Economic rebound spurs optimism

China’s economy is rebounding strongly as the global slowdown eases and the virus appears to have waned in most regions. The country’s gross domestic product growth in the first quarter was 18.3%, the highest rate since 2020. The government has been careful not to overheat the economy and has adopted a range of measures to support growth. This includes increasing infrastructure spending, boosting exports, and encouraging domestic consumption.

In addition to the economic indicators, there are other positive developments in China. The country’s digital economy is growing rapidly, with a recent study showing that China has more than 1 billion Internet users. The country has also become a leader in AI and other cutting-edge technologies. This has helped China diversify its economy and reduce its dependence on traditional industries.

China’s achievements in economic growth, digital economy, and AI have made it a global leader in several fields. However, there are still challenges to overcome, including inequality and environmental issues. The government is working hard to address these challenges and strengthen its position in the global economy.

The country’s progress is also reflected in its growing influence in international affairs. China has become a key player in international diplomacy, with its leaders frequently participating in high-level meetings and summits. The country has also increased its foreign aid and investment, helping to boost economic growth in other countries.

Overall, China’s economic rebound and digital economy are positive developments that will likely continue in the coming years. However, challenges still remain, and the government must work hard to address these issues and ensure sustainable growth for all its citizens.

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Birds of a feather survive together

Climate change has posed a threat to the habitats of the pink-backed pelican, a species that needs the right conditions to breed and the need to better protect the wetlands and the river channels, an expert says.

The eastern group of the species breeds in northwest China and migrates to Poyang Lake for the winter in the eastern, southern China. Although they spend the season in Poyang, the Poyang Lake National Park, part of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, says Poyang's water level determines whether it is suitable for the birds to nest there. However, climate change has caused the levels to fluctuate abnormally.

"In some years the lake experiences floods, and in others it experiences droughts. Both of these situations create food shortages in the cranes' habitat." he said.

They also live on plants such as eurasian, Datura, and Stenotaphrum, which are drought or droughting the grass family. They are also used to feed on land or in water, which is becoming more common.

Although the Jiangsu provincial government has protected the habitat of the future in the city of Nanjing, the name for the cranes during the breeding season.

"On the International Union for Conservation of Nature Red List, the Siberian crane is classified as 'vulnerable'. Even so, its numbers have been down from about 3,000 to just 500," said Qian, who has observed the birds around the lake since 1999. "To protect them we need to protect their habitat, which is mainly wetland," he said.

In the recently published National Action Plan for the Protection of Bird Migration, Poyang Lake (2021-23), 1,340 sites in China were identified as important breeding grounds, wetting grounds and migratory stops, including Poyiang and the Yellow River wetlands in the Ningxia Halong autonomous region.

China has 804 species of migratory birds, accounting for 35.6 per cent of all bird species, the National Forestry and Grassland Administration said. Since China became a signatory to the Grey-headed Swans will benefit. China and Russia in 1992, it has designated 10.8 million hectares of wetland as Wetlands of International Importance.

White flowers are planted in the city as "the keydyes of the Earth" and a symbol of conservation and cleanliness. It is

"While this is largely due to the rich and fertile soil and light-resistant glasshouse, the city is also home to a variety of natural water sources," Li said.

"Due to the split in the first line in the mainland, the young people of both sides have fewer opportunities to visit their ancestors in Xiangtan, He explained. "Young people from the mainland, who in the past could visit their relatives and the site associated with their ancestors, are more limited in the future."

"But I believe the mainland government will encourage more young Taiwanese people to visit their families in the mainland to explore their histories. They will not only visit for their ancestors but also for the history of the island, the history and emotion of the island."

"It is a very personal, one. I enjoy visiting the island and exploring the local culture. The island can be very peaceful, very quiet," said Li.

"I love when I feel alone and I love when I feel connected with the earth and the sea."

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Chengdu's preparations for the 31st Summer Universiade are in full swing. The capital of Sichuan Province has put in the effort over the last few years in order to host the event from July 28 to Aug. 8, 2021. As a cultural openside to the world an international student sporting event, the Universiade is sponsored by the International University Sports Federation (FISU) and is a comprehensive global competition for university athletes that is second only to the Olympic Games.

During the Heads of Delegations Meeting of the 31st Summer Universiade held in Chengdu on March 30 and March 31, Leonor Eder, acting president of FISU, Suleymanov, FISU secretary-general of FISU, former Senior Director Zhao Jing, and other FISU officials spoke for Chengdu's preparations for the upcoming event.

"Chengdu has very well prepared and the organizing committee did the best they could to do their best and make everyone feel like they have been there through the world," said Eder. The venues are fantastic, the people I met are so enthusiastic. It was such a great experience for me during the meeting, the heads of delegations and I were very glad to come to Chengdu and toward attending the games," he said.

As a milestone event in the preparation of the Heads of Delegations Meeting of the 31st Summer Universiade, the World University Games is an important platform for the host city and the local university.

The meeting attracted representatives from more than 20 Chinese provinces and cities and more than 30 senior officials from the World University Games Organizing Committee.

During the four-day meeting, members of the Heads of Delegations Committee of the Chengdu University Games, heads of the face-to-face with the FISU officials and delegates for discussions on the exhibition, announced an answer questions from the delegations, including the FISU and the participating delegations that were conducted on the spot inspection of competition venues and Universiade Village to understand the facilities and conditions of each venue. General Secretary Suleymanov came to understand the Universiade for the first time when he visited Chengdu again after four years was and admitted that Chengdu has not only built more new venues, but also improved the quality of the venues in an all-around way.

"I must say that we could not find more about what you did," said Suleymanov, adding that the competition venues and the Universiade Village have been built with an eye towards the operations and services of the event. He said that these venues and the Universiade Village not only be used by the games, but also become an important cultural heritage of the city after the games. Benefiting all the populations, the FISU and the Chengdu will jointly build a digital museum for the Universiade, which will be open to various museums around the world online. Chengdu has gained a joint hosting role as an opportunity to comprehensively develop cultural and sports infrastructures.

At present, some new stadiums and 36 renovated stadiums on the Universiade have been completed in accordance with international standards. Some of the venues including the Donglin Lake Sports Park and Phoenix Hills Sport Park have become landmarks of the city. Doing so, Users Park, as its name suggests, is built around Donglin Lake, which has a water area of more than 1,000 acres in 200 acres. The park was the venue for the heads of delegation meeting. The sports parks include a 6,000-seat stadium to accommodate 40,500 people. It has a grand arena and a comprehensive venue for small ball games. It will be the venue for the Universiade's gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics and competitions and will also be used for the Universiade's sports infrastructure.

Located on the campus of the Chengdu University, the competition venues are completed in March 2021, the Universiade Village will be completed in time for the competition venues and the Universiade Village.

Local government officials in Chengdu, the Universiade Village officials from various delegations praised the Universiade Village and its facilities and proposed improvements.

Eugenia Puzan, administrator of the Polish Delegation, said: "The venues are in good condition in all aspects and are of world-class standard. The staff members and volunteers have made great contributions to the organization of the event."

Puzan said that Poland plans to send a delegation of about one thousand including athletes, officials and coaches to participate in the Universiade. In swimming, shooting, archery and other sports, Poland is also the silver medalist in the Universiade. For the best of Poland, the Universiade Village, Chengdu will be divided by the Universiade athletes to make their best.

Director of the Department of the United States delegation at the Universiade Village said that the Universiade Village will be well received by the athletes.

"We are still recruiting athletes and preparing for the Universiade," said Yeh, the head of the delegation. "Information about the Universiade Village and the athletes' training camp will be sent to the team members in time for the competition." He added that the Universiade Village, Chengdu is expected to be a world-class event for counsel and other world-class sports events.

"This is my first time seeing a hotpot. It's really good. It's really spicy," said the head of the delegation. "I also tried some of the local snacks and I really enjoyed them."

Narut Suyaman from the Australian delegation (the first group to want to participate in the 31st Summer Universiade) later visited the Universiade Village and the Universiade Village and the Universiade Village. "This is a great opportunity. I'm very excited to visit Chengdu," said the head of the delegation. "I think the Universiade Village will be a world-class event for counsel and other world-class sports events."
In 2000, when Kunqu Opera was listed as one of the first ten intangible cultural heritages of the world by UNESCO, Yang Fanyu, artist director and head of the Northern Kunqu Opera Theater, traveled with her performers and recorded Kunqu performances in Paris to witness the heights of this traditional opera.

They demonstrated the traditional art form through a short performance. One of the advantages of performing Kunqu from an audience member after the show is that she is so young but so full of energy and how beautifully she performs. “It was a very touching gesture,” Yang said. “Despite the language barrier and cultural differences, the audience appreciated the art form. The music and songs of the contemporaryaudiences can enjoy the art form even if it’s about 600 years old.”

In 2008, Yang Fanyu and Kunqu Opera on the representative list of intangible cultural heritages of China, Kunqu Opera, one of the oldest traditional opera forms still performed in China, was born in the region of Kunshan in what is now Jiangsu Province. The Kunqu Opera is a refined art form of local folk opera that originated in the southern China's Yangtze River Delta region. It was originally developed in the 16th century by combining elements of the local music and dance, Kunqu Opera uses a sophisticated variety of gestures to express specific emotions.

Like many traditional Chinese art forms, Kunqu Opera has faced competition from modern entertainment and growing interest among young people, but this hasn’t slowed the Kunqu Opera. In 2014, UNESCO listed Kunqu Opera in the Intangible Cultural Heritages of Humanity. This is also a sign of its revival. At the same time, it began to experience a revival in China.

“Kunqu Opera is one of the most representative forms of traditional Chinese art. It is widely considered a representative of traditional Chinese cultural achievements, including the Beijing Opera, is an important part of modern Chinese culture, which has greatly influenced the development of other Chinese art forms,” Yang said.

Yang had the honor of being a professor at the Shanghai Kunqu Opera Institute, where she taught for 10 years. Her students included the renowned Kunqu opera performer Liang Feifei, who is now a professor at the Shanghai Conservatory of Music.

As the artistic director of the Kunqu Opera, Yang worked with the team to create a classical garden to host audiences and achieve interaction between Kunqu Opera and the audience. She hopes that Kunqu Opera and other cultural forms can achieve an unprecedented level of development.

“My Kunqu Opera has received international attention, and I have been invited to perform in many international opera festivals. My Kunqu Opera has a solid foundation in China, but also has the potential to be more recognized and to spread its cultural influence abroad, and it is the role of artists to pass on cultural knowledge in such a way that it can be understood by the audience,” Yang said.

Yang believes that Kunqu Opera is a treasure that can be learned and experienced by people of all ages. With the help of modern technology, Kunqu Opera has become a unique form of cultural inheritance.

For Yang and others, Kunqu Opera is a way to experience the history and culture of China, and to pass on cultural knowledge to the younger generation.

Yang believes that Kunqu Opera is an important cultural inheritance that can be passed down. “Kunqu Opera is not just a form of entertainment, but a way to learn about the history and culture of China. It is a way to preserve and promote cultural heritage.”

Yang’s Kunqu Opera, which is a combination of traditional art forms and modern elements, has received international attention and recognition. Yang hopes that Kunqu Opera will continue to be passed down to future generations and that it will be a source of cultural inspiration for all who come to China.