

**29.9.21**

*DAILY*  
**CONVERSATIONS  
IN CHINESE  
MEDIA**



---

**ORGANISATION FOR RESEARCH ON  
CHINA AND ASIA**

---

***PREPARED BY***

Siddhant Nair (Research Intern) for Team ORCA  
writetous.orca@gmail.com

## I. Social Media Chatter in China

- **Anger over euthanization of pet cats:** After pet cats were euthanised, people took to social media apps such Weibo to express anger. One user called this a move to “dodge responsibility”. Since then, the Beijing News that broke the news on Weibo has deleted its report and posted on the app to ask authorities to implement standards and protocols to deal with infected animals.
- **WeChat bans accounts:** WeChat platform blocked close to eight messaging groups that discussed protests against China Evergrande Group. Evergrande is in a debt of \$305 billion and owes money to the people in these groups.
- **China Aviation Show trends:** After China unveiled a power air-to-air missile at the Zuhai air show; the Aviation Industry Corporation of China posted on Weibo to introduce the capabilities of the PL-15E, which has “the ability to attack manned aircraft, unmanned aircraft, cruise missiles and other targets located more than 145km [90 miles] away”.

## II. News in China

- At the Central Talent Work Conference, Xi Jinping emphasized on China’s talent policy that would enable it to reach socialist modernization by 2035. In the conference, Xi pointed out principles for the talent policy that included upholding CPC’s leadership; prioritizing human resources; focusing on development, economy and health; fostering people with talent; institutional reform to suit talent development; and creating a framework to better identify and realize people with talent.
- Continuing on developing talent, Xi outlined goals that would make China world’s leading talent and innovation centre. Xi’s goals are: Increase R&D spending to attract top scientists and innovation teams by 2025. Attract global talent in sci-tech fields and pioneers in emerging and interdisciplinary areas by 2030. Competitive advantage to have the strongest talent teams in the world by 2035.
- Xi made more plans to increase China’s talent pool: building high-caliber talent hubs in Beijing, Shanghai and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area; giving scientists more resources, funding and autonomy; establishing talent evaluation system that will be based on value, contribution and capability; cultivating young scientists and engineers who are patriotic to the party and dedicated to their work; and fostering patriotism and responsibility among young, talented people.
- Xi will attend the Martyrs’ Day ceremony in Tienanmen.

- At a reception in the Great Hall of the People to mark the National Day; Wang Yang spoke about Hong Kong and Macao, stressing on the need for one country, two systems but was administered by patriots. He also spoke about Taiwan and the need to hold up the one-China principle.
- The NPC Standing Committee will meet from Oct. 19th to 23rd to discuss draft laws that cover land border, family education promotion, anti-telecom fraud and anti-monopoly law.
- Data regarding China's growth from poverty to prosperity was released. China GDP in 1952 was RMB67.9 billion and grew to RMB101.6 trillion in 2020. China spent RMB2.4 trillion on R&D, reaching a 2.4% in GDP. China now has over 500 key national labs, 350 national engineering research centres, 1,636 national enterprise technology centres, 212 mass entrepreneurship and innovation bases, 1,287 national technology enterprise incubators, and 2,251 maker spaces. In 1952m primary, secondary and tertiary sector contributed 50.5%, 20.8% and 28.7% to China's GDP respectively. By 2020, figures stood at 7.7%, 37.8% and 54.5% respectively.

### III. India Watch

- Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded to reports that India has deployed M777 howitzer regiments at the Line of Actual Control between Ladakh and China. China accused India of following a "forward policy" and trying to start an arms race in disputed areas. Combined with previous reports of India buying and upgrading military hardware, China's accusation of India starting an arms race in disputed regions holds true. However, as China is way more technologically and militarily advanced than India, and its economy has stabilized and growing; China needn't worry about a threat at the border. India cannot match up against or afford a conflict against China military, technology and economy.
- For India, deploying M777 howitzer regiments, combined with India restructuring its military and buying locally-made military hardware is a sign that India recognizes the "Chinese threat" at the border. Indian media reported that soldiers of the People's Liberation Army crossed over the border to destroy key infrastructure. Chinese experts dismissed these claims. However, if threat of such an event is even a possibility, India bolstering its defence is not a move to start an arms race but rather protect its borders better and respond efficiently.