

# PRESENTATION ON STUDY DESTINATION CHINA.

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BY ARZOO TIWARY OF CLASS XI 'A'



# ***DIRECTION***

- The map shows China, officially the People's Republic of China (PRC), a vast country in East Asia with a 14,500 km (around 9,010 mi) long coastline in the east.
- China's coasts are on the Bohai Sea, the Korea Bay, the East China Sea, the Yellow Sea, and the South China Sea.
- The People's Republic borders 14 countries: Afghanistan, Bhutan, India, Kazakhstan, North Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar (Burma), Nepal, Pakistan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Vietnam. The country shares maritime borders with Japan, South Korea, the Philippines, and Taiwan. Due to China's claims in the South China Sea, the state also maintains maritime borders that overlap with those of Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia.

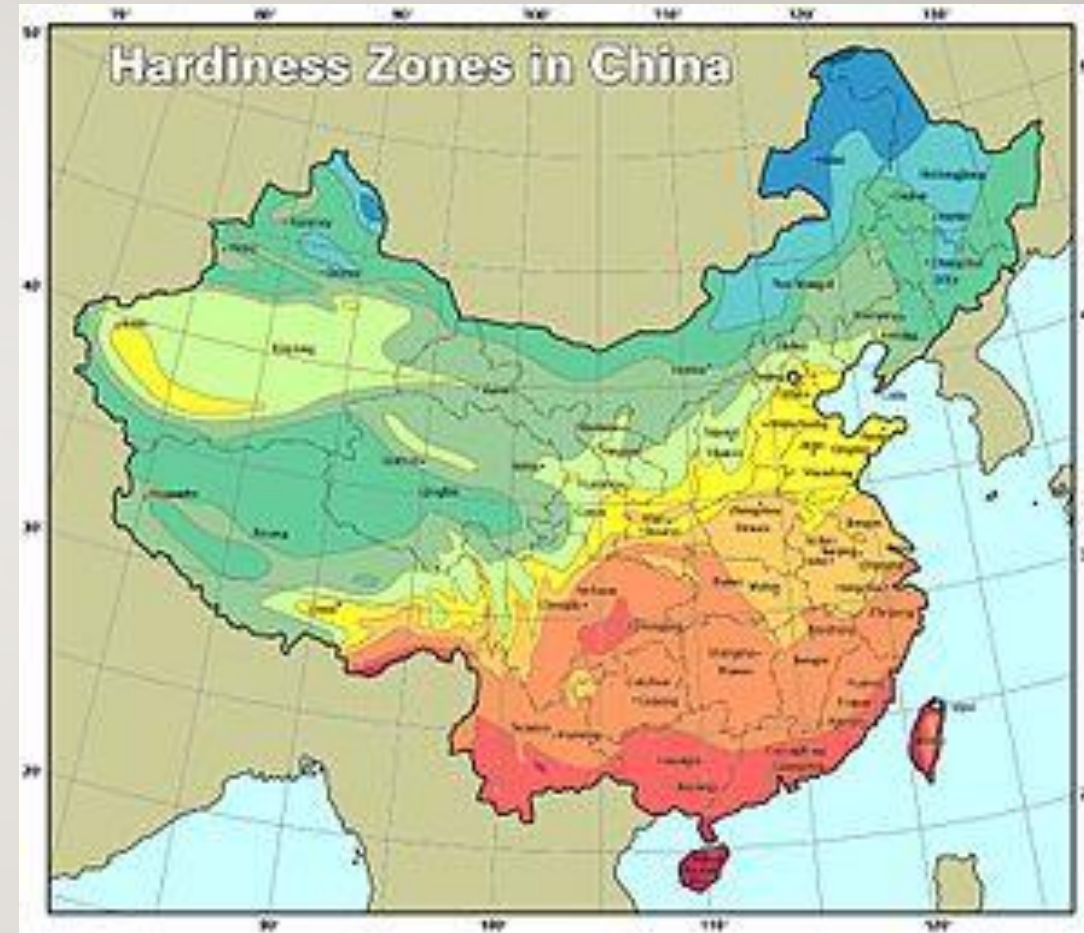


***Political map of china***



# CLIMATE OF CHINA

*China's climate varies dramatically according to a number of variables, including altitude, latitude, and distance from the coast. China's annual cycle conceals considerable regional variation. Southern China experiences a tropical climate, with high temperatures and heavy rainfall particularly during the summer (May-September) while the mountainous regions of South-western China experience more moderate temperatures. Tibet and Inner Mongolia experience much harsher climates, with very cold winters and particularly strong winds for high-altitude regions. Central and eastern China experience fewer climate extremes but summers are known to be notably humid. The variability of climate (i.e. Higher variability results in less predictability) has been shown to be greater in the north of China, compared to the South.*



**Climate of CHINA.**

# CULTURE AND HERITAGE.

Chinese culture (simplified Chinese: 中华文化; traditional Chinese: 中華文化; pinyin: Zhōnghuá wénhuà) is one of the world's oldest cultures, originating thousands of years ago.[1][2] The culture prevails across a large geographical region in East Asia with Sinosphere in whole and is extremely diverse, with customs and traditions varying greatly between provinces, cities, and even towns. The terms 'China' and the geographical landmass of 'China' have shifted across the centuries, with the last name being the Great Qing, before the name 'China' became commonplace in modernity.

Chinese civilization is historically considered a dominant culture of East Asia.[3] With China being one of the earliest ancient civilizations, Chinese culture exerts profound influence on the philosophy, virtue, etiquette, and traditions of Asia.<sup>[4]</sup> Chinese characters, ceramics, architecture, music, dance, literature, martial arts, cuisine, visual arts, philosophy, business etiquette, religion, politics, and history have had global influence, while its traditions and festivals are celebrated, instilled, and practiced by people around the world.<sup>1</sup>



Porcelain is so often associated with China that it is often referred to as “china” in everyday English usage.



# CHINESE ARTS.

Chinese art has arguably the oldest continuous tradition in the world, and is marked by an unusual degree of continuity within, and consciousness of, that tradition, lacking an equivalent to the Western collapse and gradual recovery of classical styles. The media that have usually been classified in the West since the Renaissance as the decorative arts are extremely important in Chinese art, and much of the finest work was produced in large workshops or factories by essentially unknown artists, especially in Chinese ceramics.

Different forms of art have swayed under the influence of great philosophers, teachers, religious figures and even political figures. Chinese art encompasses all facets of fine art, folk art and performance art. Porcelain pottery was one of the first forms of art in the Palaeolithic period. Early Chinese music and poetry was influenced by the Book of Songs, and the Chinese poet and statesman Qu Yuan.

Chinese painting became a highly appreciated art in court circles encompassing a wide variety of Shan shui with specialized styles such as Ming dynasty painting. Early Chinese music was based on percussion instruments, which later gave away to stringed and reed instruments. By the Han dynasty papercutting became a new art form after the invention of paper. Chinese opera would also be introduced and branched regionally in addition to other performance formats such as variety arts.



*Pine, Plum and Cranes, 1759, by Shen Quan (1682–1760). Hanging scroll, ink and colour on silk. The Palace Museum, Beijing.*



# CHINESE MARTIAL ARTS.

Chinese martial arts are collectively given the name Kung Fu (gong) “achievement” or “merit”, and (fu) “man”, thus “human achievement”) or (previously and in some modern contexts) Wushu (“martial arts” or “military arts”). China also includes the home to the well-respected Shaolin Monastery and Wudang Mountains. The first generation of art started more for the purpose of survival and warfare than art. Over time, some art forms have branched off, while others have retained a distinct Chinese flavor. Regardless, China has produced some of the most renowned martial artists including Wong Fei Hung and many others. The arts have also co-existed with a variety of weapons including the more standard 18 arms. Legendary and controversial moves like Dim Mak are also praised and talked about within the culture. Martial arts schools also teach the art of lion dance, which has evolved from a pugilistic display of Kung Fu to an entertaining dance performance.



**Chinese Kung-fu demonstration.**

# CHINA SOCIAL SET-UP

The social structure of China relies on strata, which are defined by an individual's economic and social status. There are a total of ten strata which, in a general sense, include government officials, private and small business owners, industrial workers, agricultural laborers, and the unemployed. By 2016, agricultural laborers made up only approximately 40% of China's working class. Service workers made up the largest portion of China's working class, surpassing the industrial workers.

The working middle class at this time was seen to be the leading class as they gained more economic resources and production power. With the increase of people in the working class, they were seen to be representative of China's productive forces as well as the people who would improve the overall economy of the country. There was also a positive viewpoint in China surrounding the middle class as they were seen to earn a decent amount of money and were well qualified for their positions.

The 21<sup>st</sup> century also saw a decrease in the percentage of peasants in proportion to the overall working class as the economic reform gave them more freedom in their professional lives. Many young people living in rural communities also began to find it more appealing to attend university or find jobs in the city. There has been a major shift in the thinking of the youth, seen through the older ages of those working in farming. Finding individuals under the age of 40 still working in agriculture is now much more difficult than it was before. Prior to the 21<sup>st</sup> century, social class was primarily determined by identity rather than employment and education. This reform presented citizens, especially rural workers, with more social mobility and choice





# SOCIAL CLASS SYSTEM OF CHINA.

On the Chinese web, a popular (anonymous) post currently making the rounds offers a revealing dissection of China's current class structure, dividing society into nine tiers, describing the first three tiers as the "ruling class" and the bottom three as the "underclass." The division is based on political power and connection as much as wealth and prestige, reflecting the fact that the ruling Communist Party plays an extraordinarily large role in the distribution of social goods in China.

Chinese authorities might blanch at the revival of words like "ruling class," but numbers back it up. In a 2013 report, the consulting firm McKinsey categorized three percent of the total 256 million urban Chinese households as affluent with an annual disposable income of more than \$34,000, fourteen percent as upper middle class with an annual disposable income between \$16,000 and \$34,000, and fifty-four percent as mass middle class with an annual disposable income between \$9,000 and \$16,000. The rest were defined as poor. Foreign Policy translates the post, in part:





# TIER I: THE HEAD HONCHOS

Who they are: Current members of the Communist Party Politburo, which oversees the ruling party; certain retired members of the Standing Committee, the highly selective sub-committee of the Politburo that essentially runs China.

Tier I has the power to set agenda and make decisions regarding national and international policy. The Politburo has twenty-five members, including seven standing committee members. A handful of retired standing committee members are also usually assumed to wield power from behind the scenes. There are probably about thirty people in China who can be considered a member of this elusive class.



# TIER 2: THE BIGWIGS

Who they are: Ministers and provincial-level heads with substantive power; retired Politburo members; certain politically-connected business magnates, tycoons, and bankers (property magnate Li Ka-shing is pictured above). There are probably about 200 people in China who can be considered Tier 2. Members of Tier 2 have direct influence on national policymaking.

CHINA DAILY (2013) SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 2013

2013 NPC & CPPCC

## TAKING A ROLL CALL

CHINA COMPLETES ITS SLATE OF NEW LEADERS AS TWO SESSIONS ENTERS CLOSING PHASE

### VICE-PREMIERS

 <b>ZOU JIAHAI</b> Born in Henan province, he is a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. He served as the 13th Premier of the State Council from 2003 to 2008.	 <b>LIU YANDONG</b> Born in Henan province, she is a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. She served as the 13th Vice Premier of the State Council from 2003 to 2008.	 <b>WANG YANG</b> Born in Henan province, he is a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. He served as the 13th Vice Premier of the State Council from 2003 to 2008.	 <b>MA KAI</b> Born in Henan province, he is a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. He served as the 13th Vice Premier of the State Council from 2003 to 2008.
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### STATE COUNCILORS

 <b>WANG JIZHONG</b> Born in Henan province, he is a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. He served as the 13th State Councilor from 2003 to 2008.	 <b>CHANG WANQUAN</b> Born in Henan province, he is a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. He served as the 13th State Councilor from 2003 to 2008.	 <b>YANG JIECHI</b> Born in Henan province, he is a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. He served as the 13th State Councilor from 2003 to 2008.	 <b>GUO SHENKUN</b> Born in Henan province, he is a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. He served as the 13th State Councilor from 2003 to 2008.	 <b>WANG YONG</b> Born in Henan province, he is a member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee and a member of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee. He served as the 13th State Councilor from 2003 to 2008.
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### LEADERS OF THE 25 MINISTERIAL-LEVEL CENTRAL GOVT AGENCIES

 <b>WANG YI</b> Minister of Foreign Affairs	 <b>CHANG WANQUAN</b> Minister of National Security	 <b>ZOU JIAHAI</b> Minister of Education	 <b>YUAN GUOHUA</b> Minister of Agriculture	 <b>WANG GUANG</b> Minister of Science and Technology	 <b>WANG WEI</b> Minister of Industry and Information Technology	 <b>WANG ZHONGSHU</b> Minister of Energy
 <b>GUO SHENKUN</b> Minister of Public Security	 <b>GUO CHUNXIANG</b> Minister of State Security	 <b>HUANG SHENGYAN</b> Minister of Environment	 <b>LI GUOHAO</b> Minister of Health	 <b>WU AIYANG</b> Minister of Culture	 <b>LIU JIARUI</b> Minister of National Defense	 <b>LOU JINXUN</b> Minister of Transport
 <b>TAN WAIMEN</b> Minister of Foreign Trade	 <b>JIANG DINGXI</b> Minister of Water Resources	 <b>ZOU JIAHAI</b> Minister of Information	 <b>ZOU JIAHAI</b> Minister of Housing and Urban-Rural Construction	 <b>JIANG WEIXIN</b> Minister of Banking and Insurance	 <b>YANG CUIQIANG</b> Minister of Supervision	 <b>CHEN LAI</b> Minister of Audit
 <b>LI JINCHUAN</b> Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee	 <b>LI KANG</b> Chairman of the NPC	 <b>MA WEIXI</b> Chairman of the NPC	 <b>CHEN JIANKANG</b> Chairman of the NPC	 <b>LI JINCHUAN</b> Chairman of the NPC	 <b>LI KANG</b> Chairman of the NPC	 <b>MA WEIXI</b> Chairman of the NPC
 <b>HAN CHANGFU</b> Minister of Agriculture	 <b>GAO HUCHENG</b> Minister of Agriculture	 <b>CAI WU</b> Minister of Agriculture	 <b>LI BIN</b> Minister of Agriculture	 <b>PU YONG</b> Minister of Agriculture	 <b>BAI ZHENHAN</b> Minister of Agriculture	 <b>QIAO GUOHANG</b> Minister of Agriculture



# TIER 3: THE POWERBROKERS

Who they are: Ministers and provincial-level heads with less power; owners of top companies like Tencent or Alibaba; regional magnates and very wealthy businesspeople; chancellors of elite universities. There are probably about 4,000 to 5,000 people who can be considered Tier 3. Members of Tier 3 exert some influence over the development of certain regions or industries.



# TIER 4: THE PRIVILEGED

Who they are: Municipal or county-level party heads; prominent university professors; owners of medium- to large-sized companies; top managers at large corporations; well-known doctors and lawyers; famous writers and celebrities. There are probably 5 million to 10 million people who can be considered Tier 4. Those in Tier 4 have ties to the ruling class (as do those further up the chain).





# TIER 5: THE VERY COMFORTABLE

Who they are: Mid-level party cadres with power over certain pockets of local policy; successful small- to medium-sized business owners; university professors; mid-managers of large corporations; owners of multiple real property in large cities; reputable doctors, lawyers, and engineers. There are probably 100 million people who can be considered Tier 5. Members of Tier 5 have control over their careers.



# TIER 6: THE SQUEEZED

- Who they are: Ordinary civil servants; white-collar workers; ordinary doctors, lawyers, and engineers; modestly successful small business owners. There are probably 200 million to 300 million people who can be considered Tier 6. Those in Tier 6 have social mobility to ascend to Tier 5 or even to Tier 4.





# TIER 7-9

## Tier 7: The Marginalized

Who they are: Ordinary factory workers; owners of mom and pop shops; urban residents with odd jobs; wealthy peasants. There are probably 500 million people who can be considered Tier 7. Those in Tier 7 have the means to subsist in medium to large Chinese cities.

## Tier 8: The Underclass

Who they are: Migrant workers in sweatshops; ordinary peasants. There are probably 400 million who can be considered Tier 8. Those in Tier 8 can eke out a living on their own.

## Tier 9: The Destitute

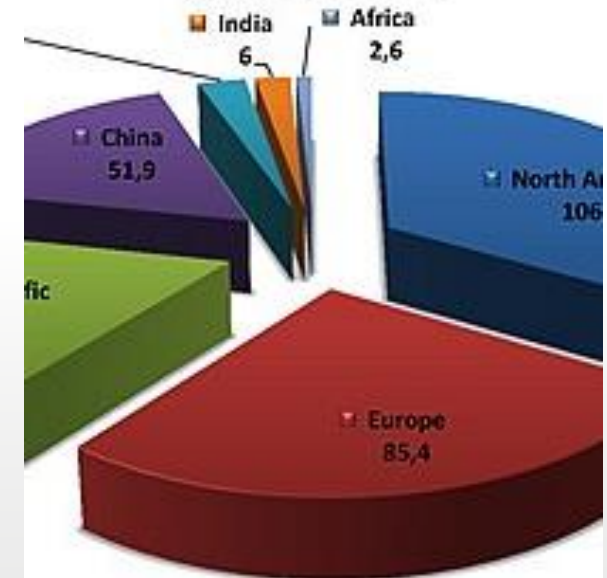
Who they are: Long-term unemployed urban residents; impoverished peasants in far-flung rural areas. There are probably 100 million people who can be considered members of Tier 9.



# ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

China has an upper middle income developing mixed socialist market economy that incorporates industrial policies and strategic five-year plans.[33] It is the world's second largest economy by nominal GDP, behind the United States, and the world's largest economy since 2016 when measured by purchasing power parity (PPP).[n 1][34] Due to a volatile currency exchange rate, China's GDP as measured in dollars fluctuates sharply.[35] China accounted for 18.6% of global economy in 2022 in PPP terms,[36][37] and around 18% in nominal terms in 2022.[36][38] Historically, China was one of the world's foremost economic powers for most of the two millennia from the 1<sup>st</sup> until the 19<sup>th</sup> century.[39][40] The economy consists of public sector enterprise, state-owned enterprises (SOEs) and mixed-ownership enterprises, as well as a large domestic private sector and openness to foreign businesses in a system. It recently overtook the economy of the European Union in 2021.[41] Private investment and exports are the main drivers of economic growth in China; but, in recent years, the Chinese government has been emphasising domestic consumption.[42]

Worlds regions by total wealth  
(trillions USD)





# EDUCATION SYSTEM.

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- The Chinese education system is considered one of the most challenging and competitive ones in the world, even though it has a great reputation. Students are provided with education at different levels. Let's understand this in detail with the help of a table below:

Level	Education type	Age	Grade
Primary school	Primary	6-12	1-6
Lower secondary	Secondary	12-15	7-9
Senior secondary	Secondary	15-18	10-12
Short cycle	Post secondary	18-20	13-14
Bachelor's degree	Tertiary	20-22	13-16
Master's degree	Tertiary	22-24	17-18
Doctoral degree	Tertiary	24-27	19-21

# VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

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- Both high and post-secondary vocational education programmes are available. Subject and occupation-specific education and training are provided through vocational senior secondary schools. Vocational senior secondary school is very job-oriented, and graduates usually go straight into the workforce. However, it does provide certain opportunities for higher study, notably in technical and vocational fields. The Ministry of Education (MOE) has permitted graduates of vocational secondary schools to take the NCEE and gain admission to higher education programmes from the year 2000.
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- At the zhuanke ( ) level, higher technical/vocational education is provided, which requires two or three years of full-time post-secondary study. Graduates of zhuanke-level higher vocational education programmes can receive a “benke” degree (Bachelor’s degree) certificate through an upgrading programme, but only in a restricted number of disciplines. Currently, vocational higher education institutes are managed at the provincial level.



# SPECIALISED COLLEGES

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- China is the world's most populous country and the third-largest by area. It is known for breakthroughs in technology and manufacturing. This East Asian country is one of the world's first civilizations and is now a country with the fastest developing economy. It is a leading force in the politics and culture that is shaping the world.
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- China is a top tourist destination with its classical gardens and palaces, the Great Wall, and sought-after Chinese food. In recent years, China has been an attractive study-abroad destination too. The educational institutions in the country are highly recognized for their outstanding performance in various fields as they produce quality graduates. These Chinese universities have a consistent position in Asian and global rankings.

# I. TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY

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Tsinghua University is a major university situated in the former royal gardens in Beijing. Tsinghua University is the best university in China and the top 20 in the world. A member of the elite C9 League, it is renowned for high-quality teaching and research with an emphasis on leadership, entrepreneurship, and innovation. They are outstanding in engineering, computer science, materials science, and chemistry. The Ministry of Education supports no less than 500 projects in each of their research units.

Tsinghua believes that the collaboration of students across nations is the answer to solving global problems. That's why they have worldwide partnerships and welcome more than 4000 foreign students per year. Its vibrant campus is a regular venue for talks from business leaders from all over the world.





## 2. PEKING UNIVERSITY (PKU/BEIDA/BEIJING UNIVERSITY)

Peking University is Beijing's first university to cover comprehensive disciplines since its foundation in 1898. Formerly called the Imperial University of Peking, its current name retains the older transliteration of "Beijing." It is a member of the C9 League, ranks second in China, and 23<sup>rd</sup> in the world. The institution has diverse branches of learning such as education, applied sciences, medicine, and management.

PKU had many prominent students over time, including Mao Zedong. It also has a history of being the center of China's progressive and republican movements. Presently, PKU has one of the largest libraries in the world. In its imperial garden campus, you can find a performing arts theatre, a museum for arts and Archaeology, and year-round student activities.



### 3. FUDAN UNIVERSITY

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Fudan University, a prestigious and selective public research university in Shanghai, China. It is the first university independently established by the Chinese people. Another C9 League university, Fudan is renowned for its liberal atmosphere and serious academics. This high-grade education can be seen in their best study areas such as Chinese humanities, medical studies, natural sciences, and technology. Fudan University encourages practical training and has programs that fund the students' independent research.

Fudan is one of the first few universities that accepted foreign students, starting way back in the 1950s. Until now, the university supports international students with reserved dormitories, living assistance, language courses, and more.



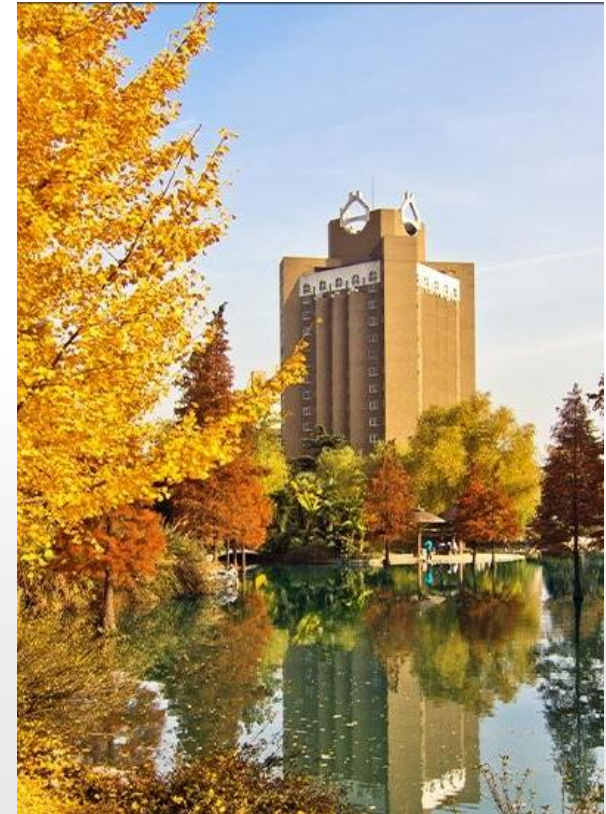


# 4. UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY OF CHINA (USTC)

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The cradle of scientists, the Caltech of China, is what the University of Science and Technology of China is known for. USTC places emphasis on scientific and technological research, management, and humanities. It is a national research university in Hefei, Anhui founded to address urgent needs in improving China's economy. These include studies in defense infrastructure and science and technology education. It is the only university in mainland China that possesses two National Laboratories. USTC's achievements in research include nanoscience and technology and clean energy research.

This top university in China for international students has targeted institutions such as the Special Class for the Gifted Young and the Experimental Class for Teaching Reform. USTC is rich with extracurricular activities too. It has quality on-campus societies in areas of artistic performance, sports, culture, and comprehensive practice. They have a campus hospital and a modern library.

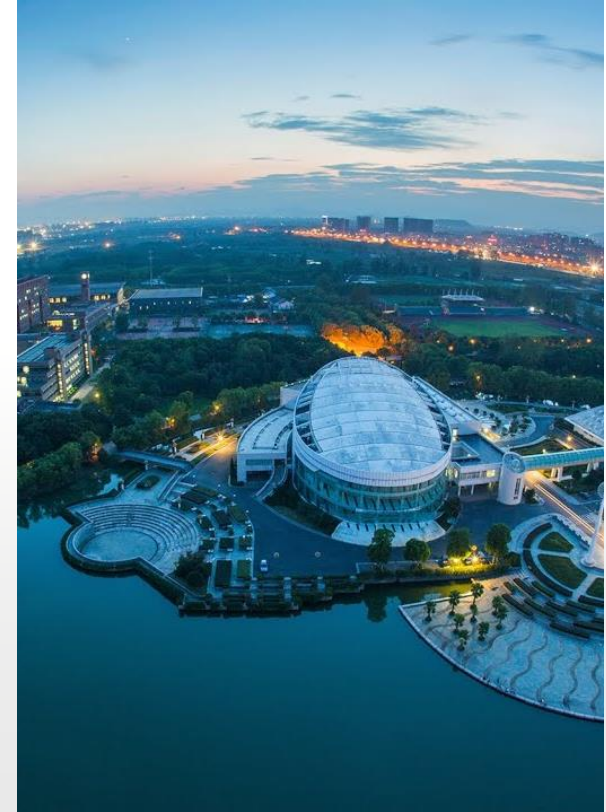


## 5. ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY (ZJU/ZHEDA)

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Zhejiang University is one of the most selective and prestigious universities in China. It is a research university with a significant impact locally and globally. It cultivates a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship. This C9 League university ranks in the top 1% in 15 disciplines in the Essential Science Indicator rankings. ZJU is also renowned for its research work focusing on artificial intelligence, clean energy, global public health, and other global challenges.

ZJU has 7 campuses in the Zhejiang province to house its diverse academic disciplines like agriculture, economics, art, and natural science. It has one of China's largest academic collections too. Around 7,000 international students are currently enrolled in this institution.





# HOW TO REACH THE COLLEGES?

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- Don't hurry up to decide for which study degree you should apply. You can find many interesting and quite unique degrees, but you should take the time to do enough research and carefully read all the information.
- See if your qualifications meet those required by the university.
- Admission is based on high scores of your previous graduated school.
- China has set a limit regarding students' age when applying: most universities don't accept students over 30 for a Bachelor's degree and over 40 for a Master's degree and PhD.
- Apply to at least three universities and you will improve your chances of being admitted.
- Check out the scholarship opportunities in China. You can also apply for the Studyportals Scholarship to get some help on financing your studies abroad.

# WHERE TO APPLY?

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- For many, the easiest and the most convenient way is to apply online, directly on the website of your favourite university.
- Apply through CUCAS – an online self-application platform that allows you to apply for any Chinese university. It acts as an intermediary between you and the university.
- Apply through CUAC – you can apply for a Chinese university, but this website is also an online advisor and professional guide, helping you make the right decision regarding your studies in China.
- You can submit your applications with the help of your friends who are already studying at the same Chinese university where you want to apply. They can easily get all the info about the necessary application documents. Send the documents to your friends and they can submit the application for you.



# REQUIRED UNIVERSITY APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

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- Passport photo
- Photocopy of valid passport
- Photocopy of valid visa
- Personal ID card
- Health certificate
- Certification of no criminal record
- Chinese/English language proficiency certificate
- Letter of guarantee (parent or legal guardian of student signs a declaration confirming he/she assumes responsibility for the student to abide rules and regulations of China and of the university)
- Proof that you can support your studies in China
- Certificate/diploma from last graduated school
- Academic transcript from last graduated school

# ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION.

Admission is based on high scores of your previous graduated school. China has set a limit regarding students' age when applying: most universities don't accept students over 30 for a Bachelor's degree and over 40 for a Master's degree and PhD.





# ACADEMIC INTAKES AND DURATION.

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Chinese universities normally contain two admission intakes every year,

March Intake – The application for March intake starts from October to January next year

September Intake – The application for September intake starts from February to August.



# MARCH INTAKES.

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- Most of the Chinese universities have a policy of first come first admission for March intake in China, and you would want to start your application process as early as possible. Please work according to the deadlines of the universities in China for the March 2023 intake.
- Before that, make a list of universities that suits your academic goal. Do thorough research on the list of colleges in China for the March 2023 intake. Also, check the courses available in China for March intake 2023, select the one that suits you the best for your academic and career goals.
- Prepare for GMAT, GRE, SAT, TOEFL, and IELTS, two months before the test. Take the exams as per the admission requirements of the particular course in your chosen. If you are unable to take IELTS or TOEFL, you can take the Online IET test which is ready in less than 1 week.
- You should be taking your exams latest by October, before applying for the institutes.
- You should remember that it will take approximately 2 weeks for the declaration of test results, and an extra month should be kept, in case you want to retake the exam because of an unsatisfied result.
- Prepare your final university admission application. You must present yourself as a potential applicant through your application. It should also highlight your strengths.



# BENEFITS AND REASONS TO STUDY IN CHINA. ESPECIALLY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

A new report published this week by Student.com spotlights China as a fast-growing destination for international education.

The report notes that last year a record-breaking 398,000 international students flocked to study in China, making it the world's third most popular destination (behind the US and UK).

This rapid rise in popularity can be partly explained by government-sponsored scholarships, as well as Chinese universities' continued progress in the international ranking tables, not to mention the appeal of learning the world's most-spoken language.

China offers an affordable education system, which can be especially beneficial for Indian students who may face financial constraints when pursuing higher education abroad.



# CURRENCY OF CHINA.

The renminbi (Chinese: 人民币; pinyin: Rénmínbì; lit. 'People's Currency'; symbol: ¥; ISO code: CNY; abbreviation: RMB) is the official currency of the People's Republic of China. It is the 5<sup>th</sup> most traded currency as of April 2022. The yuan (Chinese: 元 or simplified Chinese: 圆; traditional Chinese: 圓; pinyin: yuán) is the basic unit of the renminbi, but the word is also used to refer to the Chinese currency generally, especially in international contexts. One yuan is divided into 10 jiao (Chinese: 角; pinyin: jiǎo), and the jiao is further subdivided into 10 fen (Chinese: 分; pinyin: fēn). The renminbi is issued by the People's Bank of China, the monetary authority of China.





# AVERAGE FEE STRUCTURE AND ACCOMMODATION.

The average tuition fees in Chinese public universities range between 2,500 and 10,000 USD/academic year. You can also find several programmes with no tuition fees. These are usually offered by universities from other countries (e.g. The UK, Germany, Denmark), which have campuses in China. Private universities usually have higher tuition. While most courses cost under 30,000 USD/year, for some MBA programmes you can pay over 40,000 USD/year.

Costs can be even higher in private institutions from other countries. For example, the New York University (NYU) Shanghai, established in collaboration with the East China Normal University of Shanghai, has tuition fees of over 50,000 USD/year. Beijing is one of the most expensive cities and you will need between 1,000 and 1,200 USD/month to cover your expenses. Shanghai and Shenzhen are the second most expensive cities, where you'll spend between 850 and 1,200 USD/month. In all the other Chinese cities, you could manage with 600 – 1,000 USD/month. This sum can also include accommodation if you live in a residence hall. Although Shanghai and Beijing are known worldwide as some of the most expensive cities to live in, you can find several affordable options for housing in these metropolitan cities. Rates are even lower in places like Tianjin, Jiangsu or Sichuan. The most common accommodation options in China are Student residence halls – prices range between 150 and 400 USD/month.

Renting a flat – expect to pay between 300 and 1,000 USD/month for a one-bedroom apartment.



# FOOD.

The world's earliest eating establishments recognizable as restaurants in the modern sense first emerged in Song dynasty China during the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. Street food became an integral aspect of Chinese food culture during the Tang dynasty, and the street food culture of much of Southeast Asia was established by coolie workers imported from China during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The preferences for seasoning and cooking techniques of Chinese provinces depend on differences in social class, religion, historical background, and ethnic groups. Geographic features including mountains, rivers, forests, and deserts also have a strong effect on the local available ingredients, considering that the climate of China varies from tropical in the south to subarctic in the northeast. Imperial royal and noble preference also plays a role in the change of Chinese cuisine. Because of imperial expansion and trading, ingredients and cooking techniques from other cultures have been integrated into Chinese cuisines over time.

There are numerous regional, religious, and ethnic styles of Chinese cuisine found within China and abroad. Chinese cuisine is highly diverse and most frequently categorised into provincial divisions, although these province-level classifications consist of many more styles within themselves. The most praised Four Great Traditions in Chinese cuisine are Chuan, Lu, Yue, and Huaiyang, representing cuisines of West, North, South, and East China, respectively.[4]

The modern Eight Cuisines of China are Anhui (徽菜; Huīcài), Guangdong (粵菜; Yuècài), Fujian (閩菜; Mǐncài), Hunan (湘菜; Xiāngcài), Jiangsu (蘇菜; Sūcài), Shandong (魯菜; Lǔcài), Sichuan (川菜; Chuāncài), and Zhejiang (浙菜; Zhècài) cuisines.









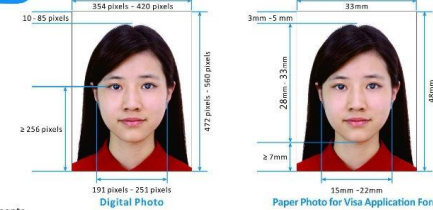
# EVERYTHING ABOUT VISA.

**X Visa** –These are issued to foreign nationals who wish to study in China. The **XI Visa** is for those who intend to study in the country for more than 180 days and the **X2 Visa** is for those who wish to study in the country for less than 180 days.

**Z Visa** –This is issued to those who wish to work in China.

## Photo Requirements for Chinese Visa Application

### Sample Photos



### General Photo Requirements

- **Templates:** As indicated in the sample photos for digital and paper photos.
- **Dimensions:** The digital photo should be between 354 pixels (width) x 477 pixels (height) and 420 pixels (width) x 560 pixels (height). The paper photo should be 33 mm (width) x 48 mm (height).
- **Colour Space:** RGB 24bit true colour.
- **Image Compression:** JPEG and the image file size: 40 KB - 120 KB.
- **Facial Requirements:** The applicant is required to present the frontal view to the camera with the entire head and face clearly visible. The facial expression must be neutral with eyes open, mouth closed and ears visible. There should be no visible distortion of the facial features. There should not be any object (such as hand or toy or another person) visible in the photo. Eyeglasses are allowed in the photo only if the lenses are not tinted and there is no glare, shadows, or frames obscuring the eyes. The head position:  $\leq 20^\circ$  for left or right tilt (Yaw and Roll) and  $\leq 25^\circ$  for up or down tilt (Pitch).
- **Head Coverings:** Hats or other head coverings are only allowed if worn for religious reasons and if they do not obscure any facial features.
- **Photo Quality:** The photo should have no damage or imperfections, no background light or shadow over face. There should not be over- or under-exposure. The face should be centered in the photo with all the features clearly visible and natural skin tone. The inter-eye distance should be  $> 60$  pixels.
- **Head Size and Orientation for the Digital Photo:** With the digital photo of 354 pixels (width) x 477 pixels (height) as an example, the head should be horizontally centered in the image with the face width at 209 pixels  $\pm 14$  pixels. The space from the upper edge of the image to the crown of the head should be 10 - 70 pixels. The vertical distance from the bottom edge of the image to the horizontal line through the centre of the eyes should be  $> 256$  pixels. In special cases, when the hair is too high, the voluminous hair can be trimmed off to ensure the size of the face.
- **Head Size and Orientation for the Paper Photo:** The head width should be between 15 mm and 22 mm and the head height, measured from the base of the chin to the crown of the head, should be between 28 mm and 33 mm. The space between the crown and the upper edge of the photo should be between 3 mm and 5 mm. The space between the chin and the bottom edge of the photo should be 27 mm.
- **Background and Borders:** The background of the photo should be white or close to white with no borders around the edge of the image.
- **The photo should be recent, taken within 6 months.**

### Photo Quality



### Head Position



### Pose



### Ornaments/Background



### Photo Examples

### Expression



### Eyeglasses



### Obscuring





# SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAMMES.

CSC Scholarship 2023-2024 is a fully funded scholarship for international students. This scholarship is available for undergraduate, masters and PhD studies at more than 280 Chinese Universities. Chinese Government Scholarship 2023 covers accommodation, basic health insurance and monthly allowance up to 3500 Yuan.

This scholarship intend to promote education, culture, trade, exchanges in education and politics, cooperation and mutual understanding between other countries and China. International students from all world countries are eligible to apply.

Requirements for the scholarship:

International Student (Not being a Chinese citizen)

Not be in possession of another scholarship issued by the Chinese government or any of its delegations.

Minimum Age Requirement:

Undergraduate students must not be more than 25 years old,

For master's degree age limit is 35 years

For Ph.D. Degree, age limit is 40 years

Minimum qualification:

Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent for undergraduate students,

Bachelor Degree for the masters degree

Masters degree for the doctoral degree.



# OPTION OF WORKING WHILE STUDYING.

International students can work-study on and off-campus no more than 8 hours per week and no more than 40 hours per month. During winter and summer vacations, no more than 16 hours per week and no more than 80 hours per month.





# KEY CHALLENGES.

- One of the biggest challenges faced by international students in China is the language barrier. Many universities now offer a good range programs in English, but outside of class you'll find that Chinese people's overall English ability is not as strong as that of most western countries. Don't feel offended if a Chinese person politely refuses to assist you when you are asking him or her for help – many people simply have no idea how to properly communicate with foreigners in English
- To fully immerse yourself in a culture, it's great to develop friendships with the locals and, if you're learning Mandarin, you'll want to practice it, of course. However, it can be difficult to find people to practise with.
- Be prepared for some serious culture shock if you decide to study/live in China. Enjoy learning about a different culture and way of life, and remember to keep an open mind. Remember that we judge everything based on our own culture, so it's not about who is right and who is wrong.



# ADAPTING NEW CULTURE NORMS.

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- With a rich history of more than 5,000 years, China enjoys many traditional festivals that you may encounter on a trip to China such as the Spring Festival, Lantern Festival, Tomb-Sweeping Day (Qingming Festival) to the Dragon Festival and Mid-autumn Day, each with its own significance and features.
- In China, spending time with family is expected. Chinese people respect hierarchy and appreciate proper social relations, full of harmony and with minimal conflict. Families in cities tend to live in apartments, often with grandparents. Filial piety and loyalty are valued by most Chinese families.
- It is important to note that traditions and Confucian values are losing popularity in China. They still influence the way society functions; thousands of years of traditional education has deeply embedded Confucian concepts such as modesty, obedience, loyalty and filial piety into society.
- If you are meeting someone in a business context, shake hands and smile. If it is someone older than you with some sort of rank, you may do a very slight bow from the shoulders (as opposed to a full-fledged bow from the waist) as a sign of respect. Do accept business cards with two hands. It's a sign of respect.
- Every region has different traditions and dialects much like in the Indian culture.





# EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE IN CHINA.

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- China had an employment rate of 71.8% in 2021. The indicator recorded a growth of 0.1% in 2021 as compared to the previous year. Between 2010-2021, the indicator decreased by 2.6%. The employment rate in China was highest in the year 2010 and lowest in the year 2020, between 2010 and 2021.
- The average weekly working hours of employees in enterprises across the country inched down to 48.6 hours in May from 48.8 hours a month earlier. For 2023, the government has targeted a jobless rate of around 5.5%, with the creation of about 12 million new urban jobs.

