

वसुंघेव कुदुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE



VISIT OF PRESIDENT EMMANUEL MACRON OF THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE TO INDIA FOR G20 SUMMIT (09-10 SEPTEMBER 2023)



### प्रधान मंत्री Prime Minister

New Delhi कार्तिक 13 शक संवत् 1945 4th November, 2023

#### Excellency,

I have the great honour to share with you some significant moments of your visit to India for the G-20 Leaders' Summit.

I am confident that this collection will serve as a meaningful reminder of our special friendship that is so dear to me.

We will always cherish these memories of the time spent together and serve as the testament of Strategic Partnership between India and France.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

जार ठा भार

(Narendra Modi)

H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron
President of the Republic of France
Paris



"I welcome the African Union as a permanent member of the G20, and I think that this admission corresponds to the philosophy that you (Prime Minister Modi) mentioned in your introductory remarks that the G20 needs to be a far more effective and inclusive grouping."

H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron
President of the Republic of France

# ARRIVAL



## **G20 SUMMIT**



"As the President of the G20, India extends a warm welcome to all of you... 'हेवम लोकसा हितमुखे ति, अथ इयम नातिसु हेवम'

Meaning, 'The welfare and happiness of humanity should always be ensured.' Two and a half thousand years ago, the land of India gave this message to the entire world. Let us begin this G20 Summit by remembering this message."

Shri Narendra Modi Prime Minister of India

### **Sundial at the Konark Sun Temple**

The picture of the Konark Temple Sundial was used as the backdrop at the G20 Summit Venue - Bharat Mandapam while receiving the leaders. The Konark Sun Temple is located on the shores of the state of Odisha in eastern India. The temple, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, represents a chariot of the Sun God, with twelve pairs of wheels drawn by seven horses evoking its movement across the heavens. It is embellished with sophisticated and refined iconographical depictions of contemporary life and activities.

On the north and south sides are 24 carved sundials, each about 3 metres in diameter, as well as symbolic motifs referring to the cycle of the seasons and the months. It is said that the temple's architects used their knowledge of astronomy to create the sundial, and its design is based on complex mathematical calculations that took into account the earth's rotation and the movements of the Sun, Moon, and stars. It can track the movement of the Sun throughout the day and round the year.

The wheel was designed to align with the sunrays at different times of the year, indicating the changing seasons and the solstices. The Sun Temple, a culmination of Kalinga temple architecture, is a masterpiece of creative genius in both conception and realisation.







"Today, as the President of the G20, India invites the entire world to come together and, first and foremost, transform this global trust deficit into global trust and confidence."

Shri Narendra Modi Prime Minister of India



"...G20 must help to spread digital and technological investment as widely as possible, to enable digital access for the emerging countries around the table... I believe we need to work together to achieve this, and in this respect, the initiatives we have taken in the G7 and G20 are highly complementary."

H.E. Mr. Emmanuel Macron President of the Republic of France

# BILATERAL MEETING





# LAUNCH OF INDIA-MIDDLE EAST-EUROPE ECONOMIC CORRIDOR



# DINNER HOSTED BY PRESIDENT SMT. DROUPADI MURMU

### Nalanda Mahavihara

The picture of Nalanda Mahavihara was used as the backdrop for receiving G20 leaders at dinner hosted by President Smt. Droupadi Murmu on 9<sup>th</sup> September 2023 at Bharat Mandapam. A UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Nalanda Mahavihara is located in the state of Bihar, in eastern India. It comprises the archaeological remains of a monastic and scholastic institution dating from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BCE to the 13<sup>th</sup> century CE.

It includes stupas, shrines, viharas (residential and educational buildings) and important art works in stucco, stone and metal. In its heyday, Nalanda accommodated over 10,000 students and 2,000 teachers. The university was considered an architectural masterpiece, and was marked by a lofty wall and one gate. Nalanda had eight separate compounds and ten temples, along with many other meditation halls and classrooms. On the grounds were lakes and parks. The library was located in a nine storied building where meticulous copies of texts were produced.

Nalanda stands out as the world's first residential university where students gathered to learn medicine, logic, astronomy, mathematics and – above all – Buddhist principles from some of the era's most revered scholars. The subjects taught at Nalanda University covered every field of learning, and it attracted pupils and scholars from Korea, Japan, China, Mongolia, Indonesia, Persia and Turkey. Nalanda's multidisciplinary academic curriculum blended intellectual Buddhism with a higher knowledge in different fields.

Nalanda engaged in the organized transmission of knowledge over an uninterrupted period of 800 years. The historical development of the site testifies to the development of Buddhism into a religion and the flourishing of monastic and educational traditions.

Nalanda's embrace of diversity, meritocracy, freedom of thought, collective governance, autonomy and knowledge sharing all align with the core principles of democracy.





# VISIT TO RAJGHAT



### Sabarmati Ashram

When G20 Leaders and spouses were received at Rajghat, the backdrop featured the picture of Sabarmati Ashram. The Ashram is located on the banks of the river Sabarmati, in Ahmedabad district of the state of Gujarat in western India. Mahatma Gandhi, after his return from South Africa in 1915, selected this place for his ashram to experiment with farming, animal husbandry, cow breeding and Khadi production.

The Sabarmati Ashram, originally called the Satyagrahi (one who strongly upholds the principles of truth, tolerance, and non-violence) Ashram, was home to Mahatma Gandhi between 1917 to 1930. The part of the ashram where Mahatma Gandhi and Kasturba Gandhi used to stay was named Hriday Kunj by Kakasaheb Kalelkar. During this period, Gandhi started a school that focused on manual labour, agriculture, and literacy to enhance his efforts for self-reliance and sustainability. It served as one of the main centres of the Indian freedom movement.

Mahatma Gandhi also launched the historic Dandi March (an act of non-violent civil disobedience against the colonial salt monopoly) from here on 12<sup>th</sup> March 1930. Sabarmati Ashram proudly stands as a spectator of the invaluable teachings and philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi, and continues to inspire generations for a sustainable and self-reliant society.







वयुंघेव कुदुम्बकम्

ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE