

INDIA-CHINA CHRONICLE

An India China Economic and Cultural Council publication

June 2013 • ₹ 100

TO GO FORWARD WE MUST LOOK BACK

The farther backward you can look the farther forward you can see, Winston Churchill once famously said. This can't be truer for India-China relations steeped in history.



Two Locomotives
Chugging
on Track



Higher Education
Breaking
the Barrier



Deng Xiaoping
A Daughter's
Memoirs

FIJIA FESTIVAL 2013

Chief Guest

Shri Manish Tewari

Hon'ble Minister of State (Independent charge),
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting,
Govt. of India*

Guest of Honor

Mr. Cai Fuchao

Hon'ble Minister of State Administration of Press,
Publication, Radio, Film and Television,
Govt. of China

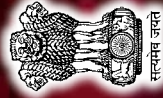
Special Guest: Mr. Jackie Chan

Renowned Chinese Actor

at: info@icec-council.org or call @011-46550348,

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The information contained in this
magazine has been reviewed for

On his first overseas trip, the new
Republic of China, Li Keqiang, visited
choosing India to visit over other coun-
that apart, in his very first visit, the Pre-
with India. Besides signing eight MoUs
India businesses and corporate houses-
in his public speech.

None of these MoUs were path-bre-
political will to increase cooperation at
true spirit, some efforts will help narrow
2012 data, India's trade deficit to China.

Li not only talked about trade defi-
up of markets. A positive sign was an
fishery products and feed ingredients a
and hygiene requirements. India cur-
billion to more than 65 countries. But
the Indian buffalo meat instead lands u
It is hoped that the agreement will ope
to China. If that happens it will help
as the market will see more number c
competition. One of the most importa
of technology in the field of agricult
agriculture have almost always stood n
aspect of agriculture and technology tr
will benefit Indian farmers who still la

Li addressed the contentious issue
as well. A MoU signed by Ministry of
will, hopefully bring much needed tr
India can now be aware of the flow of m
with information on water level, discha
is warranted.

A Joint Working Group to coordina
of classic and contemporary works fro
encouraging move that will give a boost
has been committed towards improvin
organizing Chinese Spring festivals and
The MoU on the concept of twin cit

The establishment of three Working
trade planning cooperation, and trade s
job of providing best of services in the
Li has tried to connect with India at
and military. However, there is no clari
dium and small scale entrepreneurs wh
the processes are opaque and are mired
clearances required with regard to lice
which office/s or department/s is resp
Sometimes, obtaining licenses take sev

For instance, if an Indian buffalo me
in Chinese market, there are no prop
speaking with some of the potential e
pillar to post to get the necessary clear
simply given up on the idea.



The n era

two ancient civilisations
ses, which is natural. But
common past to build a

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TWO LOCOMOTIVES OF ASIA

8 Chugging on Track

The two great locomotives of Asia must work together to propel the global train through its current travails and thereby fulfill the Deng-Rajiv dream to create an Asian century that can reinvigorate the entire world.

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China's tilt toward consumption-led growth is good news for India and the global economy.

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India and China must not lose sight of the enormous potential and synergy for partnership in higher education.



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On a recent trip to China, the India-China Economic and Cultural Council (ICEC) team caught up with K. Nagaraj Naidu, Consul General of Guangzhou, China. The Indian Consulate in Guangzhou has jurisdiction over seven of China's provinces



with ICEC, Mr. Naidu shared his aim to encourage Chinese business enterprises to consider India as an investment destination. His efforts include promoting Chinese exporters to invest in manufacturing in India, working with Chinese universities to have India Chairs, encouraging tie-ups in skills development as well as promoting Indian culture and heritage. Mr. Naidu also clarified that the Indian Embassy's trade dispute advisory on its website is not intended to scare Indian companies from doing business with China, but encourage them to adopt safe trade practices.

HEALTHCARE

20 Not in Good Health

Healthcare has emerged as one of the largest service sectors in India. India is committed to injecting huge public funds into health care but services are far from adequate. There is thus a large scope for the sector to attract foreign investment, technology and resources.

EMERGING MARKETS

23 Entry Rules

Buddha's footsteps

Today, Buddhism is associated more with countries such as Japan, China and Tibet, but the thrill of following the Buddhist trail through the land of its origin, remains an unforgettable experience.

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30 Panchsheel Power

Together, leaders of India and China can construct a Panchsheel for a new time.

EXCLUSIVE: DOWN MEMORY LANE: DENG XIAOPING

41 A Daughter's Journey

Deng Rong, daughter of Deng Xiaoping (China's reformist leader who pioneered 'socialism with Chinese characteristics' and promoted socialist market economy) pens her father's experiences in her book, Deng Xiaoping and the Cultural Revolution. The book, first published in China 2000, has been translated and published in other languages. It is being translated into Hindi by ICEC. We bring our readers excerpts.



INTERVIEW

52 NIIT will be all over China's hot spots

As the head of Career Building Solutions of NIIT, C. P. Acharya

wastes a lot of scarce financial resources farmers could benefit from. For example, the funds can be diverted in educating our farmers and making them agriculturally aware of the new practices that are being followed in developed economies. The farmers from these nations are technically far advanced and far more competitive. In India, we need to prepare farmers to the new challenges and make them globally competitive and this won't be possible if we keep on giving our farmers subsidies. It is no less than a death knell for our farmers in the long run.
Satyen Mishra, Gurgaon.

The Billion Questions

The article 'Feeding a populous country' (December 2012) provided me with a lot of insight on how the world's most populous country has been rethinking on their use of agricultural land. It is interesting to know how China is now keeping a check on their land use. Population can be strength in one sense, but it can pose problems too. The challenge is to feed a billion mouths. It is just not about feeding but also providing



nutritional food to people. The disturbing part, however, is that increasing industrialisation is claiming arable land. The article was very informative in providing answers to questions which are now becoming important for countries that have huge populations.

Akhil Menon, Bangalore.

TVES Miracle

The article on the Township Village Enterprises by Shawahiq Siddiqui in the December issue made for a good read. It was interesting to learn the structure of TVEs and their role in triggering the rural growth in China. India which currently faces problems of high unemployment, a steady decline in growth rates can definitely learn from the Chinese experience. In the face of distress migration by rural folk to the cities and the increasing inability of cities to cope with this tremendous influx, the model can help bring about rapid and positive changes in rural India. The article explores the link between TVEs and local governments, the legal framework, contributions to the economy and the reasons for success. As the author points out, India can gain some learning from this model

Sintex Innovations for a better tomorrow



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BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION

INTERIORS

PREFABS

INDUSTRIAL

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING



Tool to PM

Manmohan Singh on Tuesday in Durban, China's capital, said India and China must work together to bring peace in their region, affecting bilateral

ties with India as well as the relationship, commits to strategic partnership, he said, "India adheres to a policy that will not be used as



terrorism issues, the dialogue included issues related to cyber security. An Indian delegation led by Additional Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Navtej Sarma, held talks with his Chinese counterparts. This annual meeting has become a key platform for the two countries to exchange views related to terrorism that has emerged as a threat to both the countries. Both the countries showed interest in trying to coordinate on this issue.

Fast growth to continue, says Xi

At the Asia Annual Conference 2013, more than 30 foreign and domestic business leaders met at the Boao Forum for Asia which is the most prestigious and premier forum in Asia for leaders in government, business and academia. At the forum China's President Xi Jinping said that China will grow relatively quickly and its market will be open and fair. "China economy will go upwards instead of going downwards. China has a bright economic future and will maintain a relatively high speed of growth through its efforts," Xi said. The country needs to improve the quality and efficiency of its economy by emphasizing on green and low carbon development to achieve economic sustainability.

China and India to invest big in KZN

The BRICS summit in Durban, South Africa proved to be beneficial for Dube Trade port as India and China plans to invest huge amounts and KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) province of South Africa is set to be the main beneficiary. The Shanghai Pengxin Group said it plans to invest \$300 million in South Africa and about half of this has been earmarked for KZN as a part of a joint venture with the black economic empowerment company BEK holdings. Investment in KZN will unlock opportunities in hotel industry, infrastructure and agro-processing sectors. The Indian conglomerate Action Group signed an agreement with Dube Trade Port to develop a "mega industrial integrated township" in the planned "aerotropolis".



India-China counter terrorism dialogue in Beijing

The issue of the US pulling out from Afghanistan next year is a key topic in the dialogue.



India, China to be biggest investors by 2030: World Bank

India and China will be the biggest investors by 2030, accounting for 38 percent of the global gross investment and almost half of all the world manufacturing investment.

trillion in 2010, second at \$1.7 trillion and the United States in a report.

China will account for another 13 percent in the developing world, versus \$1.4 trillion in China and India, representing 38 percent in 2030, and they will account for almost half of all global manufacturing investment, the World Bank's Global Development Horizons report said.

"In less than a decade, investment will be released in emerging markets. By 2030, half a trillion (in 2010) world compared to \$1.4 trillion in East Asia and the largest shares of investment patterns of investment likely to evolve over the next decade.

Titled "Capital Flows in an Interdependent World: Emerging Countries' Share to Three-Fifths, from Productivity Gains in Global Markets, Improved Education and Create Massive Turnover, are Spurring Investment in Developing Countries. A further boost in working-age population in developing countries will add another 1.4 billion people between now and 2030, with India and China accounting for 38 percent of the global gross investment and almost half of all the world manufacturing investment."



ISS OF ASIA

Juggling on Track

Ravi Bhoothalingam

As the world struggles to regain its momentum after the global economic crisis of 2008-2009 many emerging markets show that they have coped with it relatively better. Asia, in particular, has emerged with its growth trajectory dented but not derailed. Again, within Asia, China and India (and several other countries) continue to show strong growth potential.

In 2011, *The Economist* had forecast that China would overtake the US by 2018 in terms of Gross Domestic Prod-

favourable demographic profile, unless we let slip the window of opportunity this affords us. Truly, China and India can be two strong locomotives hauling the train of the world economy forward in the future. But will the ride be smooth or bumpy?

On the same track?

When Rajiv Gandhi visited China in 1988, Deng Xiao Ping said to him: “An Asian Century is only possible when India and China come together.” But in the imagery of my example, are these two locomotives on the same

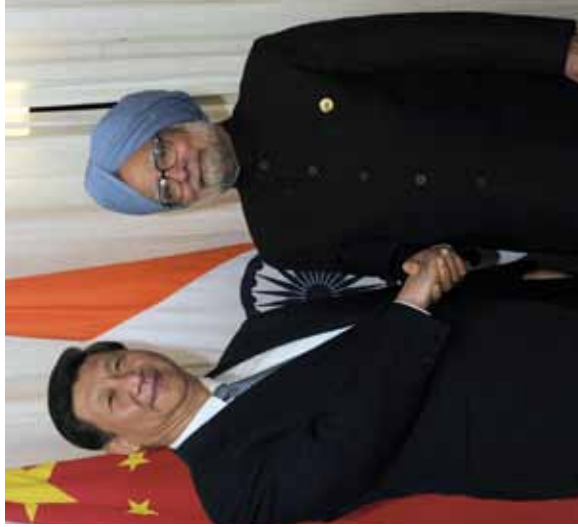
vibrant democracy while China is an authoritarian state. The Sino-Indian relationship is complicated with diverse strands.

Politically wary of each other, with burgeoning but skewed trade, poor people-to-people connectivity but cooperative on some global issues, they seem like a pair of twins yoked uncomfortably to each other. Thus while there is recognition of their enormous potential as growing markets, each nation remains largely invisible to the other, divided by language, information deficit, poor institutional support and the absence of a concerted strategy. So are

Two remarkable documents throw light on the first question. The first is a speech delivered by Shiv Shankar Menon, India's National Security Adviser, on the occasion of the Prem Bhatia Memorial Lecture in August 2011, where he expressed with total clarity the essence of India's national interest. The second is a speech by Chinese State Councillor Dai Bingguo (coincidentally Menon's former counterpart as Special Representative in the Sino-Indian boundary talks) published in the *Daily Telegraph* of London on September 26, 2011, where he articulated China's national interests. What is notable is

significant successes in China. TCS, Infosys, Wipro and NIIT are all well regarded in China and held up as companies that their Chinese counterparts need to emulate. This is not just a matter of having a better product or service and pushing sales in China like in any other global market. Rather, it depends on a deep knowledge of the market and an astute business strategy. TCS, for instance, is among the few Indian companies who, early in their entry into China, decided to collaborate with the Chinese government and Chinese universities to jointly develop R&D facilities. This stood them in good stead and they have since been able to enter the Chinese banking system as systems providers. The Indian IT industry is well equipped with the creative skills and quality control to generate similar applications for Chinese business, and is seeking similar arrangements with government and

CHINA AND INDIA CAN BE TWO STRONG LOCOMOTIVES HAULING THE TRAIN OF THE WORLD ECONOMY FORWARD IN THE FUTURE. BUT WILL THE RIDE BE SMOOTH OR BUMPY?



summary, in the pharmaceuticals sector, Dr. Reddy's Laboratories is the top Indian generics company in China today after a long and patient struggle for a decade, during which some other Indian players in the same sector wound up and exited. The lesson here is to focus on specialised and difficult-to-manufacture products which would be of interest to the Chinese but which they did not have the capacity and/or technology to make at the same cost and quality standards. China's pharmaceutical sector can be an attractive target for Indian firms, but only when they identify niches that suit their comparative strengths.

Investment, infrastructure, connectivity

When Prime Minister Manmohan Singh said two years ago that G20 countries should examine investment opportunities in rapidly-growing emerging markets, what he had in mind was marrying investible surpluses with good project opportunities. As it now turns out, huge investible surpluses lie in China and in the oil-exporting nations. Any investor will have his expectations—economic, political, or both—and we need to figure those out well in advance.

The pattern of China's investment strategy has been to invest heavily in infrastructure and resource extraction, to provide cheap loans at highly concessional terms, and link repayments to long-term delivery contracts at pre-agreed prices. These are attractive terms indeed but the Chinese are hard bargainers, and some countries have found that hastily-drawn agreements have worked to their disadvantage. But in India they might meet their match as they will face an equally hard-nosed and commercially astute business tradition.

Persuading Chinese companies who can compete for and win global tenders for power generation, dam-building, ship-building, roads and railways to invest in Indian



reduce the balance of payments deficit with China. Indian ingenuity can surely tackle the problems created by large-scale import of Chinese labour—for instance by awarding long-term multi-project engagements linked to phased inputs and training of Indian skills. Thus, given the availability of consulting and management talent in India, it may even be possible to innovate a collaborative format where Indian management and Chinese investment and technological skills can be put together to create globally competitive entities.

One of the benefits of a hugely enhanced focus on infrastructure by and within India will be to improve our connectivity with our neighbours. The poor shape of physical links between India and its South Asian neighbours is one reason (amongst many) for the poor inter-connectivity of their economies and peoples. India's own growth potential as also those of her neighbours could be enhanced by improved South Asian linkages. The same goes for trans-Asian connections, by land, air, sea, and cyberspace. Must Chinese

MUST CHINESE AND INDIAN OUTREACH TO THE NATIONS OF SOUTH ASIA BE CAST IN A MODE OF RIVALRY AND COMPETITION? CAN'T THERE BE GOALS THAT ARE MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AND RESULT IN WIN-WIN OUTCOMES FOR ALL PARTNERS? TO THINK THUS REQUIRES A CREATIVE PARADIGM SHIFT BUT IT CAN DEFINITELY BREAK NEW GROUND.

that are mutually beneficial and result in win-win outcomes for all partners? To think thus requires a creative paradigm shift but it can definitely break new ground.

Set the sights high

Going back to our second question: will Sino-Indian economic partnership bring about a lasting peace? After all,



LOWER GROWTH PLANNED

China brakes

China's tilt toward consumption-led growth is good news for India and the global economy.

has met its targets for infrastructure investment. It now needs to utilise better the infrastructure that it has created. Some estimates even show that China's infrastructure investment has been excessive. The need for additional

A shift towards domestic consumption-led growth will make the Chinese growth model less dependent on exports. In episodes of global slowdown like the recent one, the Chinese economy can then

made it evident that, even if desirable, the policy of export-led growth was unlikely to be sustainable.

At the recent IMF-World Bank meetings in Washington DC, China has indicated that it will allow the renminbi to move in a wider band than it has hitherto. This effectively means that it will allow the Yuan to appreciate. This will make Chinese exports more expensive and imports into China cheaper. Such an exchange rate regime will be more suitable for a domestic consumption-led, rather than an export-led growth strategy.

An appreciation of the Yuan will also allow other emerging economies to permit their currencies to be more flexible. Today when China sustains a policy of an undervalued exchange rate through its intervention and sterilisation, other central banks often come under pressure to do the same. The context in which China has been able to financially repress the system and pay low or negative real interest rates

AS CHINA FOCUSES MORE ON GROWTH IN SERVICES, AS IT HAS SEEN RECENTLY, AS WELL AS HIGH-END PRODUCTS, AWAY FROM THE LOW-END MANUFACTURING THAT DOMINATED ITS GROWTH MODEL, INDIAN EXPORTS STAND A BETTER CHANCE

EM (emerging market) central bankers not to have the kind of pressure they face thanks to China today.

One of the origins of the global crisis was diagnosed to be the cheap funding available in the US economy owing to Chinese purchase of US treasury bills. The high level of liquidity, asset price bubbles and, finally, the meltdown were said to be caused



HIGHER EDUCATION

Overcoming the barrier to higher education

Do not lose sight of the enormous potential for higher education in India. Do not lose sight of the enormous potential for higher education in India.

26.7 million students, respectively. However, the partnerships in the higher education sector are few and far between.

What explains this gap? In addition to the obvious factors like language and cultural barriers, perceptual barriers about quality contribute to the lack of higher education partnerships between China and India. These barriers are confounded by the different

At the structural level, Indian higher education system is highly concentrated at the undergraduate (bachelor's) degree level. In fact, with 19.8 million students, it is the largest system in the world in terms of undergraduate enrollment as compared to 12.7 million in China and 10.4 million in the U.S.

This concentration at undergraduate level indicates a socio-cultural environment which perceives bachelor's

While this hierarchy of education exists in many other countries, it is very acute in India. This socio-cultural difference becomes even more complicated due to inadequacies at the policy level which creates islands of excellence but does not inculcate quality in the higher education system as a whole.

In contrast, China expanded its higher education by not only providing opportunities at the vocational level by engaging the masses through low-cost, volume-based manufacturing but also invested heavily in creating world class universities through initiatives like Project 985 which includes 39 universities striving for global excellence.

As a result, China beats India on

9.6 million students in vocational education as compared to 4 million in India. Likewise, in terms of world universities rankings and research production, Chinese universities are gaining prominence whereas Indian universities are lagging behind. Despite the success of Chinese higher education, many Indian institutions find it tough to reach out to China about partnering in vocational or research universities due to perceptual barriers.

Another factor complicating the situation is the differences of family unit. Given the single child policy in China, financial resources in a family are concentrated on one child, unlike India where financial resources are shared



It's time we save other eyes, not the World

destination. For Chinese exporters in India, work to have India in skills development Indian culture also clarified trade dispute intended to do business them to adopt

On a recent trip to China, the India-China Economic and Cultural Council (ICEC) team caught up with **K. Nagaraj Naidu**, Consul General of Guangzhou, China. The Indian Consulate in Guangzhou has jurisdiction over seven of China's provinces including Guangdong, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hunan, Fujian, Hainan and Guangxi. In a freewheeling interview with ICEC, Mr. Naidu shared his aim to encourage Chinese business enterprises to consider India as an investment

as Consul in areas and cultural

Consul General. a region that I am familiar with enhancing India's cultural sectors mission in Beijing Guangzhou in the growth in these ds to be done. with China (for) started only in and Southeast igest partner ies find the ing, the economic as been continuous ie. Auto ancillary, heavy machinery, training, and

What will be your strategy in the coming months?

Our strategy in the coming months would be to encourage Chinese exporters of equipment and value-added goods to invest in manufacturing in India. This will not only help to reduce the rising trade deficit, but will also give greater confidence to the Indian consumer about the quality and service-related issues of China-made products. In the coming months we also plan to organise business outreach activities in a number of Chinese cities and continue to gather and disseminate information on business opportunities in China for Indian business houses. Both countries have also initiated the India-China Strategic Economic Dialogue (SED) in the year 2011. Two rounds of SED have taken place till date. The SED mechanism is a reflection of the maturity of the economic engagement between the two countries and is aimed at information exchange, sharing of best practices and working on joint projects across various economic sectors.

What are your plans regarding tourism?

On the tourism front, our attempt has been to encourage Chinese tourists to visit new destinations in the West, East and Southern regions. While the golden triangle (Delhi-Agra-Jaipur) is still very popular, many Chinese tourists are

tourism. We have recently worked with the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India to organize a familiarization tour for a four-member visual/print media group from Guangzhou to Odisha. We will also be participating in a number of tourism expos which will be taking place in the seven Chinese provinces (Guangdong, Sichuan, Yunnan, Hunan, Guangxi, Fujian and Hainan) under the Consulate jurisdiction. A number of Chinese adventure tourists have also written guidebooks on India for Chinese travelers.

Mr. Wu Zhiwei, a travel writer and photographer from Guangzhou, has been awarded the Best Foreign Journalist Award in the National Tourism Awards 2011-12 organized by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India on March 18, 2013. Mr. Wei has written two books named *India: Inside Ganges* and *India Again: Inside Rajasthan*. Wei's *Pilgrimage in South India* is also due to be published in the second-half of 2013. His books are based mostly on his interactions with Indians and his perceptions of Indian life during his numerous visits to India over the last decade.

What steps are you taking in the cultural arena?

On the cultural front, we are working closely with Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) and the various

You started your Beijing as the have served as to 2003; as the Hong Kong for First Secretary Now you are the do you plan to do your new role?

When I joined that my working regrets. I have been at the right time

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**INDIAN COMPANIES PLANNING
TO HAVE A PRESENCE IN CHINA
ARE ENCOURAGED TO APPROACH
THE CONSULATE FOR BUSINESS
INTELLIGENCE, ADVICE, AS WELL
AS BRIEFING ON REGISTRATION
PROCEDURES.**

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Indian enterprises looking to expand operations within
India could also look at China as a source of cheap capital.
Indian companies planning to have a presence in China are
encouraged to approach the Consulate for business intel-
ligence, advice, as well as briefing on registration procedures.
Business chambers planning to lead business delegations to
China, Indian SEZ's looking for investors, Indian manufac-
turers desirous of finding a technology partner, and the state
government delegations who are desirous of visiting China
on study tours of pilot/demonstration projects etc. are all
encouraged to approach the Consulate. We are always ready
to assist them.

I also plan to continue to raise the
issue of market access for Indian pharma-
ceuticals, tobacco, fruits and vegetables,
bovine meat etc. with relevant Chinese
institutions. I also plan to interact more
with scholars and academicians at Chi-
nese universities and think-tank groups
in order to encourage them to interact
and forge tie ups with Indian universities
and think tanks. Tourism is also big on
my agenda. The South of China is well
connected to Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru
and Mumbai. The Consulate will be
working closely with the India Tourism
Bureau (in Beijing) and will also par-
ticipate in leading tourism fairs/expos
to encourage Chinese travel agencies to
promote travel to India.

**The Indian Embassy in Beijing and
the Indian Consulates in Shanghai
and Guangzhou have posted trade
dispute advisories on their web-
sites. How does your office plan
to address the issues of protecting
Indian business interests?**

The reason behind releasing the
“Trade Advisory” and regular updates
thereafter is to help protect the interests of the small
and medium-scale Indian traders or trading firms. The
“Advisory” was brought out because of the sudden surge in
the instances of fraud that were brought to the attention
of the Embassy and the Consulates during the years 2009
and 2010. The “Advisory” does not intend to scare Indian
businesses from doing business with China, but wants to
educate them on Chinese business culture and encourage
them to adopt safe trade practices that would enable them
to take requisite precautions and ensure that they do not
become victims to fraudulent practices. The “Advisory”
is particularly aimed at those who are allured by so-called
“Chinese prices” and want to make quick money, thereby,
giving scant regard to checking the credentials of the

of trade disputes with more and more traders sending their
trade queries directly to the Embassy and the Consulates for
advice rather than speaking and concluding business with
some unknown person in an on-line chat forum.

**How do you plan to reach out to the Indian commu-
nity in regions under your Consulate? Is your office
approachable and efficient in dealing with issues/
complaints from Indians?**

Among the seven provinces under the jurisdiction of the
Indian Consulate, a large majority of the Indian community
lives in the Guangdong province in the cities of Guangzhou
and Shenzhen. The rough estimate of Indians living in the
province of Guangdong is close to 25,000. We also have a
large floating population of Indian businessmen; who while
residing in Guangzhou and Shenzhen, keep shuttling be-
tween Hong Kong/Macau and mainland China. The Con-
sulate provides passport, visa and Consular assistance to the
Indian community in Guangzhou. For the benefit of the In-
dian business community in Shenzhen, we organize a Con-
sular camp once every month in Shenzhen. As regards our
office, we have an “open door” policy and any Indian having
a specific query/issue can directly approach us and my office
and staff are always ready to assist them. We also have an of-
ficer in the Consulate who is designated as the Community
Welfare Officer. He looks into the affairs of the Indian com-
munity in South China, as well as the interests and welfare
of the Indian student community pursuing higher studies in
various Chinese universities in South China.

**How well is India known in the Consulate's
jurisdiction and how is she perceived by the
Chinese?**

India is well known among the Chinese in the provinces
under the Consulate's jurisdiction. As regards the Chinese
perception of India, there are typically two perceptions
based on the age group. The older ones (those in their mid-
fifties and over) reminisce India's historical ties with China,
the Buddhist connection, the silk route, Xuan Tsang's visit
to India, and the era of Raj Kapoor's movies; while the
younger ones (over 25 and up to 45 years) think of India as
an IT power, that has a border problem with China, is a pro-
ducer of affordable pharmaceuticals, and a place where the
disparity between the rich and the poor is stark, where slums
abound everywhere, where things are unorganized but yet
has a social stability.

**What is the Consulate doing to improve these percep-
tions, particularly that of the younger generation?**

In order to improve the understanding of the younger
Chinese about developments in India, our mission in Beijing
and the Consulate in Guangzhou have actively made use of
the Chinese social media - Weibo. The Indian Consulate in

debate on India
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Health



In India, the debate on trade has been and continues to be a debate on globalisation. Free trade results in the globalisation of production and consumption. It also allows countries to leverage their comparative advantages and produce goods and services that they are relatively more efficient in producing. Countries can thus specialise and therefore world production on the whole improves.

Globalisation has indeed helped developing and poor countries to leverage their abundant resources to produce goods and services that allow for foreign exchange earnings which can be used for essential imports. Besides, free trade has improved the chances of the really poor countries to conduct business internationally, allowing their firms to widen their portfolios and enter the large markets. It is in this context that domestic policies on trade assume significance and the political mindset that prevails over issues such as import restrictions, export regulations, tariffs and duties needs to change.

In the recent past, especially in the last 10 years or so, there has been

foreign direct investments, portfolio investments and Non Resident Indian (NRI) repatriation. This has fuelled an unprecedented supply of dollars leading to the steady fall in the value of the dollar. A large number of foreign institutional investors (FIIs) are now putting their money into India's capital markets. NRIs had already made India the largest recipient of non-resident repatriation by sending more than 70 billion dollars. It is thus not

IN 2004, NATIONAL HEALTHCARE SPENDING EQUALED ABOUT 5.2 PER CENT OF THE NOMINAL GDP, OR ABOUT US\$ 34.9 BILLION. HEALTHCARE SPENDING IN INDIA IS EXPECTED TO RISE BY 12 PER CENT PER ANNUM THROUGH 2013-18 (IN RUPEE TERMS) AND SCALE UP TO ABOUT 6.5 PER CENT OF GDP, AMOUNTING TO US\$ 90 BILLION.



of annual household consumption on an average in meeting health care needs.

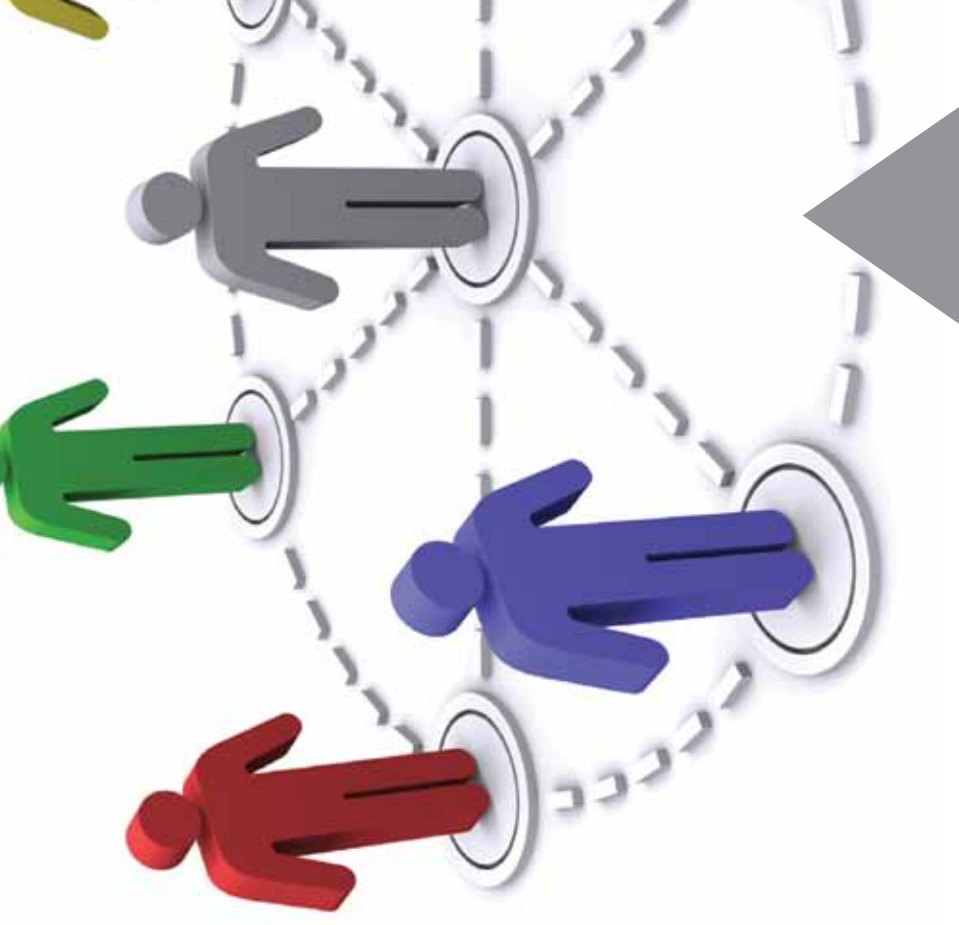
Two and a half million Indians suffer from HIV/AIDS. What is worse is that annually 22 lakh infants and children die from preventable illnesses; one lakh mothers die during child birth, five lakh people die of tuberculosis while diarrhoea and malaria continue to take lives across the country.

The healthcare industry in India, which comprises hospital and allied sectors, has registered a growth of 9.3 percent between 2000-2012, comparable to the sectoral growth rate



of other emerging economies such as China, Brazil, and Mexico. Growth in the sector is driven by healthcare facilities, private and public sectors, medical diagnostics and pathological laboratories, and the medical insurance sector. The Indian medical equipment and devices market was estimated at 3.5b dollars in 2009 with a consistent growth of 15 percent per annum. Market for medical supplies and disposables is dominated by the domestic manufacturers, whereas imported brands dominate the premium and high-end medical equipment market. The Indian medical equipment and devices market is on the growth radar of several multinational companies, and imports are expected to increase.

There is thus a large scope for the Indian healthcare sector to attract foreign investment, technology and resources. The growing number of students attending medical school in China is indicative of the demand that exists in the country. Research in medical devices and surgical equipment is already an important area where investment has gone up considerably. The bio technology, pharmaceuticals and drug sectors have also witnessed tremendous growth in various clusters



EMERGING MARKETS

Entry Ru

In today's global scenario, there is a need to understand

Marcos Fava Neves

Emerging and developed economies differ in speed of growth and development as well as characteristics and entry norms. Emerging markets offer a chance for companies to set up businesses, whereas developed economies merge, acquire or conquer opportunities.



Amir Ullah Khan is President of the Global University

Parameters). Emerging markets have distinct characteristics and they work as entry points for companies willing to explore the emerging markets. "On 16 Parameters" is an indicator of how the food market of the fastest emerging companies behaves and how they lend "go-to-market strategies" opportunities.

GDP	Growing
Population	Growing
Urbanisation of population	Urbanisation growing fast and emerging of mega-cities
Food markets	Sales are booming
Income growth and income distribution	Huge impact on consumption (still a high percentage of income spent on food)
Consumer profile	Being educated
Country's characteristics	Different segments of emerging economies, difficult to aggregate
Quality (food safety) in markets	High level of informal markets and food safety under construction
Food service share in food consumption	Smaller participation of expenditure in food service
Retail systems	Undergoing huge transformation
Expansion of commodity production	High possibility
Environment and preservation issues	Low sensitivity of population and regulation being built
Adoption of bio-fuels	Low
Consumption	Quantity (protein)
Logistics and transport systems	Early stage of development, immature
Institutional environment	Being built, with high transaction costs



in order to determine entry barriers for latecomers in these markets.

8. Emerging economies have a fast rate of economic growth, which leads to surfeit of job opportunities. In such a scenario, employees change companies quite fast. So, companies willing to enter should have a strategy to attract and retain talents.

9. Competition is different. New local players may come in to these markets in form of competitors. They come faster in emerging markets as opposed in mature markets. Since the local players are more adapted to local situations and know the rules of the game, the new entrant will find them a stiff competition and should be well-prepared.

10. Acquisition of local companies may be a strategy to get people and market knowledge, but one needs to be sensitive to cultural aspects, or else this move can backfire.

11. Economies can have institutional restrictions such as entry norms via joint venture or local partners only. So, it is recommended that entrants should use local experts to understand

DEVELOPED MARKETS ARE MORE MATURE AND STABLE WITH PREDICTABLE CHARACTERISTICS AND WELL-ESTABLISHED ASPECTS SUCH AS, LOGISTICS, RETAIL AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT. THIS MATURITY IS REFLECTED IN THE POPULATION THAT TENDS TO SEARCH FOR DIFFERENTIATED PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

At times, entrants can be faced with issues such as emerging markets not having a cooling equipment-system in transportation.

13. Finding the right media to communicate with potential consumers is also required so that efficacy of message is not lost and reaches potential customers. Local sources of media may be used, as they can be more effective.

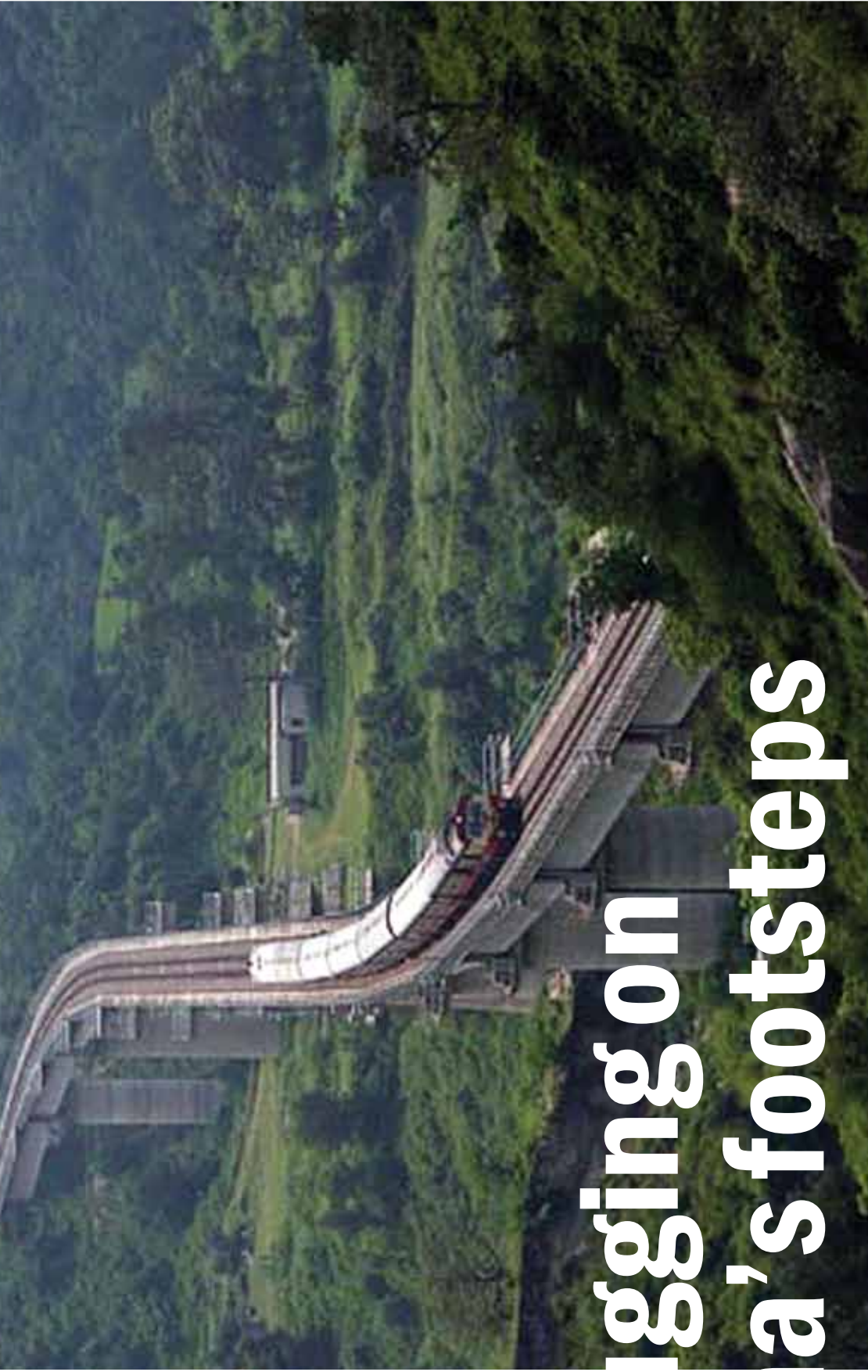
14. Focusing on the growing

adopted for finance purposes as trading in monetary terms is risky because in an emerging economy most people lack income and face inflation, thus making the recouping of money a challenge. These issues change business models.

4. Marketing channels in emerging economies involve a large amount of distributors and can sometimes be very chaotic. The modern retail systems are diverse and dual and several variations are found within each country. A segmentation process should be done using this variable and a clear multi-

5. An entrant has to adapt to deal with family business and family managed distribution systems. They tend to respond differently to a company offer and ask for more services and financial benefits than for discounts, which is a basic demand of large multinational retailers.

6. Companies willing to enter should have a motivated sales force equipped with modern technology that allows for data generation and analysis. It would help them to acquire information about the market and



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The Mahaparirvan Express is a special tourist train that takes passengers on a spiritual tour through Buddhist India, where Buddhism originated more than 2,500 years ago.

The train gets its name from the Mahaparirvana Sutra, which contains the Buddha's final explanation of his teachings. It's sacred journey includes visits to the most important Buddhist pilgrimage sites of Lumbini (where the Buddha was born), Bodhgaya (where he became enlightened), Varanasi (where he first preached), and Kusinagar (where he passed away and achieved nirvana).

Mahaparirvan Express Features

The Mahaparirvan Express is operated by Indian Railways using carriages from a Rajdhani Express train. This is a fully air conditioned train offering three different classes of



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Mahaparirvan Itinerary

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Mahaparirvan Express Journey Duration

The total journey runs for seven nights/eight days. However, it's possible to travel only on selected parts of the route as long as your reservation is for a minimum three nights.

Mahaparirvan Express Cost and Classes of Travel

The fare in a first class air conditioned compartment (1AC) is \$160 per person, per night. Two tiered air conditioned class (2AC) costs \$130 per person, per night. Three tiered air conditioned class (3AC) costs \$110 per person, per night. If you're unsure about what the different classes of travel mean, this guide to accommodations provides an explanation.

The cost includes the train journey, food, road transfers by air conditioned vehicle, sightseeing, Darshan to visit holy places, hotel stay in air conditioned rooms, and entrance fees.

Mahaparirvan Express Reservations

You can make a reservation for travel on the Mahaparirvan Express by visiting the Indian Railways Catering & Tourism Corporation's Rail Tourism website or at Indian Railways booking offices.

More information is available on the website, or from Indian Railways by emailing tourticket@irctc.co.in or phoning (91-11) 2370-1100/2370-1174.



Mahaparirvan

As the journey isn't Indian nationality, visas aren't obtained at the time of booking. For those who are sure that these are necessary, a return to India will be required.

Mahaparirvan

If you're interested in the Mahaparirvan Express, the Mahaparirvan Express includes pilgrim sites in India.

Suggested R





Manmohan Singh's Five Principles of India and China can construct a new anchor for a new time.

Leaders of India and China can construct a new anchor for a new time.

maintain strategic communication and keep bilateral relations on the right track; harness each other's comparative strength and expand win-win cooperation in infrastructure, mutual investment and other areas; strengthen cultural ties and increase mutual understanding and friendship between our peoples; expand coordination and collaboration in multilateral affairs to jointly safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of developing countries and tackle global challenges; accommodate each other's core con-

India would be happy to be on board with each of these five points. The fifth point is the only tricky one. It leaves undefined what China's "core concerns" are. Traditionally, Tibet and Taiwan were China's "core interests", but more recently, Chinese spokespersons have referred to their claims on the South China Sea as a "core interest". This has already opened a Pandora's Box for China, setting the cat among the Southeast Asian pigeons and facilitating America's rediscovery of Asia. India, like many other

mind when it talks of core interests today. For its part, China too must be mindful of India's "core interests", especially because it has grievously hurt at least one Indian core interest by enabling the nuclear weaponisation of Pakistan.

Clearly, the last of the five points raised by Xi requires further elaboration and consideration. Indian anxieties on this score have been enhanced by China's investment in strategic assets like the Gwadar Port in Pakistan. While China cannot be blamed, perhaps not even implicated, in the rising trend of India's South Asian neighbours trying to play the so-called "China card", India cannot remain oblivious to this trend. It would, at some point, impact on India's core interests.

Having entered that caveat, India should welcome these five principles for they take cognisance of the new and growing economic relationship between the two and their cooperation at the global level. Over the past nine years, Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has enunciated his own five principles about India-China relations, though he has never packaged them together into one general statement, as Xi has done. What are the PM's five principles in dealing with China?

The first principle he enunciated on India-China relations related to the border issue and was stated by him at his very first meeting with his counterpart, Prime Minister Wen Jiabao, in Vientiane in November 2004. Singh told Wen that India was willing to show accommodation on the border question, "but an accommodation that must take into account ground realities."

Singh's second principle, which is often reported in the media as Wen's observation but was in fact originally coined by Singh and subsequently repeated on several occasions by Wen, says that "the world has enough space for the growth ambitions of both countries". This at once places in per-

his third principle, that the rise of China and India is a global public good. Addressing the China Academy of Social Sciences in January 2008, he saw the possibility of the rise of China and India having positive externalities for the world as a whole because of the new opportunities for development they could bring to the international community, especially other developing countries.

The fourth principle Singh has repeatedly enunciated is that, because of all the above and, equally, despite the above, the relationship between

WHILE CHINA CANNOT BE BLAMED, PERHAPS NOT EVEN IMPLICATED, IN THE RISING TREND OF INDIA'S SOUTH ASIAN NEIGHBOURS TRYING TO PLAY THE SO-CALLED "CHINA CARD", INDIA CANNOT REMAIN OBLIVIOUS TO THIS TREND. IT WOULD, AT SOME POINT, IMPACT ON INDIA'S CORE INTERESTS.

the two would be characterised both by elements of cooperation and competition. In other words, even while there would be space in the world for both countries to rise, and even as that may have beneficial consequences for the world, these processes would both offer opportunities for cooperation, as on climate change and energy, security, and generate the potential for competition, for markets, resources and influence.

The fifth principle articulated by Singh is a more general principle of national security, that one country's policy towards another is defined not just by intentions but also capabilities. Intentions can change; capabilities are more enduring. Thus, it is not what

FUTURE TO OUR PAST

!The en era

two ancient civilisations followed separate paths which is natural. But to draw upon the lessons of the past to build a lasting

Today, China is India's largest trade partner. Bilateral trade between the two countries has grown from a modest \$3 billion in the beginning of the 21st century to \$100 billion in 2012, a projected \$150 billion by 2015. If that growth continues, does the future hold?

Whenever issues pertaining to bilateral relations, especially issues of trade, are discussed, a natural corollary is that the attention should be paid entirely on the people on both sides of the border. People have forgotten their heritage and history to explain this phenomenon. It is through the current US-led globalisation of India and China that the population of India and China has grown. It is rooted not because of military might but because of KFC, McDonald's, and Hollywood. These soft issues are more important than any trade or military power.

More Indians know of Mahatma Gandhi, Chan, and Jet Li than of the Dalai Lama (ICBM) or Sinopec (top 100 in Fortune 500 list). Like the Chinese, we know about Amitabh Bachchan more than Agni. The influence of Indian culture on the world is always deep seated. Hu Shih, a Chinese philosopher once said, "In the past, China dominated the world for thousands of years without ever having a military soldier across her border." This view was reaffirmed by the Chinese government in Kolkata, "India was China's largest trade partner. India will never forget that China should also not forget that China has advanced technologies like paper and printing, porcelain, etc. Thus, it is important for us to search for a common ground to understand Sino-Indian relations."

We have a history of peace and prosperity for almost 4000 years, except for a few centuries. For once, if we ignore 1962



... of geographic and mythological elements derived from India. A renowned historian, Arthur Waley, contemplated in his book that the holy mountain man (Sheng-Hsien) described by Lieh Tzu is an Indian sage in mystical trance. In fact, Chinese scholar's description of life in India is the only authentic treasured source available outside the western hemisphere.

In fact, traders, missionaries and scholars from both sides became the bridge between the two civilisations. The contemporary astronomical expertise of the Chinese, as evident from their records of eclipses and the Chinese philosophy of their statecraft, all point to a Vedic origin. Therefore, it is obvious that Chinese travellers frequently visited India to renew their educational and spiritual links.

Buddhism strengthened relations between the two civilisations. Kenneth Ch'en in his book Buddhism in China stated that the development of neo-Confucianism was stimulated by a number of Buddhist ideas. Certain features of Taoism, such as its canon and pantheon, were

...ed their golden ages when people contact was at its peak. Ancient philosophical thinking d India thrived during the 6th century founded Confucianism. Gautam Buddha established a almost simultaneously. It is coincidence that around the after years of wars, the first was established in China by emperor of China, and in the Chandragupta Maurya.

ultural Relations

cultural relations are often the spread of Buddhism in is far from true. There are ices to China in Sanskrit texts Mahabharata refers to China luding a reference to presents hinese at the Rajsuya Yagya of erences of China are also found and Kautilya's Arthashastra.



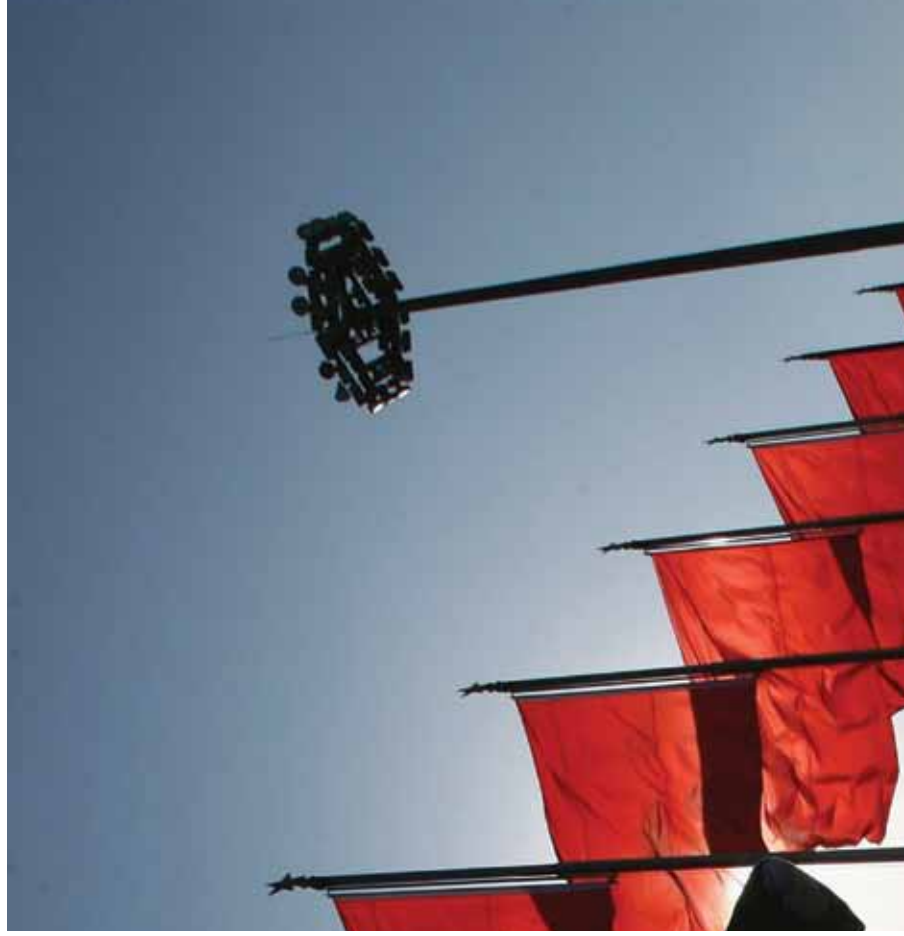
also taken from Buddhism. Work and phrases in the Chinese language owe their origin to terms introduced by Buddhism, while in astronomical, calendric, and medical studies, Chinese society benefited from information introduced by visiting Buddhist monks from India. Introduction of Buddhism is one of the most important events in Chinese history. It has played a major role in building the great Chinese civilisation. Chinese philosophy blossomed afresh after the impact of Buddhism. The advent of Buddhism meant a new way of life for many Chinese, and a means of reassessing their traditional beliefs for all of them. The doctrine of karma brought spiritual consolation to innumerable people and this concept is well entrenched in all types of Chinese literature, from poetry to popular tales.

It is quite evident that India never imposed its ideas or culture by military force, not even on the small countries in the neighbourhood. In case of China, it would have been virtually impossible to do so since China had been the more powerful of the two even at that time. So, the expansion of Indian culture into China is an example of human understanding and cultural cooperation – the outcome of a voluntary quest for learning. Even when Buddhism had ceased

Undoubtedly, there is trade was the main motivation between these two civilisations. Works had mentioned (silk) as one of the most fashionable textiles among the richer. Likewise, Chinese silk also found its way to the Harshvardhana reign. Buddhism there was also the flow of ideas. It has often contended that India is likely to have interest in philosophy capable of exchanging ideas, to be true for Indian and Chinese. It is evident from the numerous Indian and Chinese merchants discussing metaphysical questions, the compiler of philosophical encyclopedia, Shih Ch'un Chiu, was a merchant who routes opened the gateway to pass to China. Indian arts and crafts carried to China along with the rock cut caves and the Chinese art too exhibited a distinct Chinese art.

Education

Educational ties between the two civilisations are as ancient as the civilisations themselves.





It is an elaborate work of art and excellence and a life practiced in the past. It is a testimony to the skill and creativity of the Chinese people. It is a masterpiece of Chinese art and architecture. It is a testament to the power and influence of the Chinese Empire. It is a symbol of the greatness of the Chinese people. It is a reminder of the rich and diverse culture of China. It is a source of pride and inspiration for the Chinese people. It is a treasure of the Chinese people. It is a legacy of the Chinese people. It is a gift to the world. It is a masterpiece of Chinese art and architecture. It is a testament to the power and influence of the Chinese Empire. It is a symbol of the greatness of the Chinese people. It is a reminder of the rich and diverse culture of China. It is a source of pride and inspiration for the Chinese people. It is a treasure of the Chinese people. It is a legacy of the Chinese people. It is a gift to the world.



Hiuen Tsang

Jawaharlal Nehru in his work, the Discovery of India, commented that Sanskrit scholarship must have been fairly widespread in China. It is interesting to note that some Chinese scholars tried to introduce Sanskrit phonetics into the Chinese language. A well-known example of this is that of monk Shon Wen, who had lived at the time of the Tang dynasty and had tried to develop an alphabetical system along these lines in Chinese.

Thus, educational ties between the two civilisations brought people closer and became the bridge to span the gaps and for better understanding. This not only positively influenced development of art and culture on both sides but also became a reason for the flourishing trade and commerce.

Literature & Fine Arts

The literary activity of Buddhist scholars had a permanent influence on Chinese literature. In a recent study Chinese scholar Lai Ming mentioned that a significant feature in the development of Chinese literature has been the "the immense influence of Buddhist literature on the development of every sphere of Chinese literature since the Eastern Chin period (317

art to China. Fa-Hien made models of Hindu temples on Tamralipi. Hsuan-Tsang golden and sandalwood and Hui-Lun with a moon Mahavihara. Wang Huan-India several times, collected Buddhist images, including Buddha image at Bodhgaya at the Imperial Palace and of the image at Ko-ngai-se famous icon of East Asian the "Udayana" image was a been brought by the first In 67 BC. However, this incidental and intermittent be absorbed by Chinese famous caves in China - of the Thousand Buddhas was painted furnished Buddha statues scenes from



Science & Technology

A major contribution of Chinese science and technology to the world is the invention of gunpowder, which was used in the form of fireworks and rockets. The Chinese also invented the compass, which was used for navigation. The Chinese also made significant contributions to the fields of astronomy, mathematics, and medicine.

and abrupt, and to chant Sanskrit verses in a polyphonic manner was likely to sound inflated Chinese prolonged the verse so much that the rhymes were lost. Hence, to make the Chinese sutras pleasant to hear, the Chinese language had to be modified to accommodate Sanskrit sounds. Consequently, in 489, Yung Ming, Prince of Ching Ling, convened a conference of Buddhist monks at his capital to differentiate between, and define the tones of, the Chinese language for reading Buddhist sutras and for changing the verses. This led to the emergence of a new theory called the Theory of Four Tones.

The Chinese sense of realism was so intense that there was hardly any mythology in ancient China, and they have few fairy tales of their own; most of their fairy tales were originally brought to China by Indian monks in the first millennium. Buddhists used them to make their sermons more agreeable and lucid. The tales eventually spread throughout the country, assuming a Chinese appearance conformable to their new environment. For example, the stories of Chinese plays such as, A Play of Thunder-Peak, A Dream of Butterfly, and A Record of Southern Trees were all of Buddhist origin.

Indian art also reached China.



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 ...cycles, namely differentiation
 ...ion (chu), destruction (juai),
 ...kung) – were later adopted
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 ...roduced a highly developed
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 ...mathematicians.
 ...eals that works on Indian
 ...in circulation in China well

...translations of Indian nautical and
 ...astronomical works such as Po-lo-men Suan King
 ... (Arithmetical rules) and Po-lo-men Suan King
 ...are mentioned in the annals of the Sui dynasty.
 ...There is definite evidence of Indian influence on
 ...Chinese astronomy and calendar studies during
 ...the T'ang dynasty. During this period, Indian
 ...astronomers were working at the Imperial
 ...Bureau of Astronomy which was assigned to
 ...prepare accurate calendars. Yang Ching-fang, a
 ...pupil of Amoghavajra (Pu-k'ung), wrote in 764
 ...that those who wished to know the positions of
 ...the five planets and predict what Hsiu (heavenly
 ...mansion) a planet would be traversing should
 ...adopt the Indian calendric methods. Five years
 ...before that, Amoghavajra had also translated an
 ...Indian astrological work, the Hsiu Yao Ching
 ... (Hsiu and Planet Sutra), into Chinese.

During those times, there were three
 ...astronomical schools at Chang-an: Gautama
 ... (Chhuthan), Kasyapa (Chiayeh), and Kumara
 ... (Chumolo). In 684 one of the members of
 ...the Gautama school, Lo presented Empress
 ...Wu with a calendar, Kuang-tse-li, which was
 ...in use for three years. Later, in 718, another
 ...member of the school, Hsi-ta (Siddhartha),
 ...presented the Emperor a calendar, Chiu-che-
 ...li, which was almost a direct translation of
 ...an Indian calendar, Navagraha Siddhanta of
 ...Varahamihira, and which is still preserved
 ...among the T'ang period collection. It was in
 ...use for four years. In 729 Siddhartha compiled
 ...a treatise based on this calendar which went
 ...on to become the greatest known collection
 ...of ancient Chinese astronomical writings.
 ...This was the first time that a zero symbol had
 ...appeared in a Chinese text, but, even more
 ...importantly this work also contained a table of
 ...sines, which were typically Indian. I-hsing (682-
 ...727) was associated with the Kumara School
 ...and was very influenced by Indian
 ...astronomy. Indian influence is also
 ...evident in the nine planets he introduced
 ...into his calendar, Ta-yen-li. The nine planets
 ...included the sun, moon, five known planets,
 ...and two new planets, Rahu and Ketu, through
 ...which the Indian astronomers represented the
 ...ascending and descending nodes of the moon.

Similarly, Chinese traditional medicine
 ...was also influenced by Indian Ayurveda.
 ...Alternatively, Chinese alternative form of
 ...medicine famously known as acupuncture also
 ...influenced Indian combative research studies.
 ...In fact, there are a lot of published works which



their golden ages almost at the same time when
 ...goods and ideas were exchanged freely between
 ...the people on both sides of the Himalayas.

Glimpses into Modern Sino-Cultural Relations

The end of the golden period in both
 ...countries ended the centuries old ties because
 ...both civilisations suffered alien invasions and
 ...political instability and later experienced a long
 ...colonial regime. China suffered more because
 ...on one side the West was occupying their land
 ...and on the other it suffered Japanese oppression.
 ...The rich ancient cultural heritage on both sides
 ...became a thing of the past and was reduced
 ...to ruins.

Dr. Dwarkanath Kotnis, whose mortal
 ...remains rest in the North China Martyrs'
 ...Memorial Cemetery in Hebei Province,
 ...sacred his life in the service of the Chinese
 ...people during the Sino-Japanese war. As a part
 ...of the 1938 medical team of five Indian doctors

large. His naming of his o
 ... (meaning India-China) sh
 ... his love for India and China
 ... battle lines, transformed a
 ... a Chinese legend. In his c
 ... those in attendance sang –
 ... *From across the Indian Ocea*
 ... *You came to North China, d*
 ... *For the world of tomorrow, h*
 ... *And spent four autumns h*
 ... *fight.*
 ... *And then at the end of the lo*
 ... *The stream of your life ceased*
 ... *Oh, beloved Comrade Kotnis*
 ... *Your giant image*
 ... *Will through our actions, in our*
 ... *Remain untarnished in our*

Cultural exchanges co
 ... days of struggle for self-
 ... laureate Rabindranath Tag
 ... who is revered and loved



Ine Retori



Deng once said he had three vices: “I drink, I spit, and I smoke.” Compared to the vices of his predecessor Mao, these were not very interesting. Unlike Mao, Deng was a family man with loving children and grandchildren. He spent the last 10 years of his life trying to shed power. If the story of revolution is one of armies battling across a stormy landscape, the tale of reform—in some circumstances also a saga—is a story of meetings, memos, and nuanced signals in editorials in the official press. For this reason, a biography of Deng is inevitably a drier document than one of Mao, often verging on general political history and the study of public policy. But not if the biography is written by one of his own – his daughter Deng Rong.

Though small in stature, Deng, who died in February 1997, possessed the courage of several men. It was this bravery which helped him to defeat the outdated leftist dogma, initiate reforms and open China to the outside world and catapult millions of Chinese into prosperity.

And it is this daring and resolve in the face of overwhelming odds that is captured in probably the best book on the late leader. *Deng Xiaoping and the Cultural Revolution – a Daughter Recalls the Critical Years* provides an observant, personal insight into the life of Deng as seen through the eyes of his fourth child.

Deng Xiaoping’s greatest contribution to modern China came when this revolutionary was well into his 70s, and the backlash against the Cultural Revolution had propelled him to the top of China’s ruling elite.

Ascending to power in 1978, Deng ridiculed the Cultural Revolution slogan that held it was “better to be poor under socialism than rich under capitalism.” The blunt, practical Deng offered instead: “Poverty is not socialism.” He encouraged the creation of a market economy and capitalist-like enterprises, and by the early 1990s his reforms had helped lift an estimated 170 million peasants out of extreme poverty.

Yet he refused to abolish, either because of temperament or politics or both, the power of the Communist Party over the lives of ordinary Chinese citizens. To do so would have meant abandoning the Marxist-Leninist-Maoist ideology on

Sichuan, Deng tu résumé as a Communist. Deng rose qu Communists sei secretary in 195 development, how emphasised egalit Deng’s remark mice-catching ab economic policy that Deng treat quipped, “Which ordered the turno to help relieve the Perhaps the r career were his purges. Deng’s m 80 years of age. C of grain, making Deng successfully government to r

development, how emphasised egalit Deng’s remark mice-catching ab economic policy that Deng treat quipped, “Which ordered the turno to help relieve the Perhaps the r career were his purges. Deng’s m 80 years of age. C of grain, making Deng successfully government to r

The broad contours of India-China cultural cooperation was laid down in the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation signed in May 1988, which provided for an executive Cultural Exchange Programme (CEP) for implementation. In 2010 Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao and Indian Premier Manmohan Singh agreed to cooperate in a gamut of cultural fields including exchange of visits of performing artists, officials, writers, archivists and archaeologists, organizing cultural festivals, film festivals and exchanges in the field of mass media, youth affairs and sports. While young China expresses a great desire to know Buddhism, Bollywood and Yoga, young India admires the Chinese economic miracle.

Lately, both countries have emerged as powerhouses of the world economy and face similar challenges of development. Both countries together comprise two-fifths of humanity and yet they both lag behind the West in economic and social development in the 20th Century. However, the western hemisphere has concluded that 21st Century belongs to Asia, largely to the two nations – China and India.

Indeed, the future stands with the two neighbours today just as it did in ancient times. Undoubtedly, history repeats itself. The two nations had come close with the opening of trade routes in ancient times. It had paved the way for exchange of ideas and development of knowledge, advancement of literature and fine arts, explorations of new frontiers of science and metaphysical realms. Ultimately, when the civilisational interactions and intercourses had moved beyond trade, the impact was far more deep rooted and widespread in society, aptly termed as the golden period.

Today the trade routes have reopened. Now it is the time to look beyond trade. Intense and increased interactions and intercourses beyond trade will help to revive the golden period once again. Both India and China have vibrant cultures and people. Buddhism, Hieun Tsang, Tagore, Dr. Kotnis, Nalanda, yoga and cinema are only symbols of our long tradition of exchange. They are testimonies of our shared heritage. The momentum has been set and the pace can only increase in the 21st century. While writing this piece, I suddenly realised that both countries are like the wings of a mythical phoenix and between them is the greatest mountain range which acts as its backbone. Both the wings must

10 years or so, both countries kable progress. In 2003, Prime e had committed to build Buddhist temple in Luoyang, which was inaugurated in :bruary 2007, the Xuanzhang was inaugurated at Nalanda. o joint stamps were released, the Mahabodhi temple at e other depicting the White Luoyang. A Centre for Indian up in Peking University in Indian Studies have also been

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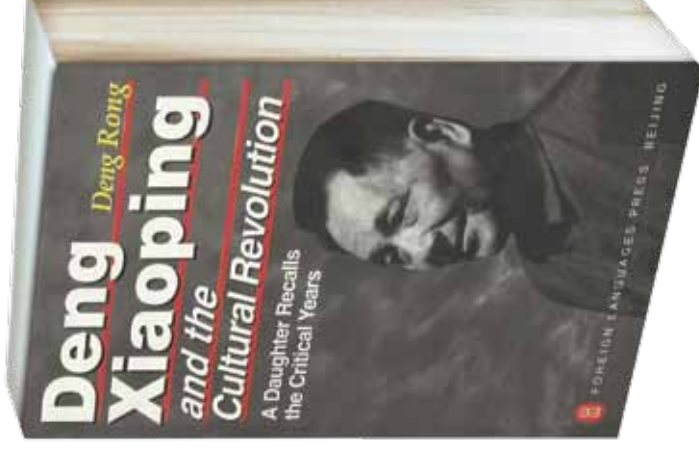
le Begins at Home

They shared the responsibility for general work in the Central Committee, but in many respects, their ideas were not in harmony with his own. Naturally, he was most angry with the higher-ranking Liu Shaoqi.

In keeping with his goal of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat" so as to prevent "revisionism" and a "return of capitalism", Mao had already made up his mind. He decided to replace Liu Shaoqi by Lin Biao as his designated successor as leader of the communist party. Lin always made a point of posing as being assiduously "faithful" to

nor was the high-ranking Party leaders. Nor were they prepared for the thunderclap events, which rapidly followed, and Mao's completely irrational thoughts and deeds. And when they finally did realize what was happening, they couldn't understand it. It was this "slow-wittedness" on their part which made them "unable to keep up" with developments, and commit "errors" which, of course, resulted in their being drowned in the mad floodwaters of the "revolution".

On May 25, the day before the meeting scheduled to criticize Peng, Luo, Lu and Yang, a large poster



of the philosophy department. The poster attacked the University's party Committee, plus the Party Committee of the Beijing Municipal Government. Instigated and planned by Kang Sheng, this was the notorious "First Marxist-Leninist Poster". It launched the Cultural Revolution.

The poster threw Peking University into an uproar. My sister Deng Nan, who was a student there, after reading, immediately phoned my mother. "Nei Yuanzi is a bad person," Mama said. "She behaved badly in Yan'an. Don't tell anybody I said so!"

She was reflecting what my father thought. He was very much against this sudden assault.

The storm had begun. No one could stop it. A thousand more posters went up at the University expressing a broad diversity of opinions. Posters criticizing the deans of nearly every college and middle school and voicing declarations of revolt proliferated throughout the city. After June 1, a flurry of posters flew in all of Beijing's schools and academies. An irresistible surge spread like the plague. The schools were chaotic. Revolts multiplied and became more intensive. In some schools the principals and teachers excoriated, even beaten.

On May 28, the Central Committee officially established a Cultural Revolution Leading Group. On the instructions of Mao Zedong, it was headed by Chen Boda, with Kang Sheng as advisor. Jiang Qing and Zhang Chunqiao were vice-leaders. Yao Wenyuan was named a member. These people, who formerly had been scheming in private, could now openly play major roles. In full armor and war paint, they took the stage.

Mao's fundamental principle was "smash first, then build". He believed that "only chaos under the heavens can bring stability throughout the land." From his vantage point away from the scene of action, he found the destruction and turmoil in Beijing eminently satisfactory.

very unique position by the student anarchy.

May 29. Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, and Deng Xiaoping, the three Politburo Standing Committee, summoned all of the concerned departments to discuss developments in the Cultural Revolution. It was decided to send one work group under Chen Boda to the *People's Daily*, Peking University. Zhou Enlai telephoned Mao Zedong in Hangzhou, telling him of the decision, and requesting approval. A formal request, signed jointly by Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping, was formally dispatched by telegram to Mao on the 30th. His reply came the same evening: "I agree to this course of action."

LIU SHAOQI WAS NOT AWARE OF MAO'S INTENTION, NOR WAS DENG XIAOPING, NOR WAS THE HIGH-RANKING PARTY LEADERS. NOR WERE THEY PREPARED FOR THE THUNDERCLAP EVENTS, WHICH RAPIDLY FOLLOWED, AND MAO'S COMPLETELY IRRATIONAL THOUGHTS AND DEEDS.

While the Central Committee leaders were busily trying to cope with the confusion, the movement suddenly changes. On June 1, Mao Zedong stated his approval of Nei Yuanzi's poster. He directed the Xinhua News Agency to broadcast it in its entirety, and ordered its publication by all newspapers and periodicals. He said: "This marks the commencement of the smashing of Peking University's reactionary fortress."

People's Daily on June 1 immediately published an editorial entitled "Sweep Away All Ox Demons and Venomous Spirits".

The editorial called on the masses to "sweep away the ox demons and venomous spirits smothering our ideology and culture" to "squeeze the juice out of



Deng Xiaoping and his family

group which had gone to Peking University, now sent work teams to a number of colleges, academics and schools.

Liu and Deng hoped in this way the Party could maintain leadership of the movement and halt the turmoil and restore order. They supported the work teams, and met separately with various members of the team to keep tabs on what was happening and provide guidance.

On June 4, Deng met with the work team, which was operating in the Girls' High School affiliate of Beijing Normal University. They talked about the current wave against the teachers accused of being "bourgeois academic authorities".

"If they really are cultured, you should welcome them," Deng said. "Girls' High has a pretty fair record in math and physics. Good schools are

work team, should make distinctions. Your job is to educate the kids, help improve their ability to analyze. Have they beaten anyone? Hitting shows you have no brains, that reason isn't your side.

"Criticisms should be well prepared. Facts must be checked, and presented in a calm reasonable manner. Some people may be a part of a 'black gang'. Most are not. If everyone who said anything wrong were marked bad, there wouldn't be any good people. Don't call a struggle meeting if there isn't sufficient evidence. Don't permit any torture in disguise, or putting on dunce caps. Later, you should apologize for things you've done wrong.

"Political questions must be solved in a political manner. There are plenty of good Party Committees in the schools. Most of the principals and as-



Author Deng Rong (Right) with Father and Mother in summer of 1974

that victory? After all, our country is a dictatorship of the proletariat led by the Communist party. The vast majority of the teachers are good. I don't agree that all the teachers are bad!"

I've reported these words in detail because they show two things: First, that Deng Xiaoping ideologically and as a matter of policy rejected the theory of "rebellion". Second, that he didn't see the pint of the political movement Mao Zedong had launched, today nothing of going along with in word or deed.

Because of his criticisms of the way the work teams were performing, the turmoil in the schools and in society generally subsided a bit. Anarchy was halted. On June 28, he and Liu Shaoqi convened an enlarged session of the standing committee of the Politburo. They stressed that the movement must be orderly, and called for specific principles easier to enforce.

Although completely unprepared for his sudden insane movement, Liu and Deng made rational decisions, correct decisions. Like the vast majority of Party and government functionaries. They hoped the schools would return

They didn't know that their methods were basically at variance with Mao Zigong's intentions. Or that the clique in the Cultural Revolution Group was even then gathering itself to spur on the students and support their rebellion. For Jiang Qing and her gang thought, in a state of utter confusion provided the best stage they could come forward on and perform.

The Cultural Revolution was contrived from top to bottom. Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and the rest of their clique grabbed the "revolutionary" enthusiasm and naiveté of the students, inflaming them with a lot of demagogic flummery. As a result, the work teams sent in by the Central Committee were unable to calm things down. In fact, in a number of schools they were hotly opposed by the "revolutionary masses" and driven away.

Because of their different attitudes toward the work teams, the students split into two factions: the "conservatives" and the "rebels". These were, in essence, a manifestation of the oppos-

urged moderation. They sounded rather weak and helpless. These old veterans who had devoted their lives to the people's revolution were flabbergasted who had devoted their lives to the people's revolution were flabbergasted by the "revolutionary rebels" and their twisted ideas.

Mao Zedong had instigated the great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. He supported the rebellion. While "all was chaos under the heavens" in Beijing, he was in Hangzhou by the



Deng Xiaoping and his granddaughter

shining waters of West Lake voicing concepts opposed to those of the leaders in Beijing.

On June 21, he said the Cultural Revolution was a political struggle, a class struggle. This is not the time to send work teams into the schools, he said. Let there be more upheavals for a while.

In a letter to Jiang Qing, dated July 8, he wrote: "Complete confusion leads to complete stability. This task today for the entire communist party, for

Yangtze at Wuhan on July 18, Mao returned to Beijing.

Mao shunned Liu Shaoqi, who came to report to him, on the excuse, he needed rest. But he listened to reports by members of the Cultural Revolution group.

From the following day till 23, in response to Mao's instructions, Liu convened a meeting to report on the progress of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. There were strong disagreements. The Cultural Revolution Group asserted the work teams sent by the Central Committee were suppressing the students.

Mao said he felt very badly by what he found in Beijing. It was cold, quiet. Some people were even suppressing the student movement. This was wrong, he said. It must be changed immediately.

On July 24, Mao called a joint meeting of the Politburo Standing Committee and the Cultural Revolution Group. He said the work teams had a bad effect; they hindered the movement. He ordered that they be removed.

With the work teams thus labeled, Liu and Deng, who had deployed them, of course had "committed an error".

On July 29, at a meeting of ten thousand called by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee in the Great Hall of the People, the work teams were officially dissolved.

Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping all spoke.

"It must be made clear that the dispatch of the work teams to the colleges and middle schools by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee was done in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee," Deng said. "Some comrades say old revolutionaries are faced with new problems. That certainly is the case."

Zhou Enlai said: "The majority of the comrades in the work teams are good. Old revolutionaries are indeed faced with new problems."

To the huge audience Liu Shaoqi

and many members of the work teams, don't know either."

Liu, Zhou and Deng, although accepting responsibility, were speaking from their hearts.

As one of the Red Guard representatives from my school, I also attended. I remember it very clearly. A hush fell on that board presidium; you could have heard a pin drop in that spacious hall of ten thousand. We were members of

In 1967, the movement had already been in existence for over a year. Chairman Mao had started it, pushed its development, supported the rebellion of the "left" factions, criticized and eliminated all "reactionary" forces and impeding the movement's expansion, and established new "revolutionary" governing bodies. All achieved success exceeding his expectations. If that was his goal, he should have been satisfied.

Wasn't his aim to guarantee that China would not go revisionist, to preserve forever the revolutionary spirit and a revolutionary line, to inject by revolutionary methods fresh into organizations, personnel, and even high governmental authority?

But, as Mao, himself often said the movement kept accelerating, like an over-loaded truck hurtling forward at full speed. Nothing in the world could resist the fierceness of its spring, the surge of its impetus. Not even Mao himself. Its rhythm, its direction, could no longer be controlled – even more so because it was an incorrect movement based on erroneous ideology and a wrong appraisal. Because of its flawed nature, it could only stagger along on a twisting path beyond the will of any individual.

Mao wanted the criticisms of Liu and Deng to be different from the criticisms of Peng Zhen, Luo Ruiqing, Lu Dingyi and Yang Shangkun. This displeased Lin Biao and the Cultural Rev-

could sense the opposition and frustration behind the words spoken by my father's generation.

I remember, too, when the meeting was ending, how Mai Zedong suddenly appeared on the presidium. He bore an aura of incomparable greatness as he waved a greeting to the huge assemblage. The audience went wild. Young Red Guards excitedly jumped and cheered, and tears streaming down their faces.

Down with Liu, Deng

and began preparations for huge mass denunciation meetings, intending to thereby hasten Mao's support of their approach.

On July 15, the Central Committee General Office submitted a request for instructions to the Cultural Revolution group regarding proposed denunciations of Liu Shaoqi. Chen Bodao, as head of the Group, put a check beside Liu's name, and added the names: "Deng, Tao and their wives."

In preparations for a mass meeting denouncing Liu Shaoqi, Jiang Qing, Kang sheng and Chen Boda, on July 18 ordered a search of Liu's home, and decreed that he be deprived of his freedom. Our old orderly Wu Hongjun called our mother to a hallway in the rear of our house and said softly: "They searched Liu Shaoqi's place today, and went off with a whole truckload of stuff. I hear they'll be coming here tomorrow. Better get your things in order, fast!"

People today cannot imagine how frightening it was to have your houses searched. If a rebel faction found something they called "criminal evidence" in the house of an innocent person it might lead to his death. Although our children had heard a lot about these searchers, we had not taken part in them ourselves, nor had we seen them in operation. After Liu Shaoqi's house was searched, we knew we had to prepare. We examined everything carefully.

ended in failure.

My brother Feifei was home that day. They asked him what he was doing. He said he was reading *Journey to the West* (a Chinese classical novel). In fact, he had in his pocket the cards my father played bridge with. Luckily, they didn't search Feifei or they would have discovered criminal evidence – Deng Xiaoping's playing cards! (I remember one poster which listed among Papa's "crimes": "He liked to play bridge and enjoy himself.")

The rebel faction demanded that we produce our money and our deposit books. They thought our family was rich. It never occurred to them that because we had a large family with lots of expenses, we didn't have a penny put away, in fact we owed the Office 200 Yuan we had borrowed. Instead of unearthing evidence of Deng Xiaoping's corrupt life-style, the rebels had to

the house search meant that Papa was formally "overthrown". On July 29, "revolutionary masses" in Zhongnanhai in the name of his Party branch denounced Papa, and gave him three days within which to present a "request for punishment". It announced that from that day on, Papa and Mama had lost their freedom of movement.

The slanders and denunciations were more than Papa could bear. He wrote a letter of Wang Dongxing as follows:

"You are no doubt aware of the meeting of my Party branch this morning. In addition, the Foreign Languages Institute wants me to hand in a confession before July 30. My Party branch has given me three days. It is only reasonable that I should request instructions from Chairman Mao and the Central Committee on how to deal with such matters. Phoning you is not convenient. I enclose a letter to Chair-

for ward it for me.

In his letter to Mao Zedong, Papa said: "When we met in May, Chairman, you said I could write to you directly if it became necessary. This morning, July 29, Party branches in several organizations held meetings at which they exposed and denounced me for errors and crimes. They ordered me to submit requests for punishment within three days, and thoroughly reveal how I committed the crimes of opposing the party, socialism, Mao Zedong Thought, and Chairman Mao. They also imposed certain restrictions on me. I am truly at a loss as to what to do. I sincerely hope for a chance to seek your instructions personally. I know this request may not be appropriate, but I have no other way to express the feelings in my heart. If you are too busy, Chairman, perhaps some other comrade can come and talk with me."

Mao Zedong did not receive Deng Xiaoping again. It was already impossible to divert the surge to

On August 1, Papa's secretary Wang Ruilin, and his bodyguard Zhang Baozhong, were both transferred. A new "secretary" was dispatched.

The first thing he did was to summon Mama to his office. A slogan on the wall read: "Lentency to those who confess; strictness to those who refuse." The "secretary" sternly demanded that Mama expose my father.

"Comrade Xiaoping never tells the family anything about his work, or regarding Party matters," Mama said. "I know nothing about them. As to documents, the ones that require immediate attention he disposes of the same day. The rest he sends back to the General Office. If you want to see them, you can look at them there."

Clearly the "secretary" couldn't fish anything out of Mama. He brought his inquiries to end.

The searches were over. The next step was the denunciation meetings.

On August 5, to celebrate the first anniversary of Mao Zedong's poster "Bombard the Headquarters", Xie Fuzhi and Qi Benyu went to the "Sum-





In his final years, although entrusting Deng with important duties, Mao hoped he would save China's economy without opposing the Cultural Revolution.

seen him in a long time. He was much thinner. The infectious smile we had known since childhood was gone. But he still stood ramrod straight. We knew he had been charged with involvement in the "February Countercurrent". We didn't want to get him implicated in our troubles as well, and deliberately avoided him.

His eyes lit up when he saw us. His frown vanished. Calling our names, he strode over. He bent from the waist, as if in a bow.

"Is everybody well?"

We were stunned for a moment. Then we realized who he was referring to. My eyes filled with tears,

"We're all fine," I quickly replied.

"That's good, that's good," Uncle Chen Yi said.

Again his face fell. He walked slowly deeper into the lane.

We were very moved. We didn't know this was the last time we would see Uncle Chen Yi alive.

Another time, our orderly Old Wu

the lane. After looking around to make sure no one was near, Young Kong slipped him the cigarettes. "Comrade Fuchun says they're for comrade Xiaoping," he whispered.

When Mama and Papa saw the cigarettes, they didn't say anything for a long time. In days of trouble, their old comrades had not forgotten them! A year earlier Papa had sent Peng Zhen oranges. Today, Li Fuchun sent cigarettes to Deng Xiaoping. How the world has changed.

A little more than a month later, on September 13, Old Wu suddenly came rushing in. He said Liu Shaoqi's children had been driven out of their home, driven out of Zhongnanhai! The three middle school students were allowed to take one bedroll each and a bicycle, and were forced to return to their schools. The maid was given charge of the little girl who was in primary school and compelled to take her away. Old Wu urged us to prepare.

Only Deng Nan and I were at home



Deng Xiaoping meets with British prime minister Margaret Thatcher in September, 1982.

we would all go to the same place. Our old Grandma, Papa's stepmother, lived with us. If we children had to move to our schools, what would happen to her? She had been with us since Liberation. At her age we couldn't leave her with nowhere to go. Liu Shaoqi's children were younger than we were. Driving them away was brutal. We couldn't be like them. We couldn't let others manipulate our lives!

Our minds made up, we steeled ourselves for whatever would come.

Before long people from the rebel faction and the Central Committee General Office came. In an ugly manner they ordered us to return to school, and ordered Grandma to go back to her village. They gave us two hours to "get out of Zhongnanhai!"

Papa and Mama, under house arrest in their rooms, could not come out, but my sister and I agreed with the re-

back to her village. There's no one there to look after her. Do you want her to die? You'll have to tie us up and drag us away, otherwise we won't go!"

The rebels shouted, we shouted back. They got tough, we got tougher. We yelled with all our might, tears streaming down our cheeks. Unable to do anything with us, the rebels left temporarily.

And then we really wept, crying aloud. All of the unhappiness we had felt, all of the anger we had suppressed since the day Papa was criticized, plus our latest misery over the impending separation from our parents, now gushed forth in an irrepressible flood.

Since leaving was inevitable, we phoned Big Sister Deng Lin to come home from school. We girls began going through our things in the west wing. Mama got busy

in China

NIIIT will be all over China's hotspots

*As the head of Career Building Solutions of NIIIT, **G Raghavan**, has been associated with China as a consultant to the Government of Wuxi New District. Present across 100 locations already, Raghavan hopes to expand NIIIT's presence in China on a much bigger scale. He shares with **Urmila Rao**, NIIIT's business strategy, his vision for further expansion and the mantra*

want to open?

In China we are present in more than 100 locations. Our head office is in Shanghai and we have large centres in locations like Chongqing, Qingdao, Wuxi, Suzhou, Haikou, Chengdu, Changzhao, Zhangjiagang, Jiaxing etc. We are currently in the process of expanding these centres as well. The government has announced 20 hot spots. These are basically cities which have been marked as potential IT outsourcing locations in the country. It is our intention to be in all the 20 in the next three-four years.

How has NIIIT's experience been in terms of bureaucratic challenges and adjustment with Chinese culture?

Building talent is a priority for most countries in the world and definitely for China. Hence, they are helpful to organizations which are building talent for them. We are not in an industry where we are competing with the Chinese. We are helping them to become more talented. Therefore, what we are doing is in the same direction as the Chinese government and the provincial governments. Hence, there is no hindrance.

How many people are currently employed in the China offices of NIIIT?

We have about 200 people employed, 96-97% of whom are Chinese with only a handful of Indian managers. We try and recruit people locally so that they feel comfortable and produce their best. There are some positive points about Chinese employees; they are hard working, they are disciplined and are thorough in what they do. But they require a properly laid out system to work. In absence of a standard system, it is not possible to get the best output from Chinese workers.

How do you overcome the language barrier in day to day

translated our content into Chinese so that we are able to impart training in the language that the students can understand. Students are our end-customers.

Can you give some tips to IT entrepreneurs who wish to do business in China?

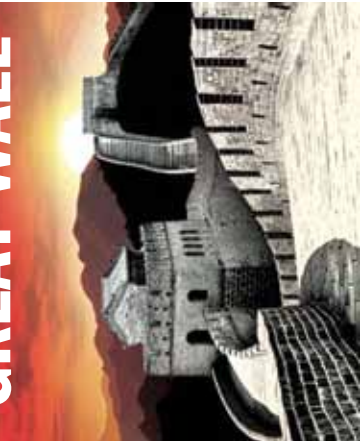
Chinese can't work in a chaotic system. In our line of work, which continually requires new inventions and creativity, we experience that the Chinese slow down. Actually they get quite fazed. Hence, a standard system needs to be laid down. In terms of starting operations, in our business, it takes three to four months. Educational licence is required to open new centres, and then physical infrastructure needs to be set up. Recruitment and training of staff comes next. Finally, we start

THE OPPORTUNITY SIZE IS
VERY LARGE AT A 1.4 BILLION
PEOPLE LOCATION. SO WE
HAVE TO BE MUCH BIGGER
THAN WE ARE TODAY.

the admission process. As regards promotion, we do a lot of student-based activities such as internet marketing, college seminars etc to attract students. I must admit that more than 90-95% of our students join the course with us with the objective of getting a job. We assist them in placements.

Do you see your business getting affected because of new policies that might come from the new leadership?

Developing human capacities has always been a priority for China. If anything is reinforced it does not get diluted. So, we do not anticipate that the policies of the central government leadership will affect this trend. As of

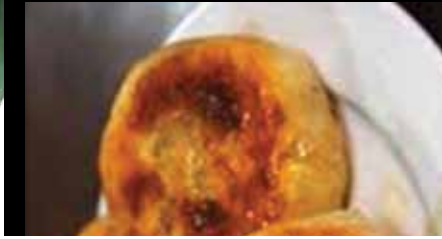


Steamy Stuff

Let me take you to the steamy world of dumplings. You must have ordered any foreigner visit - red *naan* or Indian : Indian bread does a whole range of *chapati*, *kulcha*, *parantha*, ne was to cover the less to say then, ist also be a doped vel :

popular breakfast dishes of China - *baozi*, literally meaning bags. Imagine *kulcha* balls stuffed with juicy fillings and voila you have your *baozi*. Fillings can range from spicy pork to leek and mushroom or none at all, in which case the bread is known as *mantou*. The best part of it is that this scrumptious bag of joy costs just RMB 1-2 per bun. An authentic and fulfilling treat for those on a shoestring budget!

So after your morning stroll, when your stomach starts growling again, it is time to meet the *jiaozi*. The *jiaozi* is the most common of all dumplings available here, and is eaten generally with a sauce of red chilli paste and red vinegar (most dumplings are eaten with this accompaniment). Vegetarians need not be concerned as *jiaozi* with leek, eggs and sticky rice fillings are also available. Da Niang's Dumplings and Qi Xian Dumplings are some of the famous dumpling chains in Shanghai. Depending on the store and the filling, eight *jiaozi* dumplings



can cost anywhere between RMB 10 and 20. Deep-fried *jiaozi* are hard to find here, but if the *jiaozi* is fried in an iron pan, then it becomes what is called *guotie*, another popular dish in Shanghai. *Jiaozi* occupies a special place in the Chinese platter as part of the Chinese New Year eve rituals where the whole family sits together to wrap the filling with the skin and eat them at midnight, thus making dumplings the first meal of the year.

Hard-core *jiaozi* lovers cannot escape the lure of the *xiaolongbao*. The *xiaolongbao* delicately handled by master chefs have tender, translucent skin. For consumers, what makes the *xiaolongbao* special is the tasty soup that oozes onto the tongue when one bites into it (be careful - the soup is hot!). One of the most popular fillings used is a mix of minced pork, crab and roe. Though the dumpling chains mentioned above do offer *xiaolongbao*, visitors must not miss the ones available at Nanxiang Dumplings, an old shop in Yuyuan Garden, where the queue of buyers could easily get longer than 50 metres on weekends.

While the *jiaozi* is of northern origin, the *xiaolongbao* is a southern invention. Another southern dumpling is the *buntun* (Wonton), which is mostly dipped in soups. Shanghai cuisine boasts of a special type of *buntun* - the xiao or the small *buntun*, with pork filling, which is often had for breakfast. These dumplings are boiled and often put into chicken stock, along with small amounts of fried egg, dried shrimp, black fungus, fresh coriander leaves and red vinegar.

it tastier. The *xiaozi* typical of the southern patties but with cannot be strictly snack in Shanghai mid-autumn festival.

Last but not least *Tangyuan*, or sweet made of glutinous rice lantern festival, paste - but have fillings in the No.

These are just the beginning of the "goodie bags" you write about such off to gorge on some find some good c

China!

Yunnan

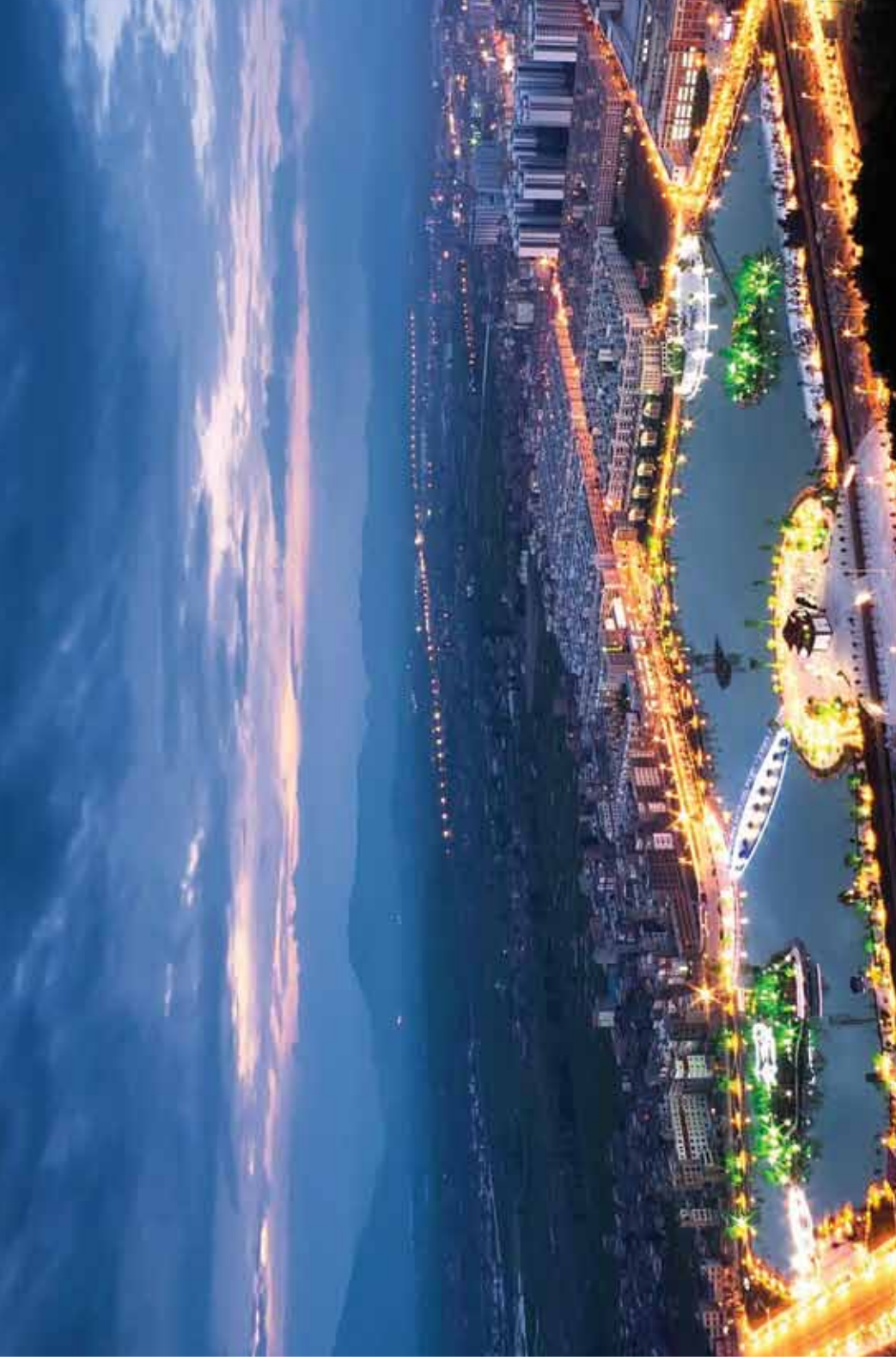
most magical and diverse
and is endowed with
minerals. Yunnan is the
province in China, with the
springing through it.

part of the province. Yunnan is rich in natural resources and has the largest diversity of plant life in China with approximately 17,000 or more of the 30,000 species of higher plants that are found in China.

Yunnan also has around 600 rivers and lakes, which provide an annual water supply of 222 billion cubic meters with a projected hydropower reserve at 103 GW, and an annual exploitable capacity of 90 GW. The hydropower plants in Yunnan produce electricity which accounts for almost 20.5 percent of the country's total electricity, thus making the province the second in China, in electricity production.

Rich Mineral Resources

Yunnan is called a bridge or a passageway connecting Southeast Asia and South Asia by land. The roadways in Yunnan stretch for over 167,000



to about 142 minerals, is famous for its rich natural resources such as aluminum, lead, zinc, copper and nickel.

Yunnan has 12 airports and has shaped an aviation network that is linked both domestically and internationally. In transportation too Yunnan has positioned itself as a hub through which raw materials are transported to other inland provinces.

The light industries in Yunnan are related to processing of farm products and other natural products, whereas most of its heavy industries are related to the processing of raw materials. As regards the heavy industries the total output has increased considerably in

Percentage of Gross Industrial Output (percent)

	1990	2000	2011
Light Industry	52.4	50.5	29.0
Heavy Industry	47.5	49.5	71.0

Source: Yunnan Statistical Yearbook 2012

The major industrial outputs in Yunnan are sugar, cigarettes, cloth, steel and related products, hydropower, raw coal and cement and they rank among the top produces in China. Cigarette industry in one of the biggest in Yunnan, and accounted for 15 percent of



Prashant Kumar

The recent visit by the Indian Foreign Minister Mr Salman Khurshid to Beijing has expectedly brought the state of Sino-Indian relations into sharp focus. Especially as it came on the heels of the news of Chinese incursions into India and was bound to raise eyebrows in India specially as the visit had no tangible results.

The problem as we know was about the relatively deep incursion of upto 19 kms inside the Indian Territory by the Chinese Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) and the erection of tents by the Chinese army well inside the Indian border. While the Chinese have long retreated, it took threats of the visit cancellation's and envoy summons, not to mention, an entire week, for this to happen.

This incident was clearly a divergence from the historic plan set out by the new leader of the People's Republic. It wasn't too long ago, when the new Chinese president Xi Jinping, soon after assuming office, had laid out a plan for improving China's relations with India. The five point plan, regarded by many, as a shift in Chinese foreign policy, was an indication of a growing realization that these two countries cannot survive at odds with each other and a working, functional relationship was needed.

Thus, the incursions into India beg two questions. One, whether China's stated intentions differ from what they actually believe is the way to deal with India? And two, that whether China's military establishment (the PLA leadership) is truly controlled by its civilian government?

I ask these questions for two reasons. The first is obvious. The move by

points was to 'maintain peace and tranquility and to prevent border disputes from affecting overall relationship'. Hence, the move by the Peoples Liberation Army (PLA) was a 'u-turn' from the Chinese President's stated goal.

Perhaps the Xi Jinping led new civilian leadership in China was testing the strength of new proposed relationship, one which stemmed out of the new plan vis-à-vis India. China could have been trying to test India's reaction to decipher how much it can get away with and then make some appealing statements to mollify Indian establishment's sensibilities. This once again



showed India to be a 'soft state' and bring down its credibility in the global community and weaken its claim for a place in the Security Council. China could also have been testing how far it can go before Indian public opinion reaches the tipping point. Even this did not seem to have happened, other than on certain news programs with perpetually angry anchors. Clearly, China is beginning to realize that it can get away with quite a lot.

But a better understanding could emerge from the second hypothesis that the Communist Party is truly not in control of the PLA. It is well known that Xi Jinping has no real military understanding other than what he learned



Power

The power industry of Yunnan is the most competitive industry and hydropower is the focal point of development in Yunnan's industry. The province is extensively populated with six major river systems comprising almost 600 rivers. These extensive systems and variations in elevation offer Yunnan a massive hydropower potential, with an estimated potential of 97 million kilowatts of power. The province has a power generating capacity of 470,000 million kilowatt-hour, accounting for 25 percent of national generation capacity. The power industry in Yunnan plays an important role in Yunnan's economic growth and also contributes to the economic and social development in south and East China.

Yunnan which is known as 'the place south of the colorful clouds', or 'the place south of Yunling (cloudy ridge) Mountain' is thus a land of var-

tonnes of tobacco and more than 380 billion cigarettes each year. More than 2.3 million farmers in the province are engaged in tobacco cultivation. The tobacco industry plays a driving role in the economy and social development of Yunnan.

Mining

The province is rich in natural resources, and one can find a complete range, wide distribution, and large recoverable reserves of high value minerals. Another major resource in Yunnan is coal, which serves as a leading form of energy used in the province. It is estimated that Yunnan has a coal reservoir of 67 billion tonnes, with 23 billion tonnes already unearthed.

Over the past few decades Yunnan's mining industry has greatly expanded. Today Yunnan is one of the key mineral bases in China and the number of people employed in this particular industry either directly or indirectly is over 1



conomic and Cultural Council organized the “Chinese Spring Festival” at FICCI auditorium on February 13, 2013. Speaking on the occasion, Chinese Ambassador in India, Mr. Li Rui, said, “We have a bright future for India-China relations. A number of exchanges in economic and cultural fields are being organized throughout the year of 2013. We hope that this celebration will help to build stronger bridges between our two societies and

help in further consolidating our relationship. Both India and China have made efforts to preserve their ancient culture and we should do more to protect and value our art and heritage. Culture has served as the basis for our shared history since ancient times and we should use this capital to further enhance mutual understanding.”

Chinese artists embellished the evening with performances in dance, music and martial arts followed by Indian performances of Indian martial Arts (gatka) by Baba Deep Singh of Ranjeet Akhara and Bhangra by a group named ‘Bhangra Nights’ from Maharaja Agrasen Technical Education Society. □

tion of Import Export Organization (IEO) organized a workshop in New Delhi with India China Economic Council (ICEC) on February 20, 2013. The objective of familiarising Indian businessmen with the merchandise and service trade opportunities in China and the opportunities in India at the workshop shared their

experiences of working in China and said India should learn from China’s export policies. Besides, the speakers also provided an insight into Chinese culture including the ‘do’s and don’ts’ while working with Chinese people. During the Q&A session with the panel speakers participants raised queries about issues faced by exporters and the panel provided the relevant information. □



The India China Economic and Cultural Council organized the First Abid Hussain Memorial Lecture on February 18, 2013 at India International Center, New Delhi. On the occasion Mr. Salman Khurshid, External Affairs Minister, delivered the lecture on “Regional Cooperation in Asia: National Challenges and Global Opportunities.” Other prominent speakers included Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning



Commission and Ambassador Singh, former foreign secretary. Mr. Khurshid said, “We value India’s contribution to global challenges.” Speaking on the occasion, the minister indicated that India will abide by global consensus on nuclear arms, trade relations will not stopped. □



Cinasthana Today - from India, a book by P.S.Deodhar, President, India China Economic and Cultural Council, was unveiled by Mr. Mani Shanker Prasad, Minister of Parliament, in New Delhi on February 6, 2013. Cinasthana Today is a quarterly journal on Chinese culture, economy and need for India and China to enhance bilateral relations.

The occasion was also a panel discussion on “India and China: Beyond Politics and Business to a Better Relationship”. The panelists included Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and Mr. Mani Shanker Prasad, Minister of Parliament. The book has been published by Euro Asia Publishers and is available in Hindi and English. □

EVENT PROFILE	CONTACT PERSON
International Machine Tools Expo is one of the prime machinery and automation sector trade shows in India with an extensive range of drilling and boring machines, grinding tools, electrical appliances, software solutions, forging equipment and other related items. International exhibitors, from Belgium, Italy, Germany and Spain will also be participating with leading domestic companies.	Conventions & Fairs (India) Private Limited Mr. Nikhil Behl Tel: +91-22-28398000
LED Expo Mumbai concentrates on the Electronic & Electrical Industry, Products and services related to this sector will be exhibited in the event. It will help in the growth of the electronic industry and the companies related to it to expand	Mex Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd Tel: +(91)-(11)-46464848 Fax: +(91)-(11)-41071644
Agri Power Expo 2013 will concentrate entirely on the agriculture, electrical and battery industries and offer information regarding them. Attendees will get to experience a large number of products and services along with the latest advancement and technological development. More than 4000 visitors are estimated to visit and connect with above the 120 exhibitors who will exhibit their products.	Bine Agri Power Pvt. Ltd Tel: +(91)-(141)-3927676
POWER-GEN India & Central Asia is the leading event that concentrates on the power industry. The show is scheduled to be held for three days and will provide the experts and professionals of the industry with a platform to discuss about the future of the sector and share their experiences. Over 7,000 people from all around the globe are expected.	Inter Ads Exhibitions Private Limited Mr. Avnish Seth Tel: +(91)-124-4524200
This trade show will give an opportunity to experts in the fields of Banking and financial services, Automobiles, Home Appliances, Furniture, Health, Fashion, Beauty, Fitness, Garments, Electronics and travel and tourism to build good business opportunities. The importance and value of health care, fitness and beauty products will also be highlighted.	National Consumer Fair Event Manager Mob: +91-9362644442
Industrial goods and latest and advanced machine tools will be highlighted. Technical experts will make the automobile industries aware of the latest products and services and the positive and contemporary changes in this field. Contemporary instruments and equipments manufacturing industries will also take an active part in this event.	Paramount Exhibitors Mr. Harish Arora Tel: +91-172-2274801 Mob: +91-9814211848 Fax: +91-172-4699303
Electrical, Electronics And Energy Expo and Conferences Ludhiana is a premium international event dealing with electrical as well as electronic components. The event would be showcasing innovation and projecting more than 9 themes including switches and switchgear, cable, conductors and insulators, generators, motors and transformers, LED and lighting, instrumentation and automation, electrical, electronic components, batteries, renewable energy as well as power electronics.	Paramount Exhibitors Mr. Harish Arora Tel: +91-172-2274801 Mob: +91-9814211848 Fax: +91-172-4699303
This four day show will have experts and professionals of the industry and will offer them a platform to share and explore their experiences and ideas about the sector. The attendees will also get information about the industry and be able to discuss about the latest technological advancement. More than 200 exhibitors will put their products on display and help people to experience the new development.	Vijay Shanathi Exhibitions Pvt. Ltd Tel: +(91)-(44)-45556060
India International Home Textile Exhibition is a platform for the leading suppliers and buyers who plan to target the domestic as well as international markets.	SS Textile Media Pvt Limited Event Manager Tel: +91-80-25544711 Mob: +91-9845446570 Fax: +91-80-25541841
Roof India brings together more than 150 exhibitors from the roofing and allied products industries of India and abroad. It is the largest event of its kind in Asia and is endorsed by well-known national and international associations. It will host a number of seminars and conferences to disseminate necessary information and will exhibit products and services like the Structural Steel, Steel Framing Machinery, Roll Forming Roof Machinery, Space Frames, Tensile Fabric Architecture, Green Roofs Technology, Roof Waterproofing and other new equipment and technologies	Internationals Trade & Exhibitions India Pvt. Ltd Event Manager Tel: +91-44-30744444 Fax: +91-44-30744445
ACE Expo Kochi will attract more than 70 exhibitors and 3000 visitors from building and construction sector to share the platform with the industrial	Ask Trade & Exhibitions Private limited

1	Shanghai International Central Kitchen Equipment's & Technology Exhibition	05 - 07 May 2013	Intex Shanghai Shanghai, China	In this international event advanced fast food equipment and refrigeration be displayed. It will promote the large restaurant enterprise improve and enhance t
2	China Keqiao International Textile Expo	06 - 08 May 2013	China Textile City International Convention & Exhibition Center Shaoxing, China	China (Keqiao) International & Accessories is a landmark and world famous enterprise that aims at international specialization rule, with township of textile of SF
3	China (Shanghai) International technology Fair	08 - 11 May 2013	Intex Shanghai	This event will introduce and application and promote their products and services used in environment protection management and service investment and talent displayed.
4	China international Municipal Equipment Expo	09 - 11 May 2013	China Import & Export Fair Pazhou Complex Guangzhou, China	China International Municipal is a premier exhibition and construction industry will provide a platform from the related industries
5	Guangzhou International Exhibition for Steel Constructions and Metal Building Materials	09 - 11 May 2013	China Import & Export Fair Pazhou Complex Guangzhou, China	The exhibition is organized Grandeur Exhibition Series focus on building materials metal. It is a great opportunity for companies, architects and acquainted with world
6	China (Shanghai) International synthetic Leather Expo	13 - 15 May 2013	Shanghai Everbright Convention & Exhibition Center Shanghai, China	The 3rd International Synthetic aims at bringing an enormous the synthetic leather industry have designed new technologies equipment and materials Visitors from China, Italy, USA, UK, Taiwan, Germany Austria and Turkey will be
7	China International Scientific Instrument & Laboratory Equipment Exhibition	15 - 17 May 2013	China International Exhibition Center Beijing, China	The 11th CISILE (CISILE) floor area of more than newly developed analytical instrumentation, optical laboratory equipment, instrumentation, special and chemical reagents and Technical seminars and be held.
8	Central China (Hefei) International Equipment Manufacturing Exposition	16 - 19 May 2013	Hefei Lakeside International Convention and Exhibition Center Hefei, China	This expo will provide a platform experts related to equipment industry and provide a with the latest manufacturing advanced techniques re industry more advanced
9	China Shanghai International Footwear and leather Goods Exhibition	23 - 25 May 2013	Shanghai Exhibition Center Shanghai, China	This business to business national and international experts will help in emerging traditional and e-commerce of footwear industry. This show aims information exchange and global network in distribution.
10	China International Ceramics	29 May - 01 June	China Import & Export	Ceramics China will be

It is time

ssance Information entered into a joint venture with Tel Tech Co. Ltd. The company is called Sunpa Sobha in Kunming, Sunpa operating branches in other parts of China. This is the first joint venture in the ICT sector. Sunpa's visit to India last year was the first by a Chinese ICT company to India. Sunpa has a portfolio of 4,000 ICT patents. The company is one of the leading ICT companies in China. Sunpa is a number one in the ICT sector in China, he said. "If we put Sunpa in both," it will be a win-win for both neighbours of Asia. Sunpa's strengths in ICT. The company is a leader in the ICT sector. Sunpa Ltd. should go a long way in the ICT sector.

itled "How India, China, and the next five years will be a significant share of all ICT production sectors in the world. Sunpa is slower in establishing a market so far has been a challenge for India. China is a country where people are seeking to establish a market and have thus established a market in Bangalore and consumption is high. The country's ICT sector is a huge market. India's ICT companies are competing with TCS. The need of the hour is to set up a market in the ICT sector to set up a market in the ICT sector. Sunpa should not only look at the ICT sector, but also at the ICT sector.

here India & China companies have filed a total of 326,945 patents. Sunpa is the largest ICT company in the world. Sunpa is the largest ICT company in the world. Sunpa is the largest ICT company in the world.

In such an optimistic situation, India and China can rapidly evolve into ICT innovation superpowers with active support of western companies who benefit from their rise as they deepen their presence in both the giant Asian markets. In a pessimistic situation India and China may fail to realise their ICT innovation potential due to restrictive domestic policies, lack of easy access to venture capital, and a culture averse to risk. This can lead to a scenario where Indian and Chinese firms will compete head to head against the backdrop of protectionist government policies that will restrict market access in their respective countries.

In the coming decade, Indian and Chinese ICT companies will thus end up competing with their western rivals not only in their respective home markets but also in other emerging markets such as Africa and Latin America. India and China need to invest significantly to upgrade their countries' IT infrastructure in order to motivate western MNCs to shift their strategic R&D activities to both these countries. For instance, China needs to urgently improve its intellectual property regime. India has done better in this area.

The hardware & software approach thus stretches from the economic to the political sphere. To merge these two sides would clearly be a very potent combination for a new world order. Yet, if this has to occur, India's soft power with its focus on services, the free flow of information, strong civil society and resilient democracy must acquire the discipline, focus and determination to implement the pro-growth policies that have allowed China to boom. While across the border, China's traditionally rigid authoritarianism must soften enough to allow for the innovation, creativity and flexibility that the next stage of development requires.

Just as the first India-China joint venture (SP Chemicals, China and India's Bhoruka Industries) has been established in a third country Australia, for oilseed crushing and in New South Wales for an edible oil refining plant, several Indian & Chinese ICT companies can also establish their JV in other countries (besides India & China), if they can understand their strength and act with wisdom. Otherwise they will both suffer in their competition with each other. The choice is theirs to make. □



JAGAT SHAH

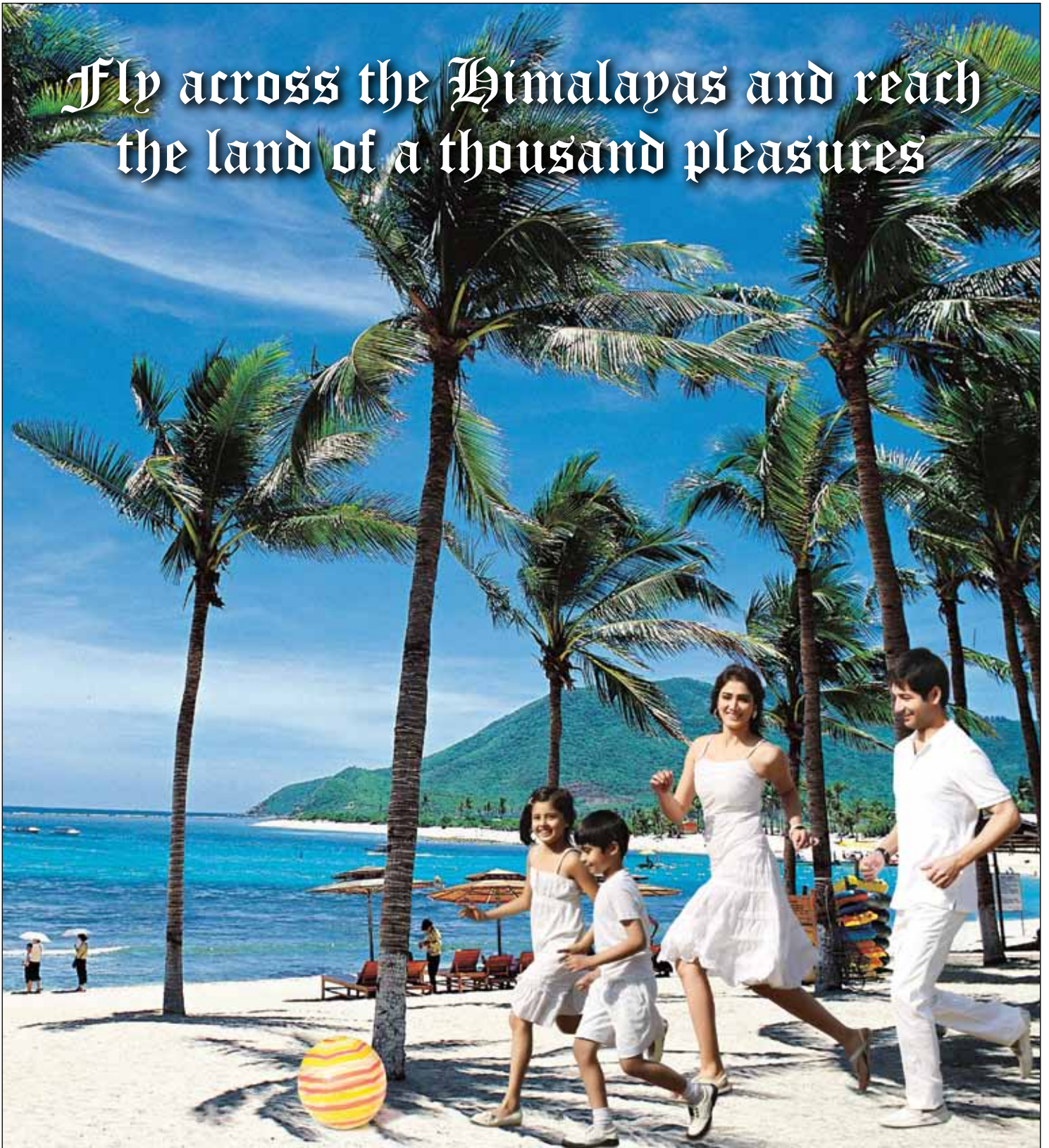


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