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## **Innovating China: governance and mobility in China's new economy**

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## **Propositions**

### **Innovating China: Governance and Mobility in China's New Economy**

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1. Innovation in China is not a nationalistic claim but a social fact.
2. Innovation embodies state supported society-making, subject-making, and space-making.
3. The role of local governments has become increasingly important in China, and the tension between central and local governments has also grown.
4. Innovation is a methodology in the Chinese developmental agenda. In this context, it relates to social mobility and the recognition of specialty and newness in culture and economy.
5. Tech-innovation activities are gender-biased. Technological entrepreneurship has entailed national and individual re-constructions of manhood in contemporary China.
6. The people involved in innovative production are mainly men, while women are seen more as consumers of the innovation economy.
7. Innovation and entrepreneurship is one of the ways for young people to create new meaning of life.
8. Area studies and anthropology can contribute new perspectives and methodologies to the field of innovation studies.
9. Chinese innovation has revolutionized society, markets, and everyday life, but this revolutionary stimulus has come hand in hand with the incentives of the Leninist state.
10. Innovation has persisted through the covid-19 pandemic. Tech companies have gained greater legitimacy.