

NEWS FROM CHINA

CHINA-INDIA REVIEW

CHENNAI MEETING **A New Chapter in China-India Ties**







Chennai Meeting: Blending Chinese & Indian Dreams

It's a time for setting one's sights high and weaving new dreams for China-India relations. The scenario of the "dragon and the elephant dancing together" has acquired a fresh resonance after the second informal summit between the leaders of China and India in Chennai on October 11-12. The Chennai summit has not only reaffirmed the Wuhan Consensus, but also opened new pathways of cooperation between the two Asian giants.

It was immensely gratifying and energising to see President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi spending hours in one-on-one talks against the backdrop of magnificent rock-cut sculptures and monuments at the world heritage site of Mahabalipuram. The two leaders took a stroll together, discussed world affairs, and had an in-depth communication on the development of bilateral relations as well as global and regional issues.

Based on the discussions at the Chennai summit and the Wuhan Consensus, let me briefly encapsulate the future trajectory of the China-India relations. First, in-depth strategic communication must be continuously strengthened. In Chennai, President Xi and PM Modi talked about how China and India can join hands in realizing the "Chinese dream" and "Indian dream". As the two most populous developing countries and major emerging economies, China and India should have timely communication on major issues, respect each other's core interests, properly manage, control and address differences and prevent them from evolving into disputes.

Second, the two sides should promote win-win cooperation. In this regard, the decision by the two leaders to establish a high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism and to forge a

"manufacturing partnership" will be a game-changer in promoting balanced and sustainable growth of bilateral trade. Third, the global character of China-India partnership should be strengthened to counter rising unilateralism and protectionism in multilateral groupings such as the G20, BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation Organization and China-Russia-India trilateral cooperation mechanism.

Fourth, the two sides should enhance people-to-people contacts and cultural exchanges to broad-base the relationship. President Xi has deeply appreciated the gesture of PM Modi taking him on a guided tour of the ancient monuments of Mahabalipuram and explaining their historical significance. Going forward, as important contemporary civilizations, China and India should enhance understanding about each other's culture and promote a dialogue to usher in a new chapter of glory for Oriental civilizations.

Indeed, the journey from Wuhan to Chennai has been exhilarating, and the future is even brighter. Going forward, the two sides should take the leaders' consensus as guidance and ensure the accurate transmission and solid implementation of the consensus. We should enhance exchanges and cooperation, promote convergence of interests and open up new prospects for China-India cooperation.

Let's jointly work together to make the "Year of China-India Cultural and People-to-People Exchange" in 2020 and the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two great nations a success.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the Chinese characters '孙卫东' (Sun Weidong).

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Published and Printed by

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Embassy of the People's Republic of China
in India

50-D, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri

New Delhi- 110021

Tel: 011-26881249

Fax: 011-26882024

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Printed at M/s Advantage Offset
B-256, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I,
Delhi-110028

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TGII Media Private Limited

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RNI No.: 47440/88

Postal Regd. No DL-SW-16/4034/18-20

E-book & PDF version
(<http://in.china-embassy.org>)

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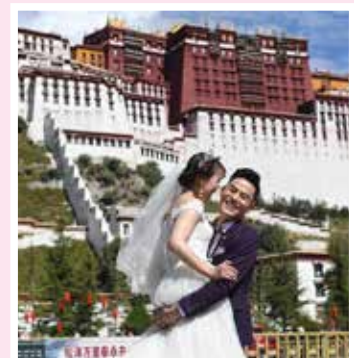


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CHENNAI SUMMIT

The second China-India Informal Summit, held in the seaside resort town of Mahabalipuram, near Chennai, on October 11-12, 2019 culminated in a robust reaffirmation of the Wuhan Consensus of “managing differences prudently” and ushered in a new phase of stability and expanded cooperation between the two Asian neighbours.





A NEW ERA OF PEACE & STABILITY IN CHINA-INDIA RELATIONS

Thousands of people from all walks of life, including students and children, lined up along the streets of Chennai, waving Chinese and Indian national flags, to welcome Chinese President Xi Jinping to India on October 11. A large number of artistes lined up at the airport, beating drums and dancing to traditional music, and greeted the Chinese leader as he began a two-day visit to India to hold the Second China-India Informal Summit with India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

Cultural Connect

Later in the day, PM Modi warmly welcomed Xi Jinping in Chennai, the city which shares centuries-old historical links with Fujian Province in China. Xi Jinping said: "Mr. Prime Minister and I had a successful meeting in Wuhan last year, which brought China-India relations to a new stage. I am delighted to come to the state of Tamil Nadu in southern India at your invitation to further learn about India."

Soon after his arrival, PM Modi took his Chinese guest on a guided tour of the Group of Monuments at the world heritage site of Mahabalipuram, which included exquisite rock-cut monuments and sculptures, including Arjuna's Penance, Pancha Rathas and the Shore Temple. On Day 1 of his visit, President Xi Jinping and PM Modi talked about growing people-to-people and cultural contacts. With the Shore Temple as a magnificent backdrop, the two leaders spent over two hours over a sumptuous dinner spread, talking about issues relating to trade and investment and shared their dreams for their people and nations respectively. During his tete-a-tete with PM Modi, Xi Jinping pointed out that the state of Tamil Nadu, a maritime transit hub for cargo in the ancient Silk Road, has a long history of exchanges and close maritime trade connections with China since ancient times. "Both as ancient civilizations with several thousand years of history, China and India have carried on their exchanges and mutual learning till this day. The two countries' ancestors have overcome



various obstacles to carry out extensive exchanges and promote the development and dissemination of literature, art, philosophy and religion, which have greatly benefited both sides," he said.



PM Modi warmly welcomed Xi Jinping in Chennai, the city which shares centuries-old historical links with Fujian Province in China. Xi Jinping said: “Mr. Prime Minister and I had a successful meeting in Wuhan last year, which brought China-India relations to a new stage. I am delighted to come to the state of Tamil Nadu in southern India at your invitation to further learn about India.”

From Wuhan to Chennai

The interactions between the two leaders against the backdrop of iconic monuments set the stage for one-on-one talks as well as delegation-level talks at the Fishermen’s Cove, overlooking the Bay of Bengal, on October 12. The two leaders exchanged views in a candid and in-depth manner on the China-India relations and major international and regional issues of common concern in a friendly and relaxed atmosphere.

In his talks, Xi Jinping pointed out that China-India relations have entered a new phase of sound and stable development since his meeting between PM Modi in Wuhan last year. “The positive effects of the meeting are constantly emerging. As important neighbours to each other, China and India are the only two countries with a population of more than 1 billion. Maintaining and developing China-India relations are China’s unswerving policy,” Xi Jinping told the Indian leader.

Placing burgeoning relations between China and India against the backdrop of the evolving international landscape, Xi



“The positive effects of the meeting are constantly emerging. As important neighbours to each other, China and India are the only two countries with a population of more than 1 billion. Maintaining and developing China-India relations are China’s unswerving policy,” Xi Jinping told the Indian leader.

Jinping said: “Under the current international circumstances, China and India shoulder increasingly important responsibilities in safeguarding global stability and promoting its development. The next few years mark a crucial period for China and India to realize national rejuvenation and also for the development of China-India relations.”

“We must hold the rudder and steer the course of China-India relations, map out a centenary plan for China-India relations from a strategic and long-term perspective, inject a strong endogenous impetus into China-India relations, and work together to realize the great rejuvenation of the two civilizations,” said the Chinese leader.

The second informal summit ended in the seaside resort town of Mahabalipuram with a resonant reaffirmation of the Wuhan Consensus of “managing differences prudently” and enlarging areas of cooperation across the spectrum, including economic, strategic and cultural.

The major takeaway from the summit, which entailed over seven hours of one-on-one discussions between President Xi and

PM Modi, was the setting up of an elevated mechanism to reduce trade deficit and enhance trade in goods, services and investment. The mechanism, to be chaired by India’s Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman and China’s Vice Premier Hu Chunhua, underscored the emphasis by both sides to broaden the economic partnership, with China agreeing to open markets for Indian companies in IT and pharma sectors.

The second informal summit ended in the seaside resort town of Mahabalipuram with a resonant reaffirmation of the Wuhan Consensus of “managing differences prudently” and enlarging areas of cooperation across the spectrum, including economic, strategic and cultural.

Key Takeaways: XI JINPING'S PROPOSALS

“We should prudently deal with issues concerning each other’s core interests, and for problems that cannot be solved at the moment, we should properly manage and control them.”

-President Xi Jinping

In his wide-ranging discussions with PM Modi, President Xi Jinping made the following proposals:

First, China and India should correctly view each other’s development and enhance strategic mutual trust. China and India should be good neighbours that live in harmony and be partners. It is the only correct choice of both sides to realize the duet of the Chinese “dragon” and the Indian “elephant” dancing together, which serves best the fundamental interests of the two countries and their peoples.

The two countries should and can embark on a broad road of friendly cooperation. We should correctly view our differences and never let the differences shadow the overall situation of bilateral cooperation.

At the same time, we should gradually seek understanding through communication and constantly resolve differences. The Chinese side hopes to develop well, and has the same hope for India. The two countries should help each other to accomplish their respective goals and “light up” each other.





Chinese President Xi Jinping holds delegation-level talks with India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Mahabalipuram, located on the outskirts of Chennai.

Second, China and India should have strategic communication in a timely and effective manner to enhance mutual understanding and cooperation and firmly control the general direction of bilateral relations. We should focus on friendship and cooperation, dispel suspicions and doubts, and properly handle differences and sensitive issues.

To solve the boundary issue, the two countries should seek a solution that is fair, reasonable and acceptable to both sides in accordance with the agreement on political parameters and guiding principles. We should prudently deal with issues concerning each other's core interests, and for problems that cannot be solved at the moment, we should properly manage and control them.

Third, China and India should practically improve military and security exchanges and cooperation. We should promote military relations along the correct direction of enhancing trust, dispelling doubts and strengthening friendly cooperation, carry out activities including professional cooperation and joint training,

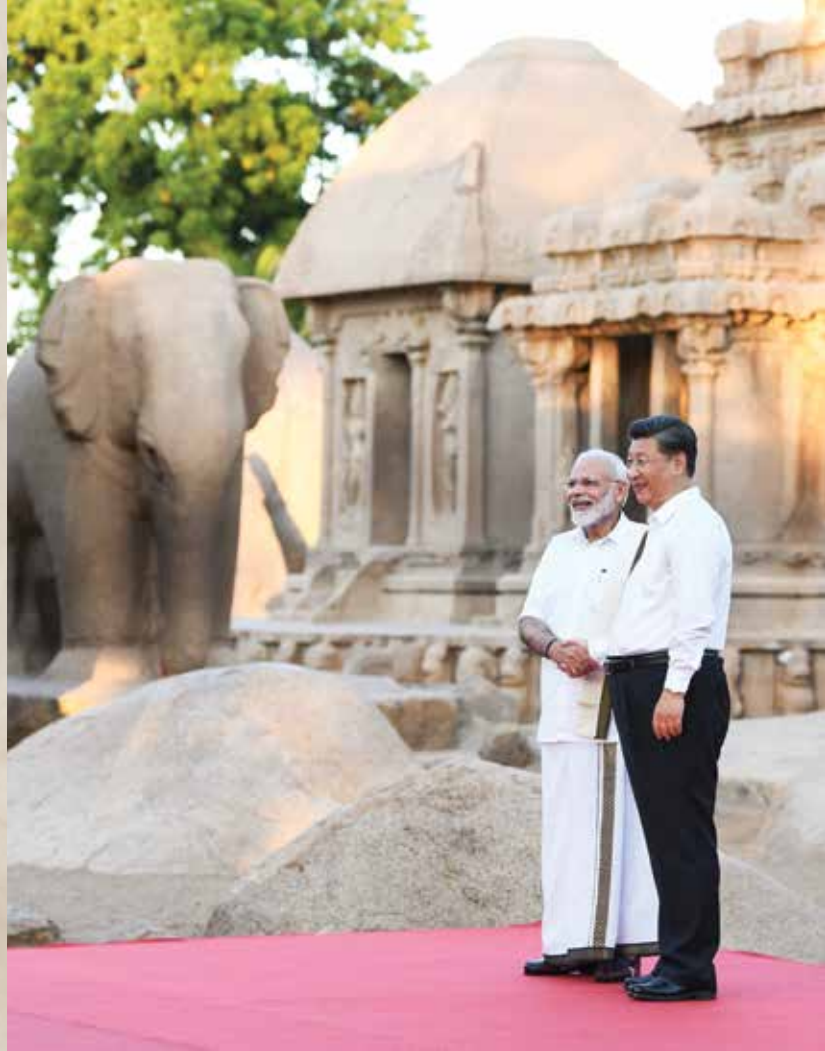
continuously enhance mutual trust between the two militaries, strengthen cooperation between law enforcement and security departments, and safeguard regional security and stability.

Fourth, China and India should deepen practical cooperation in areas of shared interest. We should take the opportunity of establishing a high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism to strengthen alignment of our respective economic development strategies, and seek to build a manufacturing partnership. We welcome investment and cooperation of Indian pharmaceutical and information technology companies in China.

Fifth, China and India should enrich people-to-people exchanges and cement the foundation of friendship. We should ensure the success of next year's celebration of the 70 anniversary of China-India diplomatic relations and the activities marking the China-India year of cultural and people-to-people exchanges, support the establishment of friendly ties between China's Fujian Province and India's State of Tamil Nadu,

“We should take the opportunity of establishing a high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism to strengthen alignment of our respective economic development strategies, and seek to build a manufacturing partnership.”

- President Xi Jinping



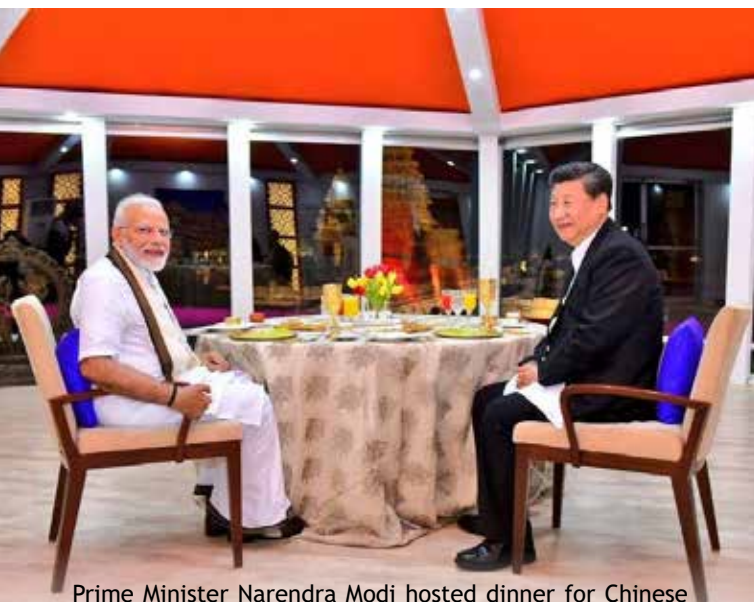
as well as those between cities of Quanzhou and Chennai, to write a new chapter of the Maritime Silk Road.

Sixth, China and India should enhance cooperation in international and regional affairs. We should take a clear-cut stand to safeguard the international system with the United Nations as its core and the international order with international law as its basis, firmly uphold multilateralism and maintain the multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization as its core, and safeguard the legitimate development rights of developing countries. Coordination should be strengthened within the framework of multilateral mechanisms including the G20, the BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and China-Russia-India trilateral cooperation. And we need to explore a gradual expansion of the “China-India Plus” cooperation to South Asia, Southeast Asia and Africa, create a more unobstructed regional connectivity network, and reach the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) agreement as early as possible.

We should ensure the success of next year’s celebration of the 70th anniversary of China-India diplomatic relations and the activities marking the China-India Year of Cultural and People-to-People exchanges, support the establishment of friendly ties between China’s Fujian Province and India’s State of Tamil Nadu, as well as those between cities of Quanzhou and Chennai, to write a new chapter of the Maritime Silk Road.

The Way Forward

On his part, India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi underlined that India and China, as two major ancient civilizations and developing countries, should strengthen communication, coordination, and cooperation and maintain stable development of bilateral relations, which bears positive and important significance for both countries and the world in the current international situation. PM Modi stressed that the two countries should accommodate each other's major concerns, effectively manage, control and address differences, rather than let differences become disputes, develop a closer partnership and usher in a new era in the India-China relationship.



Prime Minister Narendra Modi hosted dinner for Chinese President Xi Jinping near the iconic Shore Temple in Mahabalipuram. (Below) The two leaders pose for a photograph with the artistes, who performed at the cultural show.



PM Modi expressed his felicitations on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China, saying that the Indian side admires China's great achievements. In the process of national rejuvenation, both India and China are facing many similar challenges, said PM Modi. He conveyed that the Indian side is willing to strengthen mutual learning and expand practical cooperation with the Chinese side.

At the talks, the Indian side conveyed thanks to the Chinese side for increasing imports of Indian products such as rice and sugar, and underlined that it is looking forward to fully utilizing the high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism to promote balanced and sustainable development of bilateral trade. "More Chinese enterprises are welcome to invest in manufacturing and other industries in India. The two sides should jointly make a success of the celebration events next year, marking the 70th anniversary of China-India diplomatic relations. India also welcomes more Chinese tourists," said the Indian side.

It is hoped that the two sides could carry out joint research to further explore the long history of India-China exchanges. Underlining the importance of safeguarding strategic independence, the Indian side said it stands ready to enhance communication and coordination with the Chinese side under multilateral frameworks, meet global challenges together and safeguard the legitimate rights of developing countries. The Indian side conveyed that it is willing to join hands with China to push for the RCEP agreement at an early date and boost connectivity and strengthen cooperation in counter-terrorism.

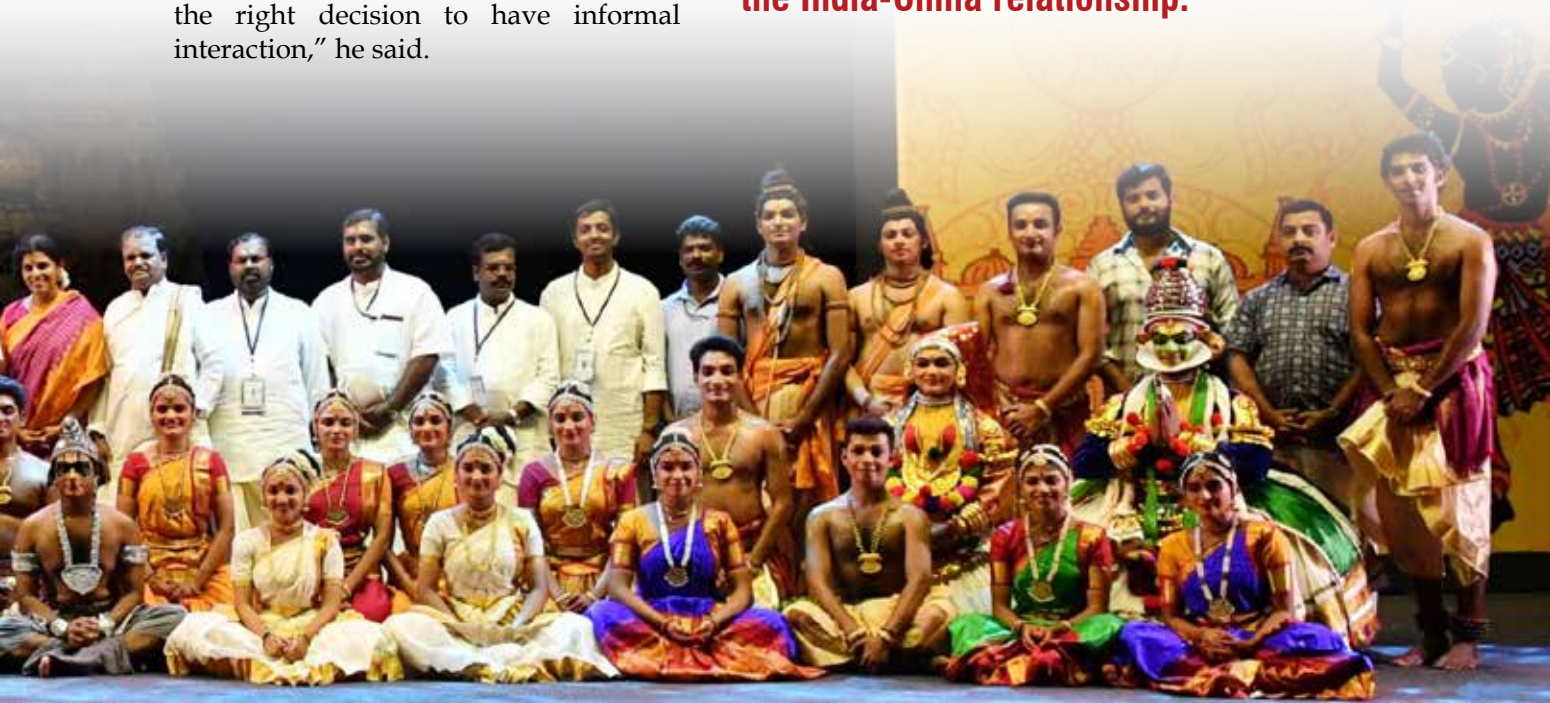
Xi Jinping struck an optimistic note about the future of China-India relations after the conclusion of the second informal summit in Chennai. "I have exchanged views with Prime Minister Narendra Modi on China-India relations in a comprehensive and in-depth manner. We enhanced mutual understanding and formed clearer goals and ideas. We need to instruct relevant departments of both sides to implement the results of the meeting so as to open up new prospects of China-India cooperation."

"I have received grand welcome and warm hospitality from the Indian government and people, and felt the profound traditional friendship between the two peoples throughout the visit. I invite Prime Minister Narendra Modi to visit China again for meetings," Xi Jinping said.

Looking ahead, the multi-faceted relations between China and India are expected to acquire greater focus and momentum, with the two leaders committed to steering relations to new heights. The summit, Mr Xi said, enhanced strategic communication, more practical cooperation and closer cooperation on multilateral issues. Going forward, he said that the format of the informal summit will continue in the future as well. "We will continue this informal interaction. We have made the right decision to have informal interaction," he said.



PM Modi stressed that the two countries should accommodate each other's major concerns, effectively manage, control and address differences, rather than let differences become disputes, develop a closer partnership and usher in a new era in the India-China relationship.



DUET OF CHINESE DRAGON AND INDIAN ELEPHANT

China's State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi briefed journalists on the outcomes of the second China-India Informal Summit, and the Chinese leader's visit to Nepal on October 14, 2019. The two countries attached great importance to President Xi Jinping and gave him a grand and warm welcome.

The visits attracted keen interest of both Chinese and foreign media and are generally regarded as visits of historic significance.

In his remarks, Wang Yi stressed that President Xi Jinping embarked on a new diplomatic journey and visited two countries in South Asia, which highlighted China's neighborhood diplomacy.

President Xi Jinping has spared no effort to attend a number of activities, ranging from grand state events to informal and in-depth talks, he said. President Xi Jinping has planned the long-term development of relations between China and the two countries from a historical perspective, a strategic perspective and a realistic perspective, Wang Yi said.

"The visits, with rich content and fruitful results, have injected new impetus into China's relations with India and Nepal, built a new platform for good-neighbourliness and friendliness in South Asia and opened up new prospects for regional practical cooperation," said Wang Yi.



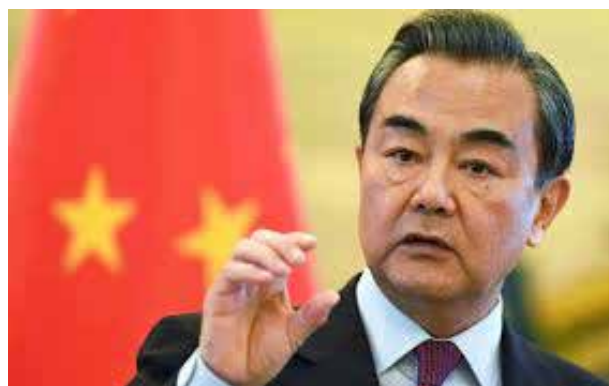
Second Informal Summit:

Briefing by Wang Yi

Briefing journalists on the second informal summit in Chennai, Wang Yi stressed on enhancing strategic mutual trust between China and India and forging a path of win-win coexistence between the two countries.

Highlights

- High-level strategic guidance is an irreplaceable guarantee for sound and stable development of China-India relations.
- From the banks of the Yangtze River to the Indian Ocean, from Wuhan to Chennai, the leaders of the two countries took their time to discuss the international situation in an all-round way, steering the course for the development of China-India relations.
- The visit enhances in-depth strategic communication. During his stay in India, President Xi Jinping had long and in-depth exchanges of views with Prime Minister Narendra Modi, talking about the experience of China and India working together for national independence and liberation, the pioneering work of jointly advocating the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, and the aspirations of jointly realizing the Chinese dream and the Indian dream.
- President Xi Jinping stressed that the world is undergoing major changes unseen in a century. China and India, as the two most populous countries, the two largest developing countries and representatives of emerging economies, are both at a critical stage of national development and national renewal.
- Both countries share huge potential and broad space for cooperation. Bilateral relations have transcended the bilateral scope and are of great and far-reaching strategic significance.
- China and India should be good neighbours living in harmony and good partners marching together, hand in hand. It is the only correct choice of both sides to realize the duet of the Chinese “dragon” and the Indian “elephant”, which serves best the fundamental interests of the two countries and their peoples and the lasting peace and prosperity of the world.
- The two sides should communicate on major issues in a timely fashion, respect each other’s core interests, gradually seek understanding and constantly resolve differences.
- Prime Minister Narendra Modi spoke highly of President Xi Jinping’s foresight and sagacity, saying that in the 21st century, the world peace and human progress cannot be achieved without India-China cooperation. The two countries should not only face history, but also transcend the past and open up the future.
- The two sides should accommodate each other’s major concerns, effectively manage and handle differences, prevent differences from becoming disputes, develop a closer partnership and usher in a new era of China-India relations.
- The visit promotes mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields. President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi put forward clear goals and clear ideas on deepening and expanding practical cooperation. They decided to set up a high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism to strengthen the alignment of economic development strategies, and promote balanced and sustainable growth of bilateral trade by exploring the establishment of a manufacturing partnership.
- The two leaders agreed to expand “China-India Plus” cooperation, advance regional connectivity building, and work with other parties to conclude the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership at an early date.



- In the face of rising unilateralism and protectionism, the two sides agreed to strengthen coordination within such multilateral frameworks as the G20, the BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and the China-Russia-India cooperation, take a clear-cut stand to maintain the international system with the United Nations as the core and the international order based on international law, uphold multilateralism and the multilateral trade system, and jointly cope with global challenges.



2020: China-India Year of Cultural & P2P exchanges

In his briefing to journalists, China's State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi highlighted that President Xi Jinping's informal talks with PM Modi culminated in a blueprint for enhancing people-to-people and cultural exchanges between the two countries. Here are excerpts from Wang Yi's briefing:

“President Xi Jinping pointed out that China and India are both ancient civilizations with a history of thousands of years and enjoy exchanges and mutual learning till now. China and India should carry out people-to-people and cultural exchanges in a wider range and at a deeper level, jointly advocate and promote dialogue and exchanges among different civilizations, and continue to renew the glory of Asian civilizations. Prime Minister Narendra Modi fully agreed on this, saying that the wisdom in our two ancient and profound civilizations provides enlightenment for solving various challenges facing the world today. President Xi Jinping's visit has tightened the ties between the two ancient civilizations. The two sides agreed to designate 2020 as the China-India year of cultural and people-to-people exchange, and hold 70 events to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and India.

President Xi Jinping pointed out that China and India should play a leading role in regional connectivity construction, and create a smoother connectivity network. The two sides should also work together to contribute to the early conclusion of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership agreement. The leaders of the two countries have formed a positive consensus on this. Wang Yi said that the Chinese side is willing to develop and deepen mutually beneficial cooperation with all South Asian countries. China's respective relations with India, Pakistan and other South Asian countries, with respective unique history and characteristics, can run in parallel and develop together, neither targeting any third party nor being influenced by a third party.”

2nd INDIA - CHINA INFORMAL SUMMIT CHENNAI, OCTOBER 11th-12th, 2019



Informal Meeting Yielded Fruitful Results: Vice FM

The leaders of China and India are committed to combating terrorism, said China's Vice Foreign Minister Luo Zhaohui while briefing journalists on outcomes of the second China-India informal summit held in Chennai.

"Both leaders believed that China and India are victims of terrorism. They are committed to combating terrorism in all its forms and call on all countries to strengthen international cooperation in combating terrorism," he said.

Providing a comprehensive overview of the talks between China's President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Mahabalipuram, Mr Luo Zhaohui said the two leaders had an in-depth exchange of views on overall, long-term and strategic international and regional issues in a friendly atmosphere and they agreed to strengthen closer development partnership between the two countries.



Luo Zhaohui's Briefing: Highlights

The two leaders agreed that the international situation is undergoing major adjustments, and that both China and India are committed to building a peaceful, secure and prosperous world, in which all countries can seek development in a world order based on international law, jointly promote multilateralism, democracy of international relations and safeguard the common interests of developing countries.

Jointly Defending Open Trade

The two leaders recognized that China and India share broad common interests in maintaining and promoting an inclusive international order based on international law, including promoting reforms reflecting the new pattern of the 21st century. Both sides agreed that the rule-based multilateral trading system should be supported and strengthened at a time when global trade practices and norms were questioned. China and India will continue to promote open and inclusive trade arrangements for the benefit of all countries.

The two leaders also highlighted the important efforts of respective countries to meet global development challenges, including climate change and sustainable development goals, emphasizing that the efforts of China and India will help the international community to achieve the relevant goals.

The two leaders affirmed the importance of an open, inclusive, prosperous and stable

environment and better connectivity for the prosperity and stability of the region. On this basis, the Chinese side is ready to promote cooperation between China, India, Myanmar and Bangladesh with India and other relevant countries. They also agreed to make joint efforts to complete the negotiations on a mutually

The two leaders recognized that China and India share broad common interests in maintaining and promoting an inclusive international order based on international law, including promoting reforms reflecting the new pattern of the 21st century.





Chinese President Xi Jinping was accorded a red carpet welcome at the Chennai airport. He was warmly received by Tamil Nadu Chief Minister E. K. Palaniswami.

beneficial and balanced regional comprehensive economic partnership agreement as soon as possible.

Economic Development

The two leaders exchanged views on the common vision and goals of economic development in their respective countries. The two leaders agreed that the simultaneous development of China and India has brought beneficial opportunities to each other. The two sides should continue to view each other with a positive, pragmatic and open mind, enhance their understanding of each other's policies and behaviors, and adhere to the general direction of friendly cooperation.

To this end, the two sides agreed to continue to strengthen strategic communication on issues of common concern, make good use of the mechanisms of dialogue and exchanges between

the two countries, and maintain the momentum of high-level exchanges.

Boundary Question

The two leaders exchanged views on outstanding issues, including the border question. They welcomed the work undertaken by the special representatives of the two sides and instructed them to continue their efforts to reach a mutually agreed framework, based on the political guiding principles reached by the two sides in 2005 to find a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question. The two leaders reaffirmed that both sides will continue to maintain peace and tranquility in border areas, and agreed on additional confidence-building measures to that end. The two sides will prudently manage their differences and not allow them to escalate into disputes.

Taking China-India Ties to New Heights



The second informal summit between President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi will not only strengthen the ties between the two nations, and but will also provide stability to the world.

Rabi Sankar Bosu

The informal summit (October 11-12) between Chinese President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the historic city of Mahabalipuram has been hailed as heralding the “New Era of Cooperation” in China-India ties. The meeting not only added significant strength to the ties between the two nations, but also to world peace and stability at a time of global uncertainty.

Heart-to-heart Talk

A striking convergence of perspectives on the future trajectory of bilateral relations marked the talks between the two leaders. Both agreed that there has been a remarkable improvement in the bilateral ties and “greater personal trust” since their landmark informal summit in Wuhan in 2018.

It was heartening to note that the Chinese President invoked the civilizational ties between China and India, and also between China and Tamil Nadu, which had trade ties with Fujian Province. Striking an upbeat note, President Xi told PM Modi: “Tamil Nadu, a maritime transit hub for cargo in the ancient Silk Road, has a long history of exchanges with China and close connections with China on maritime trade since ancient times. Both as ancient civilizations with several thousand years of history, China and India have carried on their exchanges and mutual learning till this day.”

Undoubtedly, the message from the Xi-Modi summit is that “exchanges and mutual learning” between the two civilizations should

Undoubtedly, the message from the Xi-Modi summit is that “exchanges and mutual learning” between the two civilizations should guide the relationship to make sure that future generations will continue to iron out the differences in ties and find common ground for the two nations to work together.

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At a reception to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People’s Republic of China on September 26, China’s Ambassador to India Sun Weidong correctly pointed out: “It is normal for neighbors to have differences. The key is to properly handle differences and find a solution through dialogue and consultation.”



Prime Minister Narendra Modi presented President Xi Jinping a hand-woven gold-and-red silk shawl bearing the Chinese leader’s image, on the second day of the informal summit at Mahabalipuram.

Indian Perspective

From the Indian perspective, it can be said that the just concluded “Chennai Connect” summit, Mr Modi’s term for the Mahabalipuram meeting, has laid out a roadmap for accelerating the overall relationship across the canvas, including economic, political-diplomatic, military-to-military, people to people and cultural exchanges. No doubt, it has added further vigour to the bilateral trade and investment between the two nations, and enhanced engagement on defence

and security between the two armed forces. Since the world increasingly becoming uncertain and unstable, a more pragmatic and healthy Sino-Indian relationship is the need of the hour. Truly, President Xi’s visit has painted a new picture of dialogue, trust and mutual respect between the two nations. The crowning message from the Xi-Modi meeting is that India and China should “work together to realize the great rejuvenation of the two great civilizations,” given Mr Xi’s 100-year perspective.

HIGHLIGHTS

REDUCING TRADE DEFICIT

After learning that India has a \$53-billion trade deficit with China, President Xi had assured PM Modi that he would “take sincere action and discuss in a concrete way how to reduce it”. This assurance will surely boost India’s export of rapeseed, soyabean, basmati and non-basmati rice, fruits, vegetables and sugar to China. Mr Xi also suggested setting up of a new high-level mechanism to boost trade, investment and services. The Chinese President also invited Indian investment in areas such as infotech and pharmaceuticals. After getting assurance from China, the Modi government has indicated a willingness to join the 16-nation Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP).

CULTURAL EXCHANGES

It was encouraging to hear the Chinese President urge both countries to take the 70th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the two nations in 2020 as an opportunity to conduct broader and deeper cultural and people-to-people exchanges.

BOUNDARY ISSUE

China and India should seek a solution to the boundary issue that is fair, reasonable and acceptable to both sides according to the 2005 Agreement on the Political Parameters and Guiding Principles for the Settlement of the China-India Boundary Question. Pending the settlement of the boundary question, both leaders underlined the need to maintain peace and tranquility in the border areas.

128 MOUs

On October 10, private companies from India and China signed 128 MOUs for export of various products from India, including sugar, chemicals, fish, plastics, pharmaceuticals and fertilizers worth more than \$3 billion. Surely, this rekindles the positive effect of the Wuhan Summit. India’s exports to China have increased and bilateral trade deficit has decreased.

CHINA FOR BETTER INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

During the informal summit talks, Chinese President Xi Jinping discussed the current regional situation and conveyed his hope to Prime Minister Narendra Modi that India and Pakistan will improve their relations and resolve all issues through dialogue. Briefing journalists on October 14, Wang Yi said that the recent strained relations between India and Pakistan have drawn grave concerns from the international community.

Both India and Pakistan are friendly neighbors of China, and the Chinese side hopes that the two countries can properly manage and control differences and improve their relations, he said. Prior to his trip to South Asia, President Xi Jinping listened to the views and propositions of the Pakistani side during his meeting with Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan.

Wang Yi said: "In Chennai, President Xi Jinping had in-depth communication on the regional situation with Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and encouraged all parties concerned to solve the current issues through dialogue. President Xi Jinping stressed, the Chinese side sincerely expects sound China-India relations, China-Pakistan relations and India-Pakistan relations, and expects to see all sides work together to promote regional peace and stability, and achieve common development and prosperity."

"President Xi Jinping also elaborated on the Chinese side's propositions on enhancing "China-India Plus" cooperation and stressed that the cooperation can be gradually expanded to other countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia and Africa on the basis of the existing China-India-Afghanistan cooperation," he said.



Chinese President Xi Jinping and Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan hold delegation-level talks in Beijing.

Leaders Charted a New Course for Bilateral Ties in Chennai: Envoy



Q: President Xi Jinping and India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi held their second informal meeting in Chennai (October 11-12). This is a continuation of last year's informal meeting in Wuhan. What consensus did the two sides reach and what impact will this meeting have on the future development of India-China relations?

A: On October 11 and 12, President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi held their second informal meeting in Chennai. It was also the 17th meeting between the two leaders in the past five years. From the Yangtze river to the Indian Ocean,



The Second China-India Informal Summit in Chennai raised the bar for this multi-faceted partnership and enhanced strategic trust and understanding between the two Asian neighbours. In this wide-ranging interview with ANI, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong shared his personal impressions of the Chennai summit and highlighted key outcomes, which will transform and shape the canvas of the China-India partnership in months and years to come. The interview was widely broadcast on Indian TV channels, including NDTV, Republic TV, Times Now, Zee and Wion. (Excerpts from the interview)

from their meeting in Wuhan to the exchange of thoughts in Chennai, the two leaders took a stroll together while discussing world affairs, and had an in-depth communication on the development of bilateral relations as well as long-term and strategic issues with international and regional significance, holding the rudder and steering the course of the China-India relations.

First, strengthen in-depth strategic communication. The informal meeting provided an important opportunity for the two leaders to enhance mutual understanding through in-depth conversation. President Xi and Prime Minister Modi had a long and profound exchange of views. They talked about how China and India worked together for their national independence and liberation, jointly advocated the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, and joined hands in realizing the “Chinese dream” and the “Indian dream”. The leaders pointed out that the world today is undergoing major changes unseen in a century. As the two most populous developing countries and major emerging economies, China and India are both at a crucial stage of national development and national renewal, and thus enjoy huge potential and space for cooperation. China-India relations go beyond the bilateral scope and have important and far-reaching strategic significance. China and India should be good neighbours, living in harmony and good partners moving forward hand in hand. To realize the scenario of the “dragon and the elephant dancing together” is the only correct choice for China and India. The two sides should have timely communication on major issues, respect each other’s core interests, gradually seek mutual understanding, properly manage, control and address differences and prevent

differences from evolving into disputes. The two countries should help each other to accomplish their respective goals and “brighten up” each other. President Xi invited Prime Minister Modi to China for another meeting. The two leaders also agreed to continue their strategic communication, including in the form of informal meetings.

Second, promote win-win cooperation in various fields. The two leaders put forward specific goals and clear ideas on deepening and expanding practical cooperation. They decided to establish a high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism, strengthen alignment of economic development strategies, explore the establishment of a “manufacturing partnership” and promote balanced and sustainable growth of bilateral trade. They agreed to expand China-India plus cooperation, advance regional connectivity, and work with other parties to conclude the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) at an early date. In the face of rising unilateralism and protectionism, the two sides agreed to strengthen coordination within the framework of multilateral mechanisms such as the G20, BRICS, Shanghai Cooperation Organization and China-Russia-India trilateral cooperation, uphold multilateralism and the multilateral trading system, and promote the conclusion of open and inclusive trade arrangements.

Third, promote exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations. Accompanied by Prime Minister Modi, President Xi toured the ancient monuments of Mahabalipuram, a heritage site of Indian civilization. Prime Minister Modi himself introduced the monuments. From Bodhidharma to Shaolin Zen Buddhism, the two leaders traced the origins of mutual learning between Chinese and Indian civilizations and conceived a blueprint for bilateral people-to-people and cultural exchanges and dialogue. The two sides agreed that as important contemporary civilizations with time-honoured traditions, China and India should conduct exchanges and mutual learning in a wider range of areas and at a deeper level, so as to enhance understanding of the two peoples about each other’s culture, promote dialogue and exchanges between different civilizations and usher in new chapter of glory for Oriental civilizations. The two sides agreed to make the “Year of China-India Cultural and People-to-

People Exchange” in 2020 a success and hold 70 activities to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the China-India diplomatic relations. Fujian province and Quanzhou city of China will enter into sister province/city relations with Tamil Nadu and Chennai of India. The two sides will explore the feasibility of historical and cultural studies on these two places and research on maritime exchanges between China and India.

Through the Chennai informal meeting, the two leaders have made an overarching plan for the development of China-India relations in the next stage from a strategic and long-term perspective, have set new goals and charted a new course. Going forward, the two sides should take the leaders’ consensus as guidance and ensure the accurate transmission and solid implementation of the consensus. We should go beyond the model of differences management, actively shape bilateral relations and accumulate positive energy. We should enhance exchanges and cooperation, promote convergence of interests and open up new prospects for China-India cooperation.

Q: Huge trade deficit with China has always been a major concern for India. What are the guiding views of the leaders of the two countries on this issue?

A: During this informal meeting, the leaders of the two countries had an extensive communication on the topics of practical economic cooperation, including the common vision and goals of each country’s economic development and the alignment of their development strategies. Of course, they also touched upon the issue of trade imbalance, which is of concern to the Indian side. Both sides agreed that the simultaneous development of China and India has brought good opportunities to each other. To further deepen economic cooperation, the two sides decided to establish a high-level economic and trade dialogue mechanism to promote the balanced development of bilateral economic and trade cooperation. India thanked China for increasing imports of Indian rice, sugar and other products and welcomed more Chinese enterprises to invest in manufacturing and other industries in India. China welcomes Indian companies to invest in IT and pharmaceutical industries in China. The

two sides also pledged to encourage mutual investment in potential areas by exploring the establishment of a “manufacturing partnership”. The two sides also agreed to work together to conclude negotiations on a mutually beneficial and balanced RCEP as soon as possible. On the eve of the informal meeting, the signing ceremony of China-India trade projects, jointly hosted by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, was held in Delhi. Companies from the two countries signed 128 trade agreements worth over \$3 billion, involving minerals, chemicals, agricultural products, pharmaceuticals and other products in which India enjoy competitive advantages. To sum up, China is ready to work with India for economic and trade cooperation with higher quality and at a higher level.

Q: India and China are the world’s largest developing countries and emerging economies. During the informal meeting, Indian and Chinese leaders had strategic communication not only on bilateral relations but also on major international and regional issues. What impact do you think this meeting will have on the international and regional landscape?

A: The international situation is undergoing major adjustments. As the two leaders have said, China and India shoulder increasingly important responsibilities in maintaining global stability and promoting development. In the 21st century, world peace and human progress cannot be achieved without cooperation between China and India. To strengthen communication, coordination and cooperation between China and India and maintain steady progress of our bilateral relations serves the common interests of both sides, and is of positive and important significance to the region and the world at large.

Both China and India are committed to building a peaceful, secure and prosperous world, and share broad common interests

From Bodhidharma to Shaolin Zen Buddhism, the two leaders traced the origins of mutual learning between Chinese and Indian civilizations and conceived a blueprint for bilateral people-to-people and cultural exchanges and dialogue.



Fujian province and Quanzhou city of China will enter into sister province/city relations with Tamil Nadu and Chennai of India. The two sides will explore the feasibility of historical and cultural studies on these two places and research on maritime exchanges between China and India.

in maintaining and promoting an inclusive international order based on international law, including in advancing reforms that reflect the new international landscape of the 21st century.

Both countries believe that at a time when global trade practices and norms are being challenged, the multilateral rules-based trading system should be supported and strengthened, and efforts should be made to continue to promote open and inclusive trade arrangements that benefit all countries. China and India have made important efforts in addressing global development challenges, including climate change and achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Both are committed to combating terrorism in all its forms and call on all countries to strengthen international cooperation in fighting terrorism.

The informal meeting strengthened communication and coordination between China and India in international and regional affairs. Both sides agreed to step up coordination under the framework of multilateral mechanism and safeguard the common interests of developing countries. We need to uphold the international system with the United Nations at its center and the law-based international order, uphold multilateralism and the multilateral trading regime and jointly cope with global challenges. Closer cooperation between China and India will have an important and positive impact on the building of a fair and equitable international order.

Both China and India are major countries with important influence in the region. The two leaders had an in-depth communication on the

regional situation. China stressed that it sincerely looked forward to good relations between China and India, China and Pakistan as well as India and Pakistan. We hope to see countries in the region join hands in promoting regional peace and stability and realizing development and prosperity. The Chinese side also put forward its proposition on promoting cooperation under the “China-India+” mechanism, that is to extend the cooperation model to other countries in South Asia, Southeast Asia and Africa on the basis of the “China-India+Afghanistan” cooperation. China proposes that China and India play a leading role in regional inter-connectivity and work to build a more open connectivity network.

Q: There are still some differences in China-India relations, including the boundary question. How should the two sides handle these differences? How do you see the prospect for the resolution of the boundary question?

A: China always believes that China and India should correctly view their differences, and never let the differences dim the overall situation of bilateral cooperation. At the same time, the two countries should gradually seek understanding through communication and constantly resolve their differences. China and India should have timely strategic communication on major issues, respect each other’s core interests, gradually seek mutual understanding and constantly resolve differences. The Indian side also agreed that the two sides should take into account each other’s major concerns, properly manage, control and address differences, prevent differences from evolving into disputes, develop a closer partnership and usher in a new era of India-China relationship.

During their meeting, the two leaders exchanged views on pending issues including the boundary question. They welcomed the work done by the Special Representatives and instructed them to continue their efforts to seek a mutually agreed framework based on the political parameters and guiding principles for the settlement of the China-India boundary question reached in 2005, and work to find a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question. The two leaders

reaffirmed the two countries' commitment to peace and tranquility in the border areas and agreed to have more confidence-building measures and carefully control and manage differences. The two sides also exchanged views on raising the level of military and security exchanges and cooperation, and decided to put military-to-military relations on the right track of enhancing mutual trust, dispelling doubts and expanding friendly cooperation.

Q: As the Chinese Ambassador to India, you participated in the whole process of the informal meeting between the two leaders. What are your impressions?

A: As the Chinese Ambassador to India, I am honored to be part of the Chennai informal meeting. I am deeply impressed by the importance given and thoughtful arrangements made by the Indian side to the meeting, as well as the warmth and friendship of the people in Chennai. President Xi Jinping said that from the beginning to the end of his visit he has received a grand welcome and warm hospitality from the Indian government and people and felt the profound traditional friendship between the two peoples. From my personal perspective, I have the following three deep impressions:

On the eve of the informal meeting, the signing ceremony of China-India trade projects, jointly hosted by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce and the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, was held in Delhi.

First, the two leaders had in-depth communications over a long period of time in various forms. President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi spent most part of the informal summit on one-on-one exchanges, including their discussion at the Shore Temple on exchanges and mutual learning among civilizations, watching together the splendid cultural performances under the deep starry sky, and enjoying tea together at the sea side. Prime Minister Modi accompanied President

Xi and gave him a guided tour of Arjuna's Penance, Pancha Rathas, Shore Temple and other monuments. They talked freely without setting specific agenda, which enhanced their friendship and mutual trust.

Second, I am impressed by the ever-growing friendly sentiments between the Chinese and Indian people. When President Xi arrived in Tamil Nadu, local people in national costumes sang, danced and performed the traditional Bharatnatyam. Some of them walked on stilts and waved the Chinese national flag. From downtown Chennai to Mahabalipuram, tens of thousands of people lined up the 50-km road, they held high portraits of the two leaders, waved the national flags of China and India and chanted praises of China-India friendship. The local people's warm hospitality and the profound friendship between the two peoples is overwhelming.

Third, I am impressed by the time-honoured historical ties between China and India since ancient times. Tamil Nadu has had close maritime trade links with China since ancient times. It was a maritime commodity transit port on the ancient silk road and also a witness to friendly exchanges between the two countries in history. Friendly exchanges and mutual learning between China and India have spanned thousands of years, greatly enhancing the development and progress of both countries and benefiting both peoples. President Xi stressed that cultural and people-to-people exchanges between China and India have great potential and the two sides should carry out such exchanges in a wider range of areas and at a deeper level. Prime Minister Modi also pointed out that the wisdom from the two countries' ancient and profound civilizations can provide inspiration for solving various challenges facing the world today. China and India should not only face history, but also forge ahead and create a future. Indeed, China and India should not only carry forward the rich heritage of historical exchanges, but also enhance dialogue and exchanges among civilizations in the new era and learn from each other so as to inject more lasting impetus into the development of bilateral relations and jointly realize the great renewal of our two civilizations and working together for a community of shared future for mankind.





Strengthened Communication between China & India Benefits the World: Wang Yi

‘China is willing to work together with India to consolidate the momentum of bilateral relations.’

Chinese State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi said on September 25 that strengthened communications with India benefits the two countries and also the world. On the sidelines of the General Debate of the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly, Mr Wang also met India’s External Affairs Minister S. Jaishankar. During the meeting, Mr Wang said that China and India are the only two developing countries in the world with a population of more than 1 billion, and they are important representatives of emerging economies.

He underlined that strengthened strategic communication, enhanced strategic mutual trust, proper control of differences, and continuous promotion of cooperation are in line with the interests of the two countries and the world. The Chinese Foreign Minister added that mutual trust and friendship between the leaders of the two nations have been extended to various departments, places, and the public of the two countries, and have achieved results.

China is willing to work together with India to consolidate the momentum of bilateral relations, prepare for important high-level exchanges in the next stage, and inject new impetus into the development of bilateral relations for a more stable and better future, he added. Mr Wang also emphasized that the two sides should work together to maintain peace in their border areas, and create conditions for sustained and healthy development of bilateral relations.

For his part, Mr Jaishankar said that India attaches great importance to the high-level exchanges between the two countries and is willing to communicate closely with China to ensure success of related activities, so as to provide guarantee for the future development of India-China relations. The Indian side is willing to work with China to properly manage differences through dialogue and consultation, he said. He expressed the hope that both sides will further strengthen cooperation in economic, trade and cross-border water resources management.

ENHANCING ECONOMIC POLICY COORDINATION

At the sixth China-India Strategic Economic Dialogue, the two sides discussed macroeconomic policies and enhanced cooperation in areas of energy, technology and infrastructure.

The Sixth China-India Strategic Economic Dialogue and the China-India Economic Cooperation Forum was held in New Delhi on September 10. At the forum, both sides exchanged views on macroeconomic policies and reached consensus on promoting pragmatic cooperation. During the dialogue, China and India reviewed the progress of the working groups and

Looking forward to the future, China and India should continue to enhance policy coordination, strengthen complementary advantages, deepen pragmatic cooperation in various fields, and promote implementation of concrete project, the Chinese side said.

exchanged views on the macroeconomic situation and bilateral pragmatic cooperation between the two nations and reached a broad consensus.

The Chinese side, headed by He Lifeng, Vice Chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and head of the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), noted that the cooperation between China and India will help each other in economic development and contribute to peace, stability and prosperity in Asia and the world. Since the establishment of the China-India



Strategic Economic Dialogue Mechanism, various departments and major financial institutions and enterprises from the two countries have participated in the process, resulting in a series of achievements.

The China-India working groups have strengthened communication and exchange of views in the areas of policy coordination, infrastructure, energy conservation and environmental protection, high technology, energy and medicine, and reached a new consensus on cooperation.

Looking forward to the future, China and India should continue to enhance policy coordination, strengthen complementary advantages, deepen pragmatic cooperation in various fields, and promote implementation of concrete project, the Chinese side said.

At the forum, China said that the government will unswervingly pursue an open and win-win strategy of mutual benefit, create a favourable business environment, actively expand imports, further promote interconnection, deepen multilateral economic and trade cooperation, and promote regional development and common prosperity.



The Indian side, headed by Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairman of the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), said that the Indian government is vigorously promoting reforms, improving the business environment and infrastructure. Chinese companies are welcome to invest in India's infrastructure, housing, logistics, smart cities, manufacturing and other fields, it said.

The Indian side said the two economies are complementary rather than competitive, so the two countries should continue to enhance mutual trust, focus on achievement, solve problems, and create more favorable conditions for cooperation between enterprises.

At the forum, China said that the government will unswervingly pursue an open and win-win strategy of mutual benefit, create a favourable business environment, actively expand imports, further promote interconnection, deepen multilateral economic and trade cooperation, and promote regional development and common prosperity.

The Indian side stated that India-China cooperation will inject strong momentum into world prosperity and stability, strengthen interaction and exchanges between the governments, enterprises and people of the two countries, and help build a strong and dynamic bilateral relationship. The Indian side conveyed that it hopes to learn from Chinese companies' experience in manufacturing, human resources and management, and strengthen cooperation on manufacturing, service, tourism, and circular economy.





NATIONAL GLORY & STRENGTH











No force can ever undermine China's status, says Xi

At a rally to celebrate the 70th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China, President Xi Jinping promised to work with other nations to build a shared future.

No force can ever undermine China's status, or stop the Chinese people and the nation from marching forward, President Xi Jinping said on China's National Day (October 1). Mr Xi, who is also the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and the Chairman

of the Central Military Commission, made the remarks during a speech delivered at a grand rally in central Beijing to celebrate the 70th founding anniversary of the People's Republic of China (PRC). "We have gathered here today for a grand rally to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC,"

“We have gathered here today for a grand rally to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the PRC,” President Xi said. “At this very moment, Chinese people of all ethnic groups and all the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation at home and abroad take pride in and joyfully give our best wishes to our great motherland.”

President Xi said. “At this very moment, Chinese people of all ethnic groups and all the sons and daughters of the Chinese nation at home and abroad take pride in and joyfully give our best wishes to our great motherland.”

President Xi also remembered the country’s revolutionary forefathers and martyrs for their contributions in pursuing independence and liberation, building a stronger and more prosperous country, and improving the people’s well-being. He extended warm National Day greetings to the people of all ethnic groups and all compatriots at home and abroad and expressed heartfelt gratitude to friends around the world for their support for the nation’s development.

“Seventy years ago on this day, Comrade Mao Zedong solemnly declared here to the world that the PRC was founded and the Chinese people had stood up,” President Xi said on the Tian’anmen Rostrum. “This great event completely reversed China’s miserable fate born from poverty and weakness and being bullied and humiliated over more than 100 years since the advent of modern times,” he said, adding that the Chinese nation has since then embarked on the path of realizing national rejuvenation.

Over the past seven decades Chinese people of all ethnic groups have made great achievements that have amazed the world through concerted efforts and arduous struggle, he said.

President Xi stressed the importance of upholding the Party leadership, ensuring the principal status of the people, staying on the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics and fully implement the Party’s basic theory, line, and policy. He called for efforts to meet people’s aspirations for a better life and make new historic achievements.

Shared Future for Mankind

President Xi stressed that the principles of “peaceful reunification” and “one country, two systems” should be upheld. He demanded efforts to maintain lasting prosperity and stability in Hong Kong and Macao, promote the peaceful development of cross-Strait relations, unite all Chinese sons and daughters, and continue to strive for China’s complete reunification. The President pledged that the country will stay on the path of peaceful development and pursue a mutually beneficial strategy of opening up.

“We will continue to work with people from all countries to jointly build a community with a shared future for humanity,” he said.

The Chinese People’s Liberation Army and the People’s Armed Police Force should always preserve their nature, purpose and character as the forces of the people, resolutely safeguard China’s sovereignty, security and development interests, and firmly uphold world peace, he said.

“China’s yesterday has been inscribed in human history while China’s today is being created in the hands of hundreds of millions of Chinese people,” President Xi said. “China will surely have an even brighter future.”

“All Party members, armed forces and people of all ethnic groups should unite closer together, stay true to the founding mission, build on existing achievements and continue to develop our people’s republic,” President Xi said, adding that continued efforts should be made to achieve the two centenary goals and national rejuvenation.

The Chinese People’s Liberation Army and the People’s Armed Police Force should always preserve their nature, purpose and character as the forces of the people, resolutely safeguard China’s sovereignty, security and development interests, and firmly uphold world peace, said President Xi.

CHINA OFFERS A NEW MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT

Unified political leadership, reform policies, and opening up of the economy helped the country to lift millions out of poverty.





China's "splendid success" in economic growth and poverty alleviation in the past 70 years proves that the western development model "is by no means the only option," a scholar in the United States has said. The country's reform process and opening-up of the economy has enabled it to develop "at an unprecedented speed," James Chieh Hsiung, professor of politics at New York University (NYU), told Xinhua recently.

Apart from the economic success, China's progress in lifting hundreds of millions of people out of poverty over the past 40 years is "indeed a world miracle," said the 84-year-old professor, who teaches international relations of Asia, international law, and international governance at the NYU. Much of China's success is due to its ability to combine socialism and the market economy, making them reinforce each other, the professor said. "To put it in a simple way, the result is $1 + 1 > 2$. It proves that Western capitalism is by no means the only option for a country's development, he said.

Another important factor that led to the success of China's reform and opening-up is "the unified leadership of the ruling Communist Party of China (CPC)," Mr Hsiung said. The CPC's unified leadership guarantees effective implementation of national policies from the central government to local levels, he said. "This is something totally different from how divided and weak China was before 1949."

China's remarkable achievements in the past 70 years make it clear that Chinese culture and philosophy "got many advantages in national political and economic governance, and Chinese people have every reason to be confident and proud about their history and culture," Mr Hsiung said.

"China's progress of lifting of hundreds of millions of people out of poverty over the past 40 years is "indeed a world miracle."

- James Chieh Hsiung, professor of politics at New York University



Global praise for China's efforts to reduce poverty



From heads of states to top bankers, several leaders have lauded China for adopting a smart development policy that takes into account the reality of the country, its characteristics and the potential of the Chinese people.

China's achievements in combating poverty over the last 70 years are unprecedented, experts have said, as the country celebrated the National Day holiday. In the past 70 years, China has lifted over 800 million people out of poverty, which is the greatest poverty reduction feat in history, said United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, while conveying his best wishes on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China

“The reason that the poverty (rate) has fallen around the world is not because of great achievements in Africa, and not because of great achievements in other parts of Asia, but mostly because China has taken 700 million, or a higher figure of people, out of poverty and given them the chance to become part of an earning middle class, with resources to spend and free of poverty.”

—Gordon Brown, Britain's former Prime Minister.

(PRC). Former UN General Assembly President Maria Fernanda Espinosa Garces said China's poverty reduction work provides an example for other countries.

President of the New Development Bank K.V. Kamath said that never in human history has a country lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty in such a short period of time and led them onto a path of sustainable development. Poverty reduction, globally speaking, has been a hard nut to crack, but China has made it, said Gordon Brown, Britain's former Prime Minister.



Former UN General Assembly President Maria Fernanda Espinosa Garces.



President of the New Development Bank K.V. Kamath

“The reason that the poverty (rate) has fallen around the world is not because of great achievements in Africa, and not because of great achievements in other parts of Asia, but mostly because China has taken 700 million, or a higher figure of people, out of poverty and given them the chance to become part of an earning middle class, with resources to spend and free of poverty,” said Mr Brown, on the sidelines of the 74th session of the UN General Assembly in September.

Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan said China’s achievement in poverty alleviation is admirable. “It’s never been done in human



history.” Khan added that casting off poverty for 100 million Pakistanis is a major goal and his inspiration is China. “China has given us a great opportunity to lift ourselves up from where we are right now.”

Juan Carlos Capunay, former Peruvian ambassador to China, believes that the key to

China’s successful development has been to invest the wealth generated in alleviating poverty and creating a large middle class. China today has identified several “fundamental pillars” for continued growth and development, including combating poverty, he said.

“China’s government has lifted so many millions out of poverty. It adopted a very smart development policy that took into account the reality of the country, its characteristics and the potential of the Chinese people,” Alejandro Suarez, director of the Diplomatic Academy at Ecuador’s Foreign Affairs Ministry, said in an interview.

Zambia’s founding President Kenneth Kaunda said the African country has a lot to learn from China, which has managed to lift the majority of its population out of poverty.



Robert Kuhn, chairman of the Kuhn Foundation

Robert Kuhn, chairman of the Kuhn Foundation, said that China’s poverty alleviation is a “remarkable success.” China has accounted for a large percentage of the poverty reduction goals of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, he said. “It is the China story that must be told,” he added. “When historians of the future write the chronicles of our times, a feature may well be China’s targeted poverty alleviation.”

“When historians of the future write the chronicles of our times, a feature may well be China’s targeted poverty alleviation.”



Evening Gala at Tiananmen A Sea of Festivity

A grand evening gala of singing, dancing, and a series of fireworks illuminated the night sky at Tiananmen Square in Beijing to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

With tens of thousands of people singing, dancing and cheering, and fireworks illuminating much of downtown Beijing, the heart of the national capital was turned into a sea of festivity.

President Xi Jinping attended the gala, a major event of the anniversary celebrations, along with Li Keqiang, Li Zhanshu, Wang Yang, Wang Huning, Zhao Leji, Han Zheng and Wang Qishan, as well as many other leaders, incumbent and retired.

Minutes prior to the gala, Xi, also General Secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Military Commission, and other Chinese leaders



Square:

arrived at the Tian'anmen Rostrum, waving to the people at Tian'anmen Square amid cheers.

The 90-minute gala started at around 8 p.m. when fireworks rocketed into the sky, displaying the number 70 over the square.

A central performance area spanning the square and the southern point of Golden Water Bridge at the foot of Tian'anmen Rostrum was set aside for large-scale performances.

In addition, part of Chang'an Avenue was divided into 10 sections where tens of thousands of people sang and danced in groups, extolling the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the new era.

"The event aims to highlight the new look of a new era through a free, lively and jubilant atmosphere," said Zhang Yimou, chief director of the evening gala.

The performances began with "Ode to the Red Flag," with more than 3,000 performers carrying light panels portraying a huge national flag, and scenes of soldiers guarding the flag and children saluting the flag.

Performers danced to songs that won the hearts of generations of Chinese over the past decades during the gala.

Cai Mingcan, 42, was a dragon dancer at the square when the PRC marked its 50th and 60th founding anniversaries.

Coming back for the 70th anniversary filled him with excitement and honor, said Cai, now a coach for his dragon dance team in southwest China's Chongqing. "I hope I can come back again for the 80th-, 90th- and 100th-anniversary celebrations to continue to witness the prosperity of our country."

With the last round of fireworks flowering in the night sky, the gala concluded at around 9:30 p.m. amid the classic song "Ode to the Motherland" sung by all the participants including President Xi and other Chinese leaders.



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1. A grand evening at the Tian'anmen Square to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC), in Beijing.
2. Tourists take photos with the giant flower basket "Blessing the Motherland" in Beijing.
3. Children celebrate during the grand evening gala.
4. Fireworks explode during the grand evening gala.
5. Performers dance during the 70th anniversary gala.







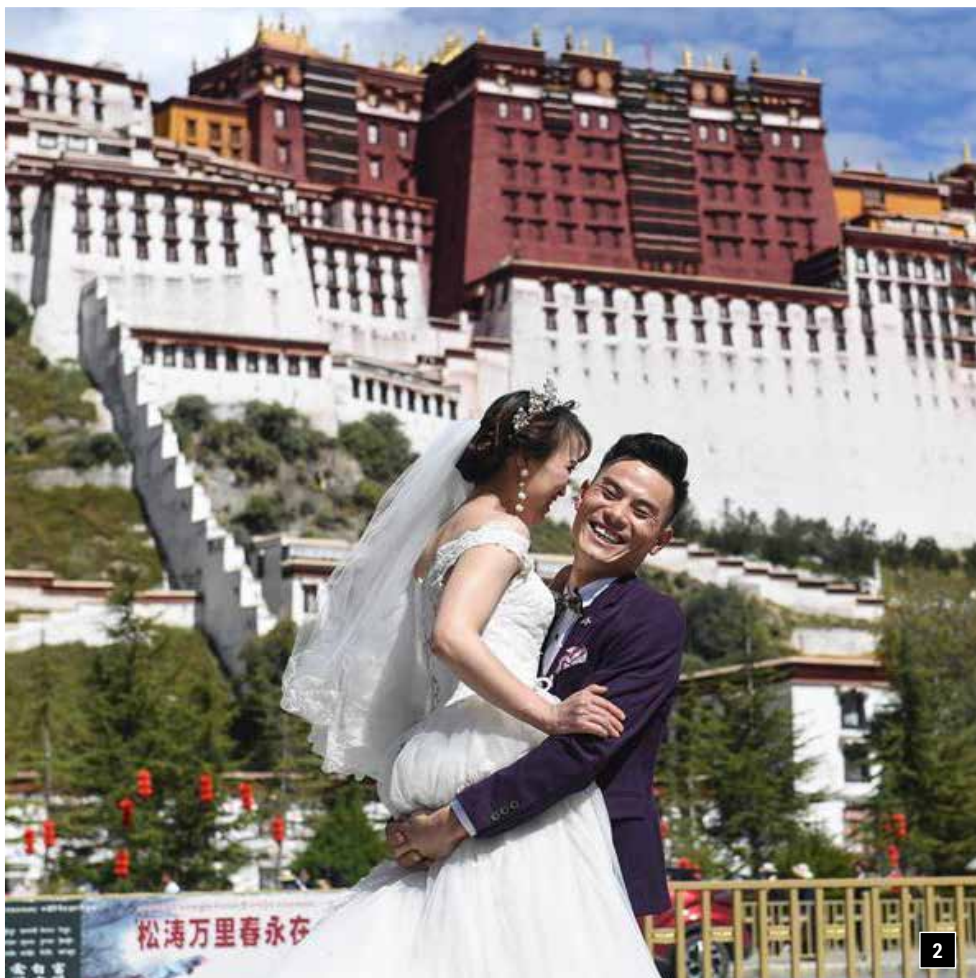
6-12. People celebrate during a grand evening gala at Tian'anmen Square to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in Beijing.



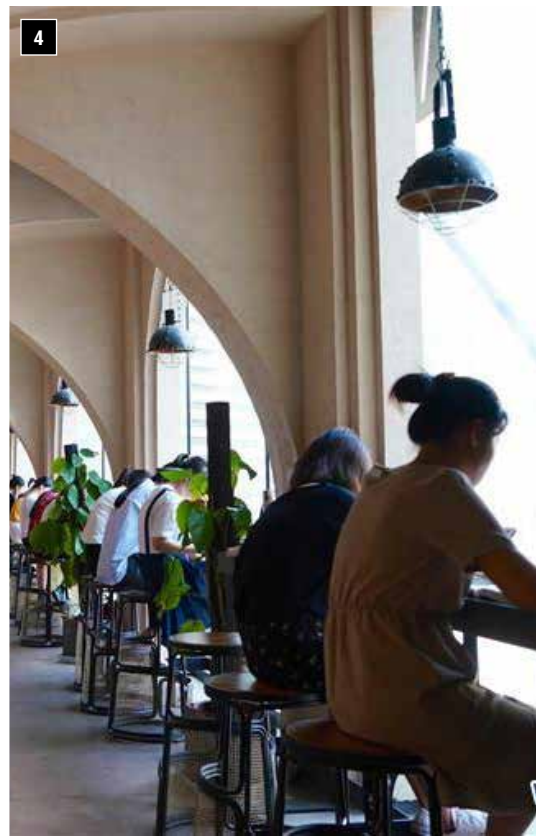
CELEBRATING NATIONAL DAY

It's time to chill & relax

While fireworks and festivities marking China's 70th birthday party dominated headlines, many citizens chose to celebrate the occasion quietly by taking time off to be with their families and friends. Tourists, in particular, found many ways to recharge themselves. From getting diving lessons and scuba-diving to apple-picking and panda-watching, the National Day was a time for millions to relax and rejuvenate their spirits.



1. A view of the Potala Palace.
2. A couple poses for wedding photos in front of the Potala Palace during the National Day holiday, in Lhasa, the capital of southwest China's Xizang (Tibet) Autonomous Region.





7

3. A tourist picks apples at an orchard during the National Day holiday in Xixinzhuang Village of Yanggezhuang Township in Qian'an City, north China's Hebei Province.

4. People read books at Jihe Bookstore in Nanchang, capital of east China's Jiangxi Province.

5. A visitor takes photographs at an exhibition on peony paintings during the National Day holiday, in Fuzhou, capital of southeast China's Fujian Province.

6. Visitors view a fan with a peony illustration displayed at an exhibition featuring peony paintings, in Fuzhou, capital of southeast China's Fujian Province.

7. Children read at a Xinhua Bookstore in Hefei, capital of east China's Anhui Province.

8. An aerial photo shows tourists admiring the pink muhly grass in the Fenghuanggou scenic area in Nanchang, capital of east China's Jiangxi Province.



8





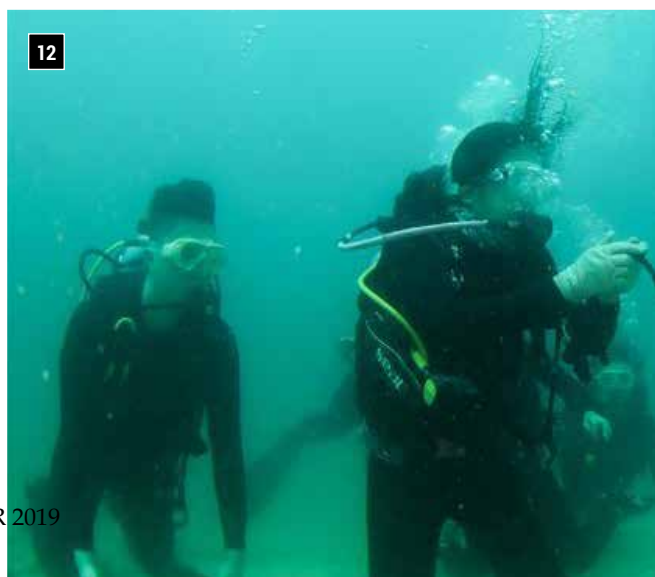
9



11



10



12



9, 11 & 13. Tourists visit the Chengde Mountain Resort in Chengde City, north China's Hebei Province.

10. A woman and her child read a book at Jihe Bookstore during the National Day holiday in Nanchang, capital of east China's Jiangxi Province.

12. A coach (top) offers a diving training in Fenjiezhou Island scenic area in Lingshui Li Autonomous County, south China's Hainan Province.

14. Tourists try rock climbing at Hainan Baishiling Tourism Scenic Area in Qionghai.





A Grand Celebration

It was a grand birthday party, celebrating the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On the evening of September 26, 2019, all roads led to the premises of the Embassy of PRC, located in the diplomatic enclave of Shantipath in New Delhi. The Embassy was decked up with lanterns and lights, creating a captivating and festive atmosphere.

Setting the tone for the celebrations, Chinese Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong stressed on blending the Chinese Dream and a New India by promoting closer development partnership between the two countries.

“Let’s seize the opportunities, take concrete actions, march together on the path of pursuing the Chinese dream and building “New India”, and continue to promote a Closer Development Partnership between China and India,” he said.

Mrs Vijay Thakur Singh, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, attended the Embassy Reception as the Guest of Honour. Over 800 guests attended the reception, including representatives from the Indian government, parliament, political parties, think tanks, media, enterprises, friendly organizations, diplomatic missions, Chinese media and enterprises, Chinese students, overseas Chinese as well as Chinese diplomats.





(Clockwise) China's Ambassador to India Sun Weidong, with Chinese artistes who performed at the National Day celebrations; China's Ambassador Sun Weidong and his spouse Dr. Bao Jiqing, with Mrs Vijay Thakur Singh, Secretary (East), Ministry of External Affairs, the Guest of Honour at the Embassy reception.





“Looking forward, China and India need to view each other as positive factors in the changing world landscape, and regard each other as partners in realizing our development dreams in a positive, open and inclusive manner.”

– H.E. China’s Ambassador to India Sun Weidong



H.E. SUN WEIDONG
China's Ambassador to India

Celebrating

70th Anniversary of New China

Striving for a Brighter Future



With Mao Zedong as their main representative, the Chinese Communists led the Chinese people to secure a victory in the new democratic revolution, founded the PRC and established the basic socialist system. The photo shows Mao Zedong announcing the establishment of the PRC's central people's government during the founding ceremony at 3 p.m. on October 1, 1949.

Tonight, the Chinese Embassy in India is decorated with lanterns and lights, and a festive atmosphere is everywhere. We are gathered here to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

China is an ancient civilization with a history of 5,000 years, in which 70 years is only a short span. But over the past 70 years, the Chinese nation has made a great leap from standing up to growing rich and to becoming strong. And the

nation is marching forward on the glorious path of great national rejuvenation.

Looking back to history, 170 years ago, due to the invasion of western powers and the corruption of feudal rulers, China was gradually reduced to a semi-feudal and semi-colonial society. The country was thrown into chaos and its people mired in hardships. The Chinese nation went through unprecedented tribulation.



Birth of CPC

98 years ago, against the backdrop of deep social crisis and internal and external menaces, the Communist Party of China was born. This earth-shaking event profoundly changed the future the Chinese nation and the destiny of the Chinese people. 70 years ago, at the Tiananmen rostrum, Chairman Mao Zedong solemnly proclaimed to the world that the People's Republic of China was founded! From then on, the Chinese nation has stood tall among nations of the world.

