CHINA BY DR. ZHOU XIAOMING, ON APRIL 3RD 2018



Biography and Abstract

The talk on Comparative Study of Judicial Reform in India & China was delivered by Dr. Zhou Xiaoming, (Associate Professor at Lishui University, Zhejiang China) on April 3rd 2018. Facts are, China has approx. 3100 Local Courts, 331 Middle (District) Courts, 31 High Courts and 1 Supreme Court; whereas India has a large number of subordinate courts, 3185 District Courts, 24 High Courts and 1 Supreme Court (largely similar). When it comes to judges India has approx. 20000 judges whereas China has around 1.9 lakh judges. There are 10.5 judges per 1 million people in India and China has 144 judges per 1 million people.

INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON “THE CHINA-US TRADE WAR” BY STUDENTS ON 1ST MAY 2018

Abstract

Abstract: In the first quarter of 2018, one of the key issues around the world is the China-US trade war. The United States aims at blocking China's high tech industries like 5-G and protect its leadership in the following hundred years. The 'trade war' is escalating, from the aluminum tariff to slapping tariffs on 50 billion dollars of Chinese goods, the Chinese punitive measures in retaliation and recent sanctions on ZTE company. What probable influence of the trade war will the world have? What are the implications for India?



INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON MONDAY, 13 AUGUST 2018 BY MR. KEJI MAO POLICY ANALYST, INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION CENTER, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM COMMISSION

Speaker

Mr. Keji Mao is a policy analyst in International Cooperation Center at NDRC (National Reform and Development Commission). He is also a Research Associate with the India Program at the Pangoal Institution in Beijing. His research interests include domestic politics in South Asian countries, Indian foreign policy, and China's economic strategic footprint in South Asia. He holds a B.A. in International Relations from University of Toronto; and a M.A. in International Relations from Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS). Previously, he was part-time assistant in the research department of China Development Bank (CDB), and the Research Institute of China Investment Corporation (CIC). His analyses were published in the Global Times, Xinhua.com and the Paper.

Abstract

For the new nation building in 1940s, both India and China put industrialization as their strategic priority for development. In the last several decades, both have learned lessons and

made adjustments for their industrialization policy. However, their economic development trajectory and pace are very different now. What have caused the difference? Is India going to take the similar industrialization path by which China has experienced or to explore a separate one? What will be the implication for the world if India could explore a different industrialization path?



INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON THE INEVITABILITY OF INDIA-CHINA ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP BY MOHAMMED SAQIB, FOUNDER AND SECRETARY GENERAL OF INDIA CHINA ECONOMIC & CULTURAL COUNCIL (ICEC) ON AUGUST 28TH 2018

Speaker

A professional economist, educated in India and Canada, began his career as a researcher. He has worked at renowned think tanks of India like Institute of Economic Growth, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER) and Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies, Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, New Delhi.

Abstract

India and China relations are discussed very often but it is the economic engagement and practicality of business-related cooperation that is missed many a times. Academic discourse must not be limited to military and strategic relations but also spread towards the core of the lack of knowledge about one another's culture and people-to-people relations in the India China space.

China being the second largest economy has become one of the most influential countries and a major engine of growth of the world. China is a vital actor in all economic related activities of the world whether it is trade and investment or new economic initiatives like One Belt One Road, AIIB, BRICS Bank etc. There is no business activity in the world which is untouched or not impacted by the China's influence. Thus it is important to have knowledge of China, its business ethics, corporate culture and governance of business to compete with them or be successful amongst them.



After seeing saturation in other markets, China is looking at India and there isn't a better time for businessmen, academia, practitioners and students than now. India's economic engagements with China are becoming increasingly strong. China is our largest trading partner, it is one of the biggest Foreign Direct Investor and is developing hundreds of green field ventures in India. China's increasing participation in Indian economy will create tremendous opportunities for the youth of India and competition to Indian corporates. Thus it is imperative for Indian youth who intend to be a part of the changing economic set up in India to know Chinese business culture.

INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON CHINESE DIPLOMATIC SYSTEM: STRUCTURE, METHODS, CAPACITY ON SEPTEMBER 2017

Speaker

Ambassador Kishan S Rana is BA (Hon) and MA in economics, St Stephens College Delhi. Indian Foreign Service (1960-95); Indian Embassy, Beijing (1963-65, 1970-72); worked on China at MEA (1965-67, 1972-73). Ambassador and High Commissioner: Algeria, Czechoslovakia, Kenya, Mauritius, and Germany; consul general in San Francisco. Served on staff of PM Indira Gandhi (1981-82). Foreign languages: Chinese, French.

He is authored or co-authored for several books such as *Inside Diplomacy* (2000); *The 21st Century Ambassador* (2004); *Asian Diplomacy* (2007); *Diplomacy of the 21st Century* (2011); *The Contemporary Embassy* (2013) etc... Two of his books have been translated into Chinese. He has also written over 100 articles for academic journals and newspapers. He is Professor Emeritus, DiploFoundation, Malta and Geneva; Honorary Fellow, Institute of Chinese Studies, Delhi (book review editor, *China Report*); Archives By-Fellow, Churchill College, Cambridge etc.



Abstract

China's diplomatic system, meaning its foreign ministry and missions abroad, is an interesting subject for comparative study, given that these tools that implement foreign policy offer insight into the diplomatic capacity. We find some unique features that reflect strength and weakness, in terms of human resources deployed and the management of foreign policy. Such examination shows that this understudied subject is indicative of the ability of any country to implement its policy objectives.

2017 TALKS

INDIA-CHINA LUNCH TALKS, MR. SHIVSHANKAR MENON, 28TH MARCH 2017

Mr. Shivshankar Menon is currently Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Institute of Chinese Studies in New Delhi, and is a Distinguished Fellow at the Brookings Institution, Washington. He is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the International Crisis Group, and on the Council of the Asia Society Policy Research Institute. Shivshankar Menon served as national security advisor to the Prime Minister of India from January 2010 to May 2014, and previously as Foreign Secretary of India from October 2006 to August 2009. A career diplomat, he served as Ambassador or High Commissioner of India to Israel (1995-1997), Sri Lanka (1997-2000), China (2000-2003), and Pakistan (2003-2006). He was a member of India's Atomic Energy Commission (2008-2014). He also served in India's mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna and in the Department of Atomic Energy in Mumbai. In 2010, he was chosen by Foreign Policy magazine as one of the world's "Top 100 Global Thinkers." Mr. Menon is the author of "Choices: Inside the Making of Indian Foreign Policy" published by the Brookings Press and Penguin Random House in 2016.



INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON “CHALLENGES AND DEVELOPMENT OF ONE-BELT ONE-ROAD INITIATIVE” BY MINISTER LIU JINSONG ON 11TH APRIL, 2017

Mr. Liu Jinsong was born in Zhejiang Province in 1972. He holds a Master of Art from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy and a Bachelor of Economics from Renmin University of China. Mr. Liu Jinsong joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1993 and worked in the Department of Asian Affairs for many years. As Deputy Director-General of the Department of Policy Planning, the Department of Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan



Affairs and the Department of International Economic Affairs, his portfolio covered South China Sea, regional cooperation in Asia, strategic planning, Korean Nuclear issue, Taiwan-related and Tibet-related diplomacy, global economy, the “Belt and Road” initiative, regional connectivity, foreign assistance, the World Economic Forum, etc. He was Deputy Director-General of the Research Division of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council from 2009 to 2011. In his rich overseas experience, he served as the spokesperson of the Chinese embassy in Thailand, and political counselor of the Chinese embassy in Japan and the United Kingdom. He was also a member of the Board of Directors of the Silk Road Fund. Mr. Liu Jinsong is DCM and Minister of the Chinese embassy in India from September 2015.

INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK: CONFUCIANISM, SOCIALISM AND LIBERALISM: POLITICAL THOUGHTS ON CHINESE MODERNIZATION, ON 3RD AUGUST 2017, BY PROF. ROGER T. AMES OF PEKING UNIVERSITY, PROF. LI CHENYANG, FOUNDING DIRECTOR OF PHILOSOPHY PROGRAM AT NANYANG TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, AND AMERICAN SCHOLAR ON POLITICAL ECONOMY NOW A FACULTY OF JINDAL SCHOOL OF LIBERAL ARTS AND HUMANITIES PROF. TOM LAIRSON



On August 3rd 2017, the Center for India-China Studies invited famous Chinese Philosophy scholars Prof. Roger T. Ames of Peking University, Prof. Li Chenyang, founding Director of Philosophy Program at Nanyang Technology University, and American scholar on political economy now a faculty of Jindal School of Liberal Arts and Humanities Prof. Tom Lairson to talk on the interesting topic Confucianism, Socialism and Liberalism: Political Thoughts on Chinese Modernization. This talk dealt with the cultural, political, and economic aspects, thereby connecting it with the concept of Confucianism.

INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON STUDENT EXPERIENCES IN CHINA BY OUR STUDENTS ARUSHA CHAUDHARY, KARTIKEYA DIVEDI, RUPAKSHI CHAUDHARY & ABHISHEK GHOSH ON 14TH SEPTEMBER, 2017

Kartikeya is a final year International Relations student at Jindal School of International Affairs. He is currently the Director Assistant at the Centre for India China Studies. He is an active observer of global political and economic developments and regularly analyses foreign policy over social media outlets. He has worked with various prestigious organizations and most recently with the world's largest multilateral lending agency. He also completed a summer school with the highest grade at Xian Jiaotong Liverpool University China. Kartikeya actively trains school and university students for Model UN competitions and sensitises them about politics and international relations. He has also won, judged and organised over 50 Model UN conferences in India and was Secretary General for the inaugural Model UN conference for OP Jindal Global University in 2015. He was declared the winner of India's Future Foreign Policy debate at the American Centre, New Delhi in August 2017 organised by the embassy of the United States of America. Rupakshi Choudhary, a fourth year student at Jindal Global Law School, an army kid so is used to travelling and shifting frequently. Been an active member of the student body and would most frequently be seen socializing and making friends. My biggest passion (in the field of law) is international law and therefore an internship at ZPIL was a natural step. In brief, 2 parts debater, 3 parts lawyer, 2 parts artist and 1 part badminton enthusiast. Is that too many parts? Abhishek Ghosh is a third year student at Jindal Global Law School. Arusha Chaudhury, a fourth year student at Jindal Global Law School.



INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON “CHINA’S GLOBAL RE-BALANCING AND INDIA’S OPTIONS?” BY PROF B.R. DEEPAK ON 12TH OCTOBER, 2017

Speaker

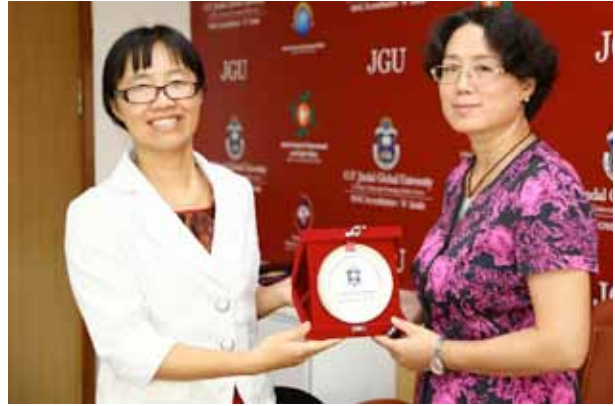
Professor B. R. Deepak (狄伯杰) was trained in Chinese history and India-China relations at the Peking University and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi and University of Edinburgh, UK. He has been the Nehru and Asia Fellow at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing. Dr. Deepak has numerous publications about India and China from different angles, such as *India and China: Foreign Policy Approaches and Responses* (2016), *India and China 1904-2004: A Century of Peace and Conflict* (2005); *India-China Relations in first half of the Twentieth Century* (2001); *India-China Relations: Future Perspectives* (co ed. 2012); *India-China Relations: Civilizational Perspective* (2012); *China: Agriculture, Countryside and Peasants* (2010); *Confucius Sukti Sangrah (The Analects of Confucius)* (2016); *Cheeni Kavita: Gayarvin Shatavdi se Chuahdvin Shatavdi Tak (Chinese Poetry: Chinese Poetry: 1100 BC to 1400 AD)* (2011). He also had a translation of 88 selected classical Chinese poems for which he was awarded the 2011 “Special Book Prize of China”. He was also visiting scholars of several top Chinese universities.

Abstract

As China unfolds a new economic and foreign policy with its neighbors by promoting the ‘Belt and Road’ initiative (BRI), the revival of the ‘Silk Route Spirit’ that integrated regions economically and culturally seems imminent. India and China were at the Centre of civilizational and global rebalancing during ancient times; can they come together yet again after the centuries of Western dominance? The connectivity initiatives whether from China or India, no matter how grandiose or miniscule they are, could it be considered parts of the globalization processes that would immensely benefit countries and regions? The symbiosis or metamorphosis of these processes is extremely important if the dividends of the globalization are to be achieved and shared. Could or should India be insiders instead of outsiders of the value chain?



**INDIA CHINA LUNCH
TALK ON “ETHNIC
RELATIONS IN THE
LATE QING AND THE
111 REVOLUTION” BY
DR. GAO CUILIAN
ON 26TH OCTOBER,
2017**



2016 TALKS

1. Public talk on the topic of Emerging Opportunities for Legal Service Market in India and China by Mr. Liu Yixing, Senior Partner of Dentons Shanghai Law Firm, March 2016.
2. Distinguished public talk Mr. Liu Jinsong Charge De' affaires of China on the topic of Prospect and Opportunity of Developing India-China Relations on April 2016.
3. Talk and film screening on the Guli's Children by Dr. Joe Thomas Karackattu is an Assistant Professor at the Humanities and Social Sciences Department, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Madras in May 2016 "Guli's Children" is Dr. Joe Thomas Karachattu's debut film which tries to bring out the cultural-historical ties, the physical artefacts and most importantly traces of human genealogy that survives between Kerala (in India) and China.



INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON “CONFUCIUS, GANDHI AND MODERN PSYCHOLOGY” BY MR. RAVI BHOOTHALINGAM ON 6TH SEPTEMBER, 2016



Mr. Ravi Bhoothalingam is Founder and Chairman of Manas Advisory, a consultancy practice focusing on leadership coaching as well as on business and cultural relations with China, Myanmar and Mongolia. Previously he has served in important positions while working with Oberoi Group of Hotels ITC Limited, VST Industries and BAT Plc (London). He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, London and is on the Governing Council of the Institute of Chinese Studies, India. He is in the editorial boards of World Affairs and China Report. Mr. Ravi Bhoothalingam's talk will draw on his studies in Experimental Psychology under the guidance of Prof. Joseph Needham (Li Yuese). As he says “it will be somewhat different from the run-of-the-mill talks you hear daily on China and India”.

INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON “HOW AND WHY DID CHINA GROW SO FAST?” BY PROFESSOR (DR.) THOMAS D. LAIRSON ON 20TH SEPTEMBER 2016

Contrary to neoliberal analysis, China's economic growth can best be attributed to the capabilities and effectiveness of the Chinese states. Following a review of the theoretical underpinning to such a conclusion, I examine the many capabilities of the Chinese states that have been responsible for its economic growth. These include a variety of special institutional configurations, especially those linking the Chinese states to competitive markets and to a dynamic adaptation to the developmental process. This argument demonstrates the need for new conceptualizations of the role of the state in economic growth.



INDIA CHINA LUNCH TALK ON “ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTARY FILMING IN CHINA: FIRST-HAND EXPERIENCE BY OUR BRILLIANT STUDENTS, 4TH OCTOBER, 2016

During the third India China Lunch talk the floor will be given to our brilliant students and their presentation about quiet a remarkable experience of documentary filming on environmental issue in China. On April 1st 2016, O.P Jindal Global University and the Department of Environment, Resources and Development Economics on behalf of Peking University, entered into an MOU. The programme involves cross-learning exchange programs for students from China and India. In furtherance of the same agenda, on July 14th, 2016, four students Arshiya Qasba, Sanket Saraf, Saishruthi Mutneja and Rohan Mathew from JGU-JGLS along with Gaurav Pandey (technical member) travelled to Beijing to make a documentary, in collaboration with Peking University.



SEMINARS & FORUMS

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CICS has made fresh efforts to bridge scholars and policymakers from both countries to talk about environment issues, law and governance, public participation in legislative process etc.

SEMINARS

INDIA-CHINA SEMINAR SERIES

1. On the occasion of Chinese New Year day Center for India China studies along with Office of the International Affairs and Global Initiative organised seminar series on Governance, Development and Environment in India and China,China's Approach to Soft Power Projection .penalist Professor Harold P. Sijursen, Professor Emeritus, New York University (NYU) Shanghai, Professor Dan Guttman, Professor, New York University (NYU) Shanghai, Professor Wang Na, Associate Professor, Shanghai University of Political Science and Law (SHUPL), China on 16 February 2018.
2. On the Launch of CALACS Working Paper Series Center for India China studies along with Office of the International Affairs organized Interactive Session Beyond Aid and the Future of Development Cooperation and Interactive Session International Cooperation for Development: Perspectives from Emerging and Developing Countries by Prof. Karin Costa Vazquez, Dr. Kenneth King, Mrs. Pravina Kin on 11th April 2018.



3. JGU and PKU co-organised the seminar On Governance, Norm-Setting and Compliance Across Cultures held on 12 November 2018. The delegation was led by Professor Yu Keping, University Chair Professor and Dean, School of Government & Founding Director, Research Center for Chinese Politics, Peking University and Mr. Liu Ruiqi, Chairman of the Board, International Martial Arts Co. Ltd., HengYuanXiang (Group) Co. Ltd with a delegation of 16 scholars and business entrepreneurs.



4. In February 2016, the CICS organized the seminar on Judicial Reform in India and China, scholars from Renmin University Law School and China University of Political Science and Law had a dynamic discussion with colleagues from the Jindal Global Law School, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy
5. In November 2015, the CICS organized the seminar on Public participation in Legislative Process in India and China. The delegation of Standing Committee of National People's Congress led by Mr. Lang Sheng had a very meaningful discussion with Indian policy-makers, scholars and NGO practitioners. Indian Rail Minister
6. Mr. Suresh Prabhu, Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, India, interacted with a Chinese delegation led by Mr. Lang Sheng, Member of the 11th NPC Standing Committee on the topic of public participation in legislative and policy-making process in 2015



FORUMS

2nd NISD-JGU Social Development Forum on Demography, Life-Course and Welfare States in China and India: Social Transitions in India and China, Beijing, November, 2018. For details please refer to https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/6p1W9BBHlraWwZ_RtLMQg



1st JGU-NISD Social Development Forum with Chinese Academy of Social science, Delhi, November 2017.



Second Renmin-JGU-SMU Conference on Economic Development, Innovation and IP Law in India and China in Beijing, in Dec. 2017

First Renmin-JGU-SMU Conference on Economic Development, Innovation and IP Law in India and China in Delhi in October 2016



Law and Business Forum in India and China with East China University of Political Science and Law, Shanghai, June 2017. Details please refer to <https://www.jgu.edu.in/news/experts-discuss-chinese-fdi-india-first-china-india-legal-forum>



China-India Media Forum on the topic of Better Relations, Better Representation by Mr. Liu Jinsong, Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar & Prof. Alka Acharya on 10th March, 2017



India-China Collaboration Forum in collaboration with Chinese think-tank Research School of Urbanization Strategy, held in Delhi in March 2016. For details please refer to <http://www.jsgp.edu.in/news/indo-china-collaboration-forum-2016-discusses-collaboration-potentials-policy-governance>.





In 2016, I came to O.P. Jindal Global University as a team teacher for the program of "Indian immersion " and 20 Tsinghua students as an undergraduate student of the Tsinghua University International Department for a two-week training and exchange. As a long-term scholar studying India and China-India relations, this visit left a deep impression on me. I fully felt academic freedom, management autonomy and efficiency, and respect for multiculturalism O.P. Jindal Global University. The establishment of O.P. Jindal Global University is not long, but it can be developed rapidly in the short term, and these qualities of O.P. Jindal Global University are inseparable. The future of China and India lies in the young generation. The India-China Research Center of O.P. Jindal Global University was established five years ago.

The series of activities carried out is like seeding rooting in the exchanges between China and India. Thanks to the O.P. Jindal Global University's China-India Research Centre for their mutual trust and understanding between China and India, and hope that the India-China Research Centre will be better and better in the future! **Dr. LU Yang, Research Fellow, Institute of Strategic Studies, Tsinghua University, Lu Yang**

In March 2016, my colleagues and I were invited to attend the seminar at O.P. Jindal Global University International School ("From Commitment to implementation: Carbon Integrity Post Paris?"). From food to travel mode, especially the harmonious relationship between the local people and the chaotic things and their indifferent attitude towards the fate, it has effectively corrected many of my misconceptions about India.

In March, 2017. I came to New Delhi again, because I received the scholarship and the free accommodation from O.P.Jindal Global University. This time, I am further shocked by O.P. Jindal Global University inclusive teaching and research atmosphere. In July of the same year, I once again came to India to attend the conference and visited some religious sites and rural areas to deepen my confidence in the development prospects of India. I think that I am witnessing the re-emergence of an ancient civilization.



Going to India, my biggest feeling in China-India relations is Understanding is the premise of trust, and interaction is the cornerstone of harmony. Only by actively lowering the thresholds of tourism, employment, medical treatment, education, business and cultural exchanges between the two countries can we strengthen understanding, practice cooperation and achieve harmony. **Jiang Jie, Professor of Nanjing University of Information Technology**

**ESSAYS
&
OPINIONS**

CICS fellows are very active on media to share opinions on law and governance, please refer to the selected list of the publications. <http://center.jgu.edu.in/cics/opinions.php>

Here are some examples (Add one more example)

1. Wenjuan Zhang, Differences in Higher Education Reforms in India and China, India-China Chronicle, September-October 2018, pp. 22-26, <http://center.jgu.edu.in/cics/pdf/Higher-Education.pdf>

INDIA-CHINA EDUCATION



Differences in higher education reforms: India and China

■ Wenjuan Zhang

Former Indian President Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said, "No country can aspire to become a sustainable superpower without becoming a knowledge powerhouse." As two of the fastest growing economies in the world, India and China have realized the importance of knowledge economy, and

the critical role of higher education for building such an economy.

I have observed that the approaches of China and India differ, with respect to reforms in higher education. These approaches have evidently been influenced by the two country's economic development path and governance structure.

The Different Strategy of Liberating Higher Education

One of the most neglected discussions

when we compare India and China are the different strategies adopted by the two countries for liberating higher education, to meet the demand of economic liberalization. The strategy of economic liberalization in India followed the principle of large-scale privatization. This included the field of higher education.

The best way I can speak of China's reforms in the higher education sector is this: China has tried to infuse its public universities with some

2. Dr. Ashish Bhardwaj, Enhancing India's competitive edge, Financial Express October 22, 2018

TH ALMOST UNIMAGINABLY accepted that the path economists take to attain high growth rates—what finance ministers term 'structural competitiveness'—goes through innovation. To increase competitiveness, this path enables innovators to achieve their (or the promoter's) goal of technological change. Enterprises that are competitive in open global markets are key drivers in a nation's competitiveness. In the health sector, it is the innovators who are critical to increasing revenues, which, in turn, is key to sustaining economic growth. So, it is here that this statement is built from based on rigorous empirical findings across a wide section of countries and time periods.

There is a strong correlation between innovation, competitiveness and production of intellectual property. Although IP regimes will contribute towards building competitive firms, labor and human capital (LHC) that "knock of European and certainly most of US innovative policy" is still and mainly about "competitiveness and growth, where the matter of laws and innovation decides which direction knowledge production and innovation will take. Although there is still a long way to go, India has seen some growth in investment in science and technology, higher academic standards, the patentable ecosystem, but so are the challenges.

China's rapid growth has led to its status as the second largest economy in the world. This is due to its

Enhancing India's competitive edge

The potential is enormous, but so are the challenges

ASHISH BHARDWAJ

Associate Professor, Health Global Institute, and Director of IITM at All India Institute of Medical Sciences



From an innovation system, an example is of this program in medical AI in all stages—preclinical treatment stage, clinical treatment stage, post-treatment and recovery stage. This will not only help in improving quality of China's healthcare services, but also in increasing the clinical efficiency to cure patients faster. India must also leverage its strengths in low-cost science equipment and its market. But, more importantly, we must address factors that are discouraging innovators, including cumbersome regulatory requirements, excessive procedures and legal processes.

In the health Global Innovation Index 2018, India has secured 57th position, with improvement observed in institutions, human capital and research, and market capitalisation. But India has lost a lot of ground in infrastructure, business regulation, and knowledge and technology outputs. Since creation and protection of IP has been the basis for protected intellectual development of several industries across the world, a starting point for India would be to strengthen its patent system by restricting factors to entry and exitting productivity. Intellectual property advantages—by assessing successful case national level protection, including regulatory data protection and targeted funding an innovative drug regulatory agency for greater efficiency and capacity building.

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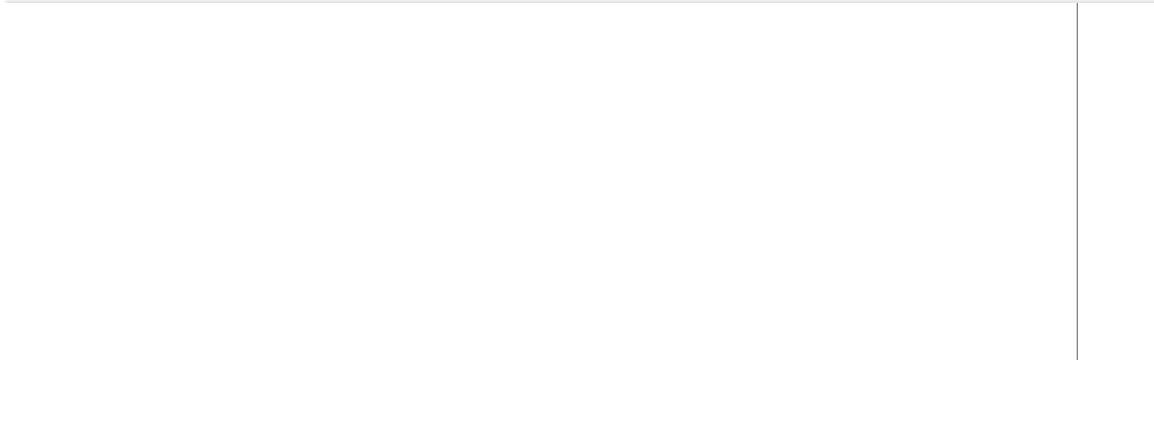
hindustan times

Why China has taken a lead over India in farm production

While India is still dithering over measures to regulate groundwater abstraction, China has taken tough measures such as the Three Red Lines water policy to curb water use

ANALYSIS Updated: Mar 30, 2018 18:15 IST

ht Srinoo Chaudhuri



OPINION

Invoking Gandhi from within

Two things are integral to the Gandhian way: to learn and listen, and developing an altruistic self.

By DEEPANSHU MOHAN, Oct 1, 2019 | 5 min read



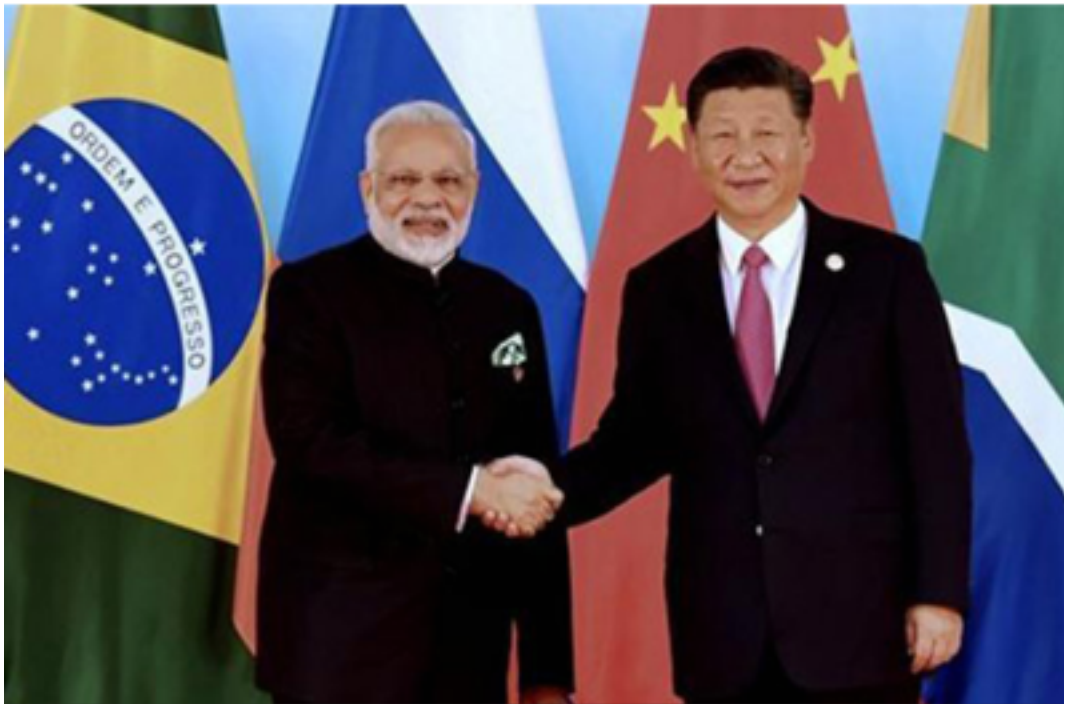
THE WEEK

DIPLOMACY

India-China dialogue: A repeat of 1993?



By Avinash Godbole | April 24, 2018 20:25 IST



[File] Prime Minister Narendra Modi with China's Xi Jinping | PTI

JOURNAL ARTICLES & JOINT RESEARCH

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CICS fellows have published significant journal articles on law and governance issues in India and China, here is the selected list.

<http://center.jgu.edu.in/cics/journal-articles.php>.

1. **Yinghong Huang How the Market Mechanism Can be Utilized in Land Acquisition: Case Studies in Foshan and Sanand, book chapter in Sanjoy Chakravorty and Amitendu Palit (Ed.) Seeking Middle Ground: Land, Markets, and Public Policy, Oxford University, 2019**

Abstract

This paper looks into the effectiveness of land market in the process of land acquisition by discussing two case studies. The first includes the land acquisition in Foshan New Town, Guangdong (China) and the second is GIGC Sanand project, Gujarat (India). In these two cases, land acquisition for urban/industrial development did not result in furious confrontations between the government and land owners due to the creative measures taken by the local authorities. The landowners got adequate compensations and in some instances even enjoyed a share of the developmental benefit. They thus welcomed rather than resisted the developmental projects. It is argued that effective land market contributes to a more inclusive development, which provides a direction for further improvement in land acquisition regimes.

2. **The New Strengthened Regulations of INGOs in India and China: Comparative Analysis and Reflections, The China Non-profit Review 10 (2018) By prof. Wenjuan**

While globalization creates an ambitious space for NGOs to play a large role in policymaking and problem-solving the concern about their accountability always remains there. As the biggest developing countries, India and China have attracted lots of international aid and INGOs' attention. Recently, both have taken serious efforts to regulate or even to control INGOs' influence in domestic context despite the difference of their political systems. It is worthy of comparative analysis in a nuanced way on their similarities and differences of why and how to regulate. As a reflection, it is also a good moment for relevant stakeholders to re-imagine the global governance and their relevant role.

3. **Prabhakar Singh, Sino-Indian Attitudes to International Law: of Nations, States and Colonial Hangovers, Chin J Comp Law.**

Behind China's and India's different attitudes to international law lie China's semi-colonial and India's colonial past. Indeed, Asia's colonial past is central to the many cartographic hangovers that have remained between China and India and China and its neighbours in the South China Sea. While India has adhered to the British colonial position since 1947, China has denounced colonial treaties since 1920. However, China and its publicists' acceptance of even post-colonial treaties, such as the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT) and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), is selective and political.

4. **Stability in the Xi Era: Trends in Ethnic Policy in Xinjiang and Tibet Since 2012**

This article looks at major trends in China's minority policy under Xi Jinping. It studies various methods implemented in order to control the unrest including the usage of technology for the purpose of monitoring people's digital and geographic footprints. It studies development versus stability debate and takes a cursory look at how BRI intersects the identity question. It also looks at various debates underway among the Chinese intelligentsia on the proper handling of the minority issue. Trend shows that under Xi, China's ethnicity policy has hardened to ensure that the ethnic minority groups identify themselves as Chinese first before being Uighurs or Tibetans.

In addition, CICS has also worked with partners for joint publications. One of them is to work with Renmin University Law School, ARCIALA of Singapore Management

University for the book *Innovation, Economic Development, and Intellectual Property in India and China: Comparing Six Economic Sectors* by Springer in September 2019, <https://arciala.smu.edu.sg/research/open-access-publications>. Another is to work with National Institute of Social Development on the book titled *Demography, Life-Course and Welfare States in China and India: Social Transitions* which is expected to come in 2010 by Routledge.

5. Chao Xie, How Status-seeking States Can Cooperate: Explaining India-China Rapprochement After the Doklam Standoff, Indian Quarterly, June 2019

Abstract

Noticing the gap in the existing literature, this article attempts to argue that status-seeking motives do not necessarily result in zero-sum games and hence tries to summarise conditions for status-seekers to manage conflicts and realise cooperation with one another through creative use of social mobility and creativity strategies. As a case study, this article examines the evolving relations between India and China since 2013 and demonstrates how relations between these two status-seeking states can become confrontational with conflicting status-seeking incentives. For some time, the status competition seemingly dominated their interactions, when India was not willing to accept China's power status second only to the USA, and China reluctant to recognise India as another rising power with nuclear capabilities. After the Donglang (Doklam) standoff, both governments are finding ways to manage an indirect path for cooperation through a newly discovered multilateral framework. The elements contributing to the stability of their relations lie in their choice of international identity and political calculations in which they can engage with the other based on their shared interests in fostering solidary among developing countries.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

CHINA INDIA POLICY BRIEF



O.P. Jindal Global University
A Private University Promoting Public Service



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O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY


CHINA-INDIA POLICY BRIEF

- Shivkrit Rai
2014-19 BA.LL.B Student, Jindal Global Law School
- Ayush Singhal
2017-19 M.A. Student, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy


ISSUE 1
JUNE, 2018

**Missing link in India's Growth Story:
An Analysis of the Union Budget and Economic Survey Report 2018-19**


<http://center.jgu.edu.in/cics/pdf/Issue-1.pdf>



O.P. Jindal Global University
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O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY

CHINA-INDIA POLICY BRIEF

By Prof. Anand Mishra

ISSUE 2
January 2019

A Review of Renewable Electricity Sector in India

<http://center.jgu.edu.in/cics/pdf/Issue-2.pdf>



O.P. Jindal Global University
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CHINA-INDIA POLICY BRIEF

By Prof. Tridivesh Singh Maini

ISSUE 3
June 2019

Chinese Provinces and Indian States and their growing importance

<http://center.jgu.edu.in/cics/pdf/Issue-3.pdf>

HIGHLIGHT OF ENGAGEMENT WITH UNIVERSITIES FROM MAINLAND CHINA

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY (BEIJING)



Tsinghua University (Beijing)

1. MOU with two schools who are School of Social Sciences Tsinghua and Tsinghua School of Law
2. The highlight project with Tsinghua University School of Social Sciences is the Indian Culture Immersion Program which has received 60 Tsinghua students for short Immersion Program in India.
3. With Tsinghua School of Law, student semester based exchange has already started from Fall 2016. Seven JGLS students have been on exchange with Tsinghua School of Law. 13 Tsinghua students conducted study visit in 2018 Summer
4. Faculty exchange has been implemented. One faculty of Tsinghua has been on visiting scholarship with JSIA for two years.



Peking University (Beijing)

1. MOU has been signed with two schools of Peking University including School of Government and School of Transnational Law
2. Five JGLS students have been on semester-based exchange with School of Transnational Law from Fall 2018
3. CICS and School of Government, PKU have co-organized Governance, Norms Setting and Compliance Across Cultures in Nov. 2018 (Later School of Government also nominated two JGU faculty for Beijing Forum in November 2019)



Renmin University (Beijing)

1. MOU with School of Law
2. Joint conferences in 2016 (Delhi) and 2017 (Beijing) on Economic Development, Innovation and IP Law with joint efforts of publication Innovation, Economic Development, and Intellectual Property in India and China: Comparing Six Economic Sectors published by Springer in September 2019
3. Student exchange has started from Spring 2018. Two students have been on semester exchange with Renmin University School of Law



China University of Political Science and Law (CUPL, Beijing)

1. MOU at university level
2. Mutual visits of VC of JGU and President of CUPL to each other's campus
3. Two-way faculty exchange started from 2015. More than 10 JGLS faculty have been invited to teach at the CUPL and one CUPL faculty have been invited to teach at the JGU.
4. Two-way semester based student exchanges have been implemented. 13 CUPL students have been on JGU for semester based exchange. 20 CUPL students have been on short study visit. Four JGLS students have been on semester based exchange with CUPL.
5. JGLS is a founding member of the OBOR Law School Student Forum initiated by the Civil Law School of CUPL



East China University of Political Science and Law (ECUPL, Shanghai)

1. One of the Earliest Chinese partners
2. MOU signed at the university level and renewed in 2017
3. Student exchange started in 2014. Nine students on record have semester based exchange with the ECUPL.
4. Co-organization on Law and Business in India and China in June 2017.



Shanghai University of Political Science and Law (SHUPL, Shanghai)

1. MOU signed at the university level
2. Faculty exchange started with faculty invited to teach at the SHUPL
3. Joint efforts for building the Chinese Language Training and Studies Center
4. Double degree program has been implemented. Three SHUPL student have graduated from JGLS with LLM degree.



China Academy of Social Sciences (Beijing)

1. MOU signed with National Institute of Social Development
2. Joint conference on Social Development in India and China in 2017 and 2018
3. Joint publication on Demography, Life-Course and Welfare States in China and India: Social Transitions, planned to be published by Routledge in 2020



Zhejiang University Guanghua Law School (Hangzhou)

1. MOU with Guanghua Law School
2. Degree programs have been implemented. Five students have finished their LLM study from Guanghua Law School and one with PhD degree.



Yunnan University

1. MOU at university level
2. JGU delegation joined the South and South East University Rector Forum organized by the them in November 2017



Shandong University (Jinan and Qingdao)

1. MOU signed with School of Political Science and Public Administration, Shandong University
2. Some faculty started



Zhicheng Public interest Lawyers (Beijing)

1. MOU signed in 2015
2. 15 JGLS students have interned with JGLS

MoUs



MoU signing with School of Government PKU in November 2018



MoU signing with National Institute of Social Development, China Academy of Social Science on Dec. 2 2018



Second-Term MOU signing with East China University of Political Science and Law in 2017



MoU Signing with Beijing Foreign Studies University in 2016



MoU Signing with Hubei University in 2018



MoU Signing with School of Social Science, Tsinghua University in 2016

DELEGATIONS VISIT

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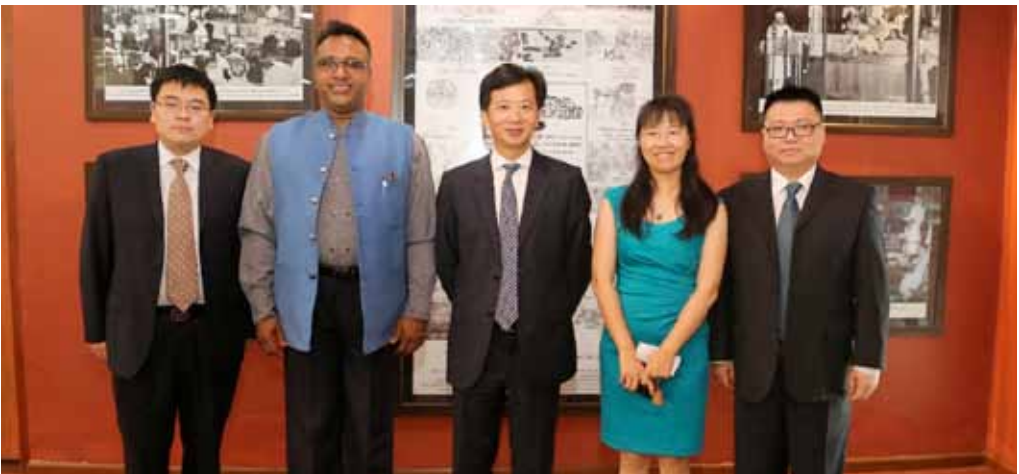
The delegation visits are held under the aegis of Center for India-China studies (CICS) encourage dialogue, discussion and important discourses which bring scholars together to understand the complexities, the imperatives and the key issues of the India-China Relationship.

VIBRANT CROSS-SECTOR EXCHANGE

- High-level of legislature delegation, such as National People's Congress Delegation
- Chinese Embassy delegation of 20 diplomats
- High-level of business delegations, such as from Bank of China, Country Garden Group, Hengyuanxiang Group



- Legal Professionals' delegation, such as All China Lawyers' Association Delegation (28 law firm partners)
- More than 10 Presidents, Vice Presidents from top Chinese Universities, such as Tsinghua University, China University of Political Science and Law and China Academy of Social Sciences



President Bank of China in India, Mr. Hu Beihai visited JGU



Vice President of CASS Prof. Li Peilin visited JGU for the Inauguration of JGU-NISD Forum on Social Development in India and China in 2017



Prof. R. Sudarshan, Professor and Dean, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy; Dr. Sreeram Sundar Chaulia, Professor and Dean of Jindal School of International Affairs received Prof. Daniel Bell, Dean, school of Public Administration, Shandong University in August 2017



Distinguished scholars on Chinese Philosophy Prof. Roger T. Ames and Prof. LI Chenyang delivered the 16th India-China Lunch Talk in August 2017



Mr. Wang Xiqin, Vice President of Tsinghua University Visited JGU for the 3rd Immersion Program in India in Jan. 2019



Student delegations such as from Yunnan University



Chinese Embassy Delegation Visit in 2017



Labour Lawyers of All China Lawyers' Association visited JGU in March 2016



Prof. Wenjuan Zhang joined the breakfast meeting with Honourable Mr. Kevin Rudd, Former Prime Minister of Australia. Mr. Rudd Visited Jindal House organized by the Centre for India-Australis Studies

SCHOLARSHIP EXCHANGES

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There have been dynamic faculty exchange between JGU and Chinese universities. JGU has made conscious efforts to establish collaborations with China.



JGU Delegation Visited Tsinghua University in April 2017.



JGU Delegation Visited School of Government Peking University in April 2017



JGU delegation visited Shanghai Jiaotong University in 2018



JGU faculty delegation visit Pangoal Institute



JILDEE Director General Kochhar, General Singh, Advisor to Chancellor met Prof. Jing Yijia, Dean of Institute of Global Governance, Fudan University in April 2019

Several JGU faculty have been invited to teach at top Chinese universities from 2015. For example, Prof. Brajesh Ranjan, Assistant Professor of JGLS, taught at the summer school of CUPL 2015; Prof. Khagesh Gautam, Associate Professor and Assistant Dean of JGLS, taught at the summer school of CUPL 2015 and 2016; Dr. S P Sahni, Principle Director JIBS, taught at the summer school of CUPL 2016; Dr. Vesselin Popovski, Professor and Vice Dean of JGLS, taught at the summer school of CUPL 2016. Prof. R. Sudarshan, Professor and Dean of Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, Prof. Tapan Kumar Panda, former Dean of Jindal Global Business School both taught at CUPL in 2017. Prof. Pritam Baruah, Associate Professor have been teaching there from 2017. Prof. Kalyani Unkule, Associate Professor and Director of Office of International Affaires and Global Initiatives taught at Shanghai University of Political Science and Law in November 2018.

The CICS has bridged Indian faculty to join several important conferences such as Shanghai Forum, Beijing Forum and the BRICS Law Forum.



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