41 years ago, Deng Xiaoping made the historic decision to shift the focus of the country to economic development and kick-started the reform process and opening up. The Chinese people have then embraced the great transformation towards prosperity.

Since 2012, the CPC Central Committee with Comrade Xi Jinping at its core has led the Chinese people of all ethnic groups and ushered in a new era of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Getting Rich & Strong

China today is strong and prosperous. China is the world's second largest economy, the largest trader in goods and the largest holder of foreign exchange reserves. We have established a complete modern industrial system. The output of more than 200 industrial products in China ranks No.1 in the world. People enjoy inter-

70 years ago, at the Tiananmen rostrum, Chairman Mao Zedong solemnly proclaimed to the world that the People's Republic of China was founded! From then on, the Chinese nation has stood tall among nations of the world.

connected highways, inter-regional pipelines and water transfer projects, and sprawling high-speed railway and bridge networks.

China today is full of vigor and vitality. China has over 100 million market entities and 15,000 new enterprises are born every day. Every year, 8 million college students graduate and tens of millions of new jobs are created. We have the largest number of researchers and 40% patent applications of the world. We have the largest middle-income group in the world, with annual retail sales of consumer goods exceeding \$5 trillion.

China today is a country where people live in peace and contentment. We have put in place the largest social security system in the world. Chinese citizens' life expectancy is 77 years. We have lifted more than 700 million people out of poverty, contributing over 70% to global poverty reduction. By the end of 2020, China will eliminate absolute poverty and build a



moderately prosperous society in all respects. This will be an achievement that goes down in history!

China today is full of colour and diversity. China has the most world heritage sites and the largest single structure airport terminal in the world. We have over 800 million Internet users. Over 100 million express packages are sent every day. We have over 3,000 world champions in sports. China's tea ceremony, Kongfu, calligraphy and painting are becoming more and more popular across the world. Tonight, you will enjoy wonderful performances by artistes from Hubei province.

Clean & Beautiful

Today's China is clean and beautiful. We have cut energy consumption per unit of GDP nearly by half and reduced carbon emissions by over 5 billion tons. We have adopted the vision that "clear waters and green mountains are mountains of gold and silver". We worked hard to make sure that our future generations will not only have material wealth, but also enjoy starry sky, green mountains and fragrant flowers.

Over the past 70 years, the Chinese people have united as one, braved all difficulties and obstacles, forged ahead and painted a magnificent historical picture. The achievements of the 70 years can be put into the following words: earth-shaking changes have taken place and China is no longer the country it used to be. We are greatly proud of what we have achieved!

Decoding China's Secret

Many foreign friends ask me, what is the secret of China's remarkable achievements in just 70 years?

Let me "decode" the secret to you. First and foremost, China's achievements in the past 70 years were due to the leadership of the CPC. Since its founding, the CPC has always stayed true to its original aspiration and kept in mind its mission. It strives for happiness for the people, rejuvenation of the nation and harmony of the world. The practice of new China fully proves that we have found a path of development that conforms to the trend of history and China's reality. That is the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This path has won the wholehearted support of the Chinese peoples.

China's achievements in the past 70 years depends on giving priority to development. We firmly grasp the central task of economic development and concentrate on doing our own things well. We are committed to the vision of innovative, coordinated, green, open and shared development and have worked hard to realize people's aspiration for a better life. China's great contribution to the world is to ensure that everyone of the nearly 1.4 billion Chinese people lead a prosperous and happy life.

China's achievements in the past 70 years depends on reform and opening up to the outside world. Openness brings progress, isolation leads to backwardness. Only by following the trend of history and actively responding to changes can we keep pace with the times. On the way forward, we have always stayed inclusive, given full play to the initiative and creativity of the Chinese people and drawn on all the achievements of human civilization. China's door will open even wider to the outside world.

Hard Work

China's achievements in the past 70 years were a product of the hard work of the Chinese people. President Xi Jinping pointed out that what we have achieved is not a godsend, still less a gift from others. It comes from the hard work, wisdom and courage of all the people in China. There are hard-working farmers, workers, scientists and civil servants. It is these ordinary Chinese people who regard endeavor as happiness that enable China to realize industrialization in just a few decades, which took developed countries hundreds of years. They have created a miracle on earth and turned the impossible into reality!

China's development not only benefits its own people, but also provides opportunities for the prosperity and progress of countries around the world.

Win-Win Foreign Policy of Peace

We firmly pursue an independent foreign policy of peace, respect the right of all countries to independently choose their own path of development, and uphold international equity and justice. We oppose imposing one's own will

As the only two developing countries with more than 1 billion population, China-Indian relations go beyond the bilateral scope and have global significance.

on others, interfering in other countries' internal affairs, and bullying of the weak by the strong.

We strongly advocate the concept of solidarity and win-win cooperation. We reject zero-sum games and oppose the winner-takes-all approach. We keep expanding the convergence of interests with other countries and make the pie of common interests even bigger.

We have actively developed global partnerships. We expanded cooperation and coordination with other major countries. We will deepen relations with neighboring countries according to the principle of amity, sincerity, mutual benefit and inclusiveness. We will strengthen solidarity and cooperation with other developing countries in keeping with the right approach to upholding justice while pursuing shared interests. We have taken an active part in the building of a global governance system, and firmly upheld the international system with the United Nations at its core, the international order based on international laws, and the multilateral trading system with the WTO at its center.

We resolutely safeguard China's sovereignty, security and development interests. China will never bully others, nor will it be bullied. China will unswervingly follow the path of peaceful development and firmly safeguard world peace, stability and development.

We continue to give our wisdom and contribution to the international community. Over the past 70 years, China, as a major developing country, has sent more than 600,000 personnel and provided nearly 400 billion RMB yuan in development aid. Over 700 Chinese people have martyred in helping other countries' development.

Rise of China & India

The world today is undergoing fundamental changes unseen in a century. The rise of

developing countries and emerging economies as a whole represented by China, India and other countries has dramatically changed the international landscape. As the only two developing countries with more than 1 billion population, China-Indian relations go beyond the bilateral scope and have global significance.

China and India have achieved national liberation and independence almost at the same time. We have jointly advocated the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, supported each other in pursuing national development and rejuvenation. China's 70th National Day will fall on October 1 this year followed by the 150th birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on October 2. Here, I wish to pay homage to Mahatma Gandhi, who led India to shake off the colonial rule and win independence. I wish to cherish the fond memory of Dr. Kotnis, the Indian doctor who sacrificed his young life for China's liberation cause. And I wish to express my heartfelt thanks to all the friends who support China's development and promote China-India friendship!

Looking forward, China and India as major emerging countries need to actively explore ways to get along with each other. We need to view each other as positive factors in the changing world landscape, and regard each other as partners in realizing our development dreams in a positive, open and inclusive manner. We need to move under the guidance of the important consensus between President Xi Jinping and Prime Minister Narendra Modi,

continue to unleash the positive effects of the Wuhan informal summit, move in the right direction, transmit the leaders' consensus to all levels, and gather positive energy to promote the development of China-India relations.

We need to deepen practical cooperation in all fields, expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges and enhance mutual understanding and trust. We need to properly address differences through dialogue and consultation and expand consensus. It is necessary to go beyond the mode of differences management, focus on actively shaping the bilateral relations and jointly make the cake of cooperation even bigger.

Next year will mark the 70th anniversary of diplomatic ties between China and India. Mahatma Gandhi once said that an ounce of practice is worth a thousand words. Let's seize the opportunities, take concrete actions, march together on the path of pursuing the Chinese dream and building "New India", and continue to promote a Closer Development Partnership between China and India. Let's strive to build a new type of international relations and a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind, and create a better future for Asia and even for the world at large!

(This is the text of the speech delivered by China's Ambassador to India H.E. Sun Weidong at the reception to mark the 70th anniversary of the PRC, held at the Embassy of the PRC in New Delhi on September 26, 2019)



LEARN EVERYDAY CHINESE



xúnwèn
询问 (3)
MAKING AN
INQUIRY

08 现在几点

WHAT TIME IS IT NOW

一 句子 Sentences

037 现在几点? What time is it now?
Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?

038 现在七点二十五分。
Xiànzài qī diǎn èrshíwǔ fēn.
It's twenty-five past seven now.

039 你几点上课? At what time does your class begin?
Nǐ jǐ diǎn shàng kè?

040 差一刻八点去。 I'll go at a quarter to eight.
Chā yí kè bā diǎn qù.

041 我去吃饭。 I'm going to have my lunch.
Wǒ qù chī fàn.

042 我们什么时候去? When will we go?
Wǒmen shénme shíhou qù?

043 太早了。 It is still early./It is too early.
Tài zǎo le.

二 会话 Conversations

1

玛丽: 现在几点?
Mǎlì: Xiànzài jǐ diǎn?

王兰: 现在七点二十五分。
Wáng Lán: Xiànzài qī diǎn èrshíwǔ fēn.

玛丽: 你几点上课?
Mǎlì: Nǐ jǐ diǎn shàng kè?

王兰: 八点。
Wáng Lán: Bā diǎn.

玛丽: 你什么时候去教室?
Mǎlì: Nǐ shénme shíhou qù jiàoshì?

王兰: 差一刻八点去。
Wáng Lán: Chā yí kè bā diǎn qù.

玛丽: 现在你去教室吗?
Mǎlì: Xiànzài nǐ qù jiàoshì ma?

王兰: 不去, 我去吃饭。
Wáng Lán: Bú qù, wǒ qù chī fàn.



四 生词 New Words

1	现在	xiànzài	名	now, nowadays
2	点	diǎn	量	o'clock, hour
3	分	fēn	量	minute
4	差	chā	动	to lack, to be short of
5	刻	kè	量	quarter
6	吃	chī	动	to eat
7	饭	fàn	名	meal, (cooked) rice
8	时候	shíhou	名	time, hour
9	半	bàn	数	half
10	起	qǐ	动	to get up

11	床	chuáng	名	bed
12	早上	zǎoshang	名	morning
13	吧	ba	助	used at the end of a sentence, implying soliciting sb.'s advice, suggestion, request or mild command
14	食堂	shítáng	名	dining-room
15	花(儿)	huā(r)	名	flower
16	打	dǎ	动	to play
17	网球	wǎngqiú	名	tennis
18	水	shuǐ	名	water
19	睡觉	shuì jiào		to go to sleep
20	早饭	zǎofàn	名	breakfast

Postal Regd. No. DL-SW-16/4034/18-20
R.N.I. No. 47440/88
October 2019



Chinese President Xi Jinping with Prime Minister Narendra Modi at Arjuna's Penance, a magnificent rock-cut relief carved in the 7th century, in Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu.