Concrete efforts to build beautiful Xinjiang urged

XU calls for unified, harmonious, prosperous and culturally advanced new region

By CAO BINGMENG
mbingmeng@chinadaily.com.cn

President XI Jinping has urged "strongly, inclusively, constructively and strategically" efforts to develop a beautiful Xinjiang, an autonomous region that is "harmo-

nous, prosperous and culturally advanced, with healthy ecosystems and people living and working in contentment," in the process of pursuing "Chinese modernization.

XI, who is also general secretary of the Communist Party of China Central Committee and chairman of the Central Military Commission, made the remarks on Saturday in Urumqi, the regional capital, when he was briefed by local officials about the work of the autonomous region's Party committee and government as well as the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps.

Established in 1949, the corps combines the functions of producer, administrator and defense, and has made contributions to the development and progress of Xinjiang by pro-

moting unity among all ethnic groups, maintaining social stability and guaranteeing border security.

XI was in Xinjiang after returning to China from South Africa, where he attended the 11th BRICS Summit and made a state visit.

The stability and prosperity of Xinjiang have been a matter of great importance for XI in the overall development of the country, because he became general secretary of the CPC Central Committee on Oct 1, XI has conducted two inspections in Xinjiang in 2014 and 2022, chaired two central

conferences on the work related to Xinjiang, in 2014 and 2023, and proposed the Party's work for governing Xinjiang in the new era from a strategic and overall perspec-

tive.

At the central symposium on work related to Xinjiang in 2018, he made a significant announcement highlighting the need to focus on some of the key areas.

At the meeting on Saturday in Urumqi, XI re-emphasized the special importance of the efforts related to Xinjiang in the work of the party and the country, saying it concerns the overall work of building China into a strong modern socialist country completely and with Chinese characteristics.

He said that maintaining social stability is a top priority and he called for efforts to coordinate the work of consolidating and advancing development, with the two aspects constantly promoted.

The mechanism for coordinating development with maintaining stability and potential dangers should be improved, XI said, adding that the fight against terrorism and separatism should be integrated with the law-based and constant work of maintaining stability.

He reemphasized the importance of maintaining strong sense ofcki


dt for the Chinese nation, and said that the maintenance of social stability and written Chinese must be the top priority, and every official should strengthen the awareness of maintaining social stability to ensure harmony and stability in Xinjiang.

Graduates TURST

GRADUATES TRADE OR CHOOSE OF UNIVERSITY STUDIES

A few years from now, Russian high school graduates will face a difficult decision: Should they pursue a university education in their own country, or take the chance to experience life in a foreign country?

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Students: Experts offer suggestions on choosing majors

From page 2
The term “super-extraverted major” has become a buzzword on several social media platforms, with some netizens talking students out of their studies due to their own experiences. Experts are also offering study suggestions to students who will graduate soon.

Zhang Xiaoying, founder of the education company Fenke Wueba, made headlines recently when he said during a live-streaming broadcast that he would “knock out” his child if the child wanted to study journalism at university, as journalism graduates typically do not earn high salaries.

Zhang has also sounded students about choosing subjects such as philosophy, education, business management, foreign languages, finance, bioengineering, chemical engineering, environmental science, and materials science. He believes that subjects such as law, Chinese language, politics, and computer science are good because it is easy for graduates studying these subjects to find well-paid jobs. He said she claimed to pursue professional studies in journalism because she could not find a good job despite having a bachelor’s degree in Russian. Let a major’s in journalism still cannot guarantee her a decent salary. “So, for me, both majors are entombed deals.”

When she graduated from college in 2011, she could only find a job at foreign firms that paid 1,800 yuan per month. She said her university’s student staff members told her that she did not like the city environment and the pressure was too great.

She felt that studying journalism taught male students, as they were more likely to be sent to rural areas by employers. To find a good job, she recommended studying business and economics at universities with a good reputation, such as Beijing Foreign Studies University.

“If the teacher you studied at an ordinary university, the chances you will also be unable to find a good job, there are just too many students studying that language, and there is no demand that they,” she said.

She added that only one of her six roommates at college chose not to pursue graduate studies, but despite putting in the extra work, she and the other four could not find good jobs.

Time-consuming work
Zhang Yang, who graduated from Zhejiang University with a master’s in biology, also believes that his subject is not a good one. “If you want to find a decent job in biology, you must have a doctorate degree.”

When he graduated in 2018, Zhang could only find work that paid 1,000 yuan to 3,000 yuan a month, while graduates at a master’s in information technology can easily find jobs that offer at least double that salary. Therefore, he could not make great efforts to obtain a job, in the field of biology, adding that he did not study postgraduate studies, he worked for about 15 hours a day during his internship.

Although he worked extremely hard, he did not graduate on time, and had to defer his studies for more than a year to complete his experimental dissertation.

Postgraduate students are considered “unprogressive labor,” so they often complete their postgraduate work. As a result, students frequently defer their studies, Zhang said.

“After supervising a student’s thesis, you won’t only get two to three years of work experience. As a result, students frequently defer their studies,” Zhang said.

“Some supervisors told us that if his children want to study biology in the future, he would teach them up, because the pain for outweighing the photos,” he said.

Zhang added that he chose biology, as at that time it was commonly thought that the 21st century would be a time for biology and gene-editing technology.

“However, after I embarked on my studies, I began to realize just how out-dated and time-consuming the major is and how difficult it is to graduate,” he said, adding that some of his classmates gave up halfway through their studies.

Zhang said many of his former classmates struggled to find work in the field of biology, choosing instead to use their degrees from reputable universities as stepping stones to other careers.

Rising popularity
Zhang Xiaoying’s outspokenness has made him a popular figure among parents and students.

He said he was offering his advice to students from less-privileged backgrounds, because for them, a high salary should be more important than pursuing their interests.

Early this month, Zhang had more than 20 million followers on his Douyin account, a rise of 7 million in less than two months.

His supporters said he has “broken the information barrier,” while his detractors think Zhang’s suggestions are too short-sighted and profit-driven.

As a result of his popularity, demand for the subsidies he has recommended, including computer science and materials science, has risen significantly this year, but it has fallen sharply for majors such as journalism and management.

A high school graduate from Anhui province, said the recent media speculation about the subsidy himself has benefited from the “Zhang Xiaoying effect,” as she is a economics major student who has been accepted to study journalism at Communication University of China. “The Zhang Xiaoying effect” refers to the comments made by the founder of the Fenke Wueba education company.

Communication University of Chi- na has witnessed significant drop in enrollment scores in many provincial regions.

Fresh burdens
The discussions about university majors have added to the burden of students already studying so-called poor majors.

Zhang Yuxun, a second-year undergraduate student majoring in English education, said she was worried about her future, as both English and education are not considered by netizens to be good majors.

She added that many students are studying English, but with a significant reduction in the number of academic training institutions, competition for entry to schools that teach English has intensified.

Zhang believes that four years of undergraduate studies in English education cannot equip her with sufficient knowledge to land a good job, and that the postgraduate entrance exam has also become too competitive, with the number of applicants rising each year.

“I think English was a good major some 20 years ago, with China joining the World Trade Organization and need- ing lots of people who can speak that language well. But nowadays, there are just too many people who are extremely proficient in English, so students have to keep their competitive edge,” she said.

The Ministry of Education has said some 20 percent of the university majors in China will be abolished by 2025. Old majors will be dropped, while new ones will be introduced that are more suitable for new technology and trends.

The ministry said majors with employment rates below 5 percent in the past two consecutive years will be assessed for survival value, and could even be canceled.

Warnings issued
Experts also warned students to focus on their interests, rather than the perception of their university major.

Zhang Pengpeng, who graduated from high school in Hunan province, made headlines in 2019 when he applied to Peking University, offering archaeology as her major after scoring 699 out of 750 in the gaokao, or college entrance exam.

She risked passing 194,900 liberal arts students in the province, and her score allowed her to choose almost any major at any school in the country.

As Zhang comes from a less-privileged family background, some students began judging her decision, saying she would regret it once she entered the job market.

Others warned that education and support for their museums and archaeological study are not widespread.

Zhang is enrolled in a class for study majors based on social welfare, the environment, and tourism. She hopes to work in the future to help the poor.

Baiqiang, the director of the newly established office of Lei Xiaomin in Tianjin, said a major should not be labeled “good” or “bad,” “popular” or “impopu- lar,” as all of them are cre- ative and to meet demands from society and serve long-term national development.

He said Gaoping Daily that while new majors will likely become popular in time, they might also become outdated, so it is crucial for students to pursue the latest trends.

Hefei Zhi, a director of China Agricultural University’s agricultural economics school, said a univer- sity education is aimed at helping students cultivate independent thinking, form correct values, and find their future development path.

Students can and must go beyond their majors, and although university majors are significant for students’ development, they cannot determine their future, she said.

No matter which major they choose, students cannot be deterred from exploring an unknown world, as at college they will enrich their knowledge and broaden their horizons.”

He Zhi, a director of China Agricultural University’s undergraduate school

No matter which major they choose, students cannot be deterred from exploring an unknown world, as at college they will enrich their knowledge and broaden their horizons.”

He Zhi, a director of China Agricultural University’s undergraduate school
Sales of domestic seafood surge over safety concerns

Chinese consumers are paying more attention to health, experts say

By LAN KEFEI

The sales of domestically produced seafood products have surged dramatically on online platforms and e-commerce platforms, which have vowed to step up their efforts in terms of safety and quality to ensure the safety and quality of seafood products sold online, as Japan started releasing contaminated water into the ocean on Thursday.

According to a report released by PLDIDate on Thursday, the sales volume of large yellow croaker and freshwater crabs, such as crabs and shrimps, have soared by 30.2% and 16.7% respectively, during the period from the beginning of 2023 to the end of March.

The percentage of sales of aquatic products on JD.com and Pinduoduo increased by 35% and 30% respectively, compared with the same period last year.

China's domestic seafood industry has been facing challenges brought by the release of contaminated water from Japan.

To address the issue, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs said on Thursday that it will ramp up the monitoring of pollution risks involving aquatic products to ensure the quality and safety of all aquatic products, and safeguard the vital interests of consumers.

The ministry will pay close attention to the possible loss in China's marine fisheries and promote the healthy development of marine fisheries.

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Actions: China a partner that can rely on

China: a partner that can rely on

selfless interests, while the lawful interests of developing countries have been disregarded and the role of emerging markets has been further marginalized.

Xi Jinping, the top leader of China, underscored the importance cooperation platforms that serve as a bridge between the four southern countries, and a bigger and stronger SAARC, in a speech he delivered at the inauguration of the third session of the SAARC Summit.

At the summit, Xi vowed China's planned actions for advancing BRISSC and the ongoing Belt and Road Initiative can bring the four southern countries and their peoples a greater sense of common destiny and shared development.

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Direction: High-quality development emphasized

Xi Jinping pointed out in his speech at the third session of the SAARC Summit that China's planned actions for advancing BRISSC and the ongoing Belt and Road Initiative can bring the four southern countries and their peoples a greater sense of common destiny and shared development.

During Saturday's meeting, Xi Chen, the senior minister of the International Department, expressed China's strong support for the development partnership, the promotion of high-quality development and the advancement of the Belt and Road Initiative to middle and east Asia.

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Cooperation: Platform helps global exchanges

By CHEN MEILING

China's Belt and Road Initiative has successfully connected its neighbors to the global market, providing a strong impetus for regional development.

The Chinese city of Tianjin has been playing a key role in the implementation of the Belt and Road Initiative, which has been gradually transforming itself into a platform for China's integration with the world's development process.

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Games and gifts welcome freshmen to universities

By CHEN MEILING

Chen Xiaohang,

In Tianjin, several universities welcomed fresh freshmen to their universities this summer in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Students who are unable to return home for the holidays can now enjoy the comfort and joy of being on campus.

The schools have organized and provided gifts to welcome these students.

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This year's ceremony was really impressive. - The atmosphere was cheerful - very dynamic and warm. I was welcomed online.

He Xiaohang, a student at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, said in an interview on Thursday.

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Young cadres overseeing rural mediation, legal advice

A new generation of professional advisers is handling issues related to village management and residents’ disputes. Yang Zekun reports.

When village cadres can do a better job

Close to the city of Taierzhuang, in southwestern Shandong province, stands the Zaizhong village, known for its culinary festival. Recently, however, a quarrel between two village residents over their plan to build a house has been resolved in a way that pleased both parties.

The dispute was about the construction of a new house for a young couple. The couple wanted to build the house on a plot of land owned by the other party, who had leased it to a third party. The couple believed that they had the right to construct on the plot, but the other party argued that it was a violation of contract terms.

The traditional dispute-resolution mechanism, involving the village’s village work station, was unable to resolve the issue satisfactorily. The situation seemed to be heading for a lawsuit.

But subsequent mediation by village cadres, using their knowledge of rural life and legal principles, helped settle the dispute without compromising either party’s interests.

This is a common practice in China’s rural areas, where cadres are involved in a variety of roles ranging from promoting social stability to resolving disputes.

By YANG ZEKUN

Village officials have long been a key factor in the social and economic development of China’s rural areas. They are regarded as the backbone of grassroots governance and play a critical role in maintaining social stability. 

In recent years, the role of village cadres has been further emphasized as the country has embarked on a series of major reforms aimed at modernizing rural areas and improving the quality of life for farmers. 

However, the challenges faced by village cadres in today’s rapidly changing rural society are complex and multifaceted. They not only have to deal with traditional issues like land disputes and family conflicts but also face new challenges such as environmental protection and poverty alleviation.

To help these cadres deal with these challenges, the Chinese government has launched a series of initiatives aimed at strengthening village governance and improving the skills of village cadres. These initiatives include training programs, technological support, and financial incentives.

But as Yang Zekun’s article highlights, the success of these initiatives depends on the ability of village cadres to adapt to changing circumstances and use their knowledge and skills effectively.

It is encouraging to see that young cadres are stepping up to the challenge and using their skills to resolve disputes and improve rural life. Their efforts are not only helping to maintain social stability but also fostering a culture of respect for the rule of law and promoting the development of a modern, legal rural society.

As Yang Zekun’s article concludes, the success of village cadres in resolving disputes depends on their ability to adapt to changing circumstances and use their knowledge and skills effectively. With the right support and training, these cadres can continue to play a vital role in building a more prosperous and harmonious rural society.

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GIRLS HAVING A GO AT THE GOALS

By CHINA DAILY

In the small mountain village of Zhaozhuang in Yinian county, Shandong province, there is a group of hard-working girls.

In 2019, the Zhaozhuang Primary School in Yantai township introduced a soccer program that sparked girls' interest in the sport.

The school selected over 30 girls who were physically fit and hard-working to form a soccer team. They trained an average of five times a week and participated in more than 20 matches each school year.

After several years of training and competing, the girls realized that soccer was not just a simple game, but a sport that requires teamwork to be successful. They soon became more disciplined in their training.

The girls often trained after school or during holidays, but since there is no soccer field in their village, some of them trained in the village public square, while others used relatively rough ground.

Their hard work has paid off. The team has won championship in the Yantai Town Primary School Football Tournament over the past several years. In the 2022 and 2023 Yinian County Primary and Secondary School Sports Games, their team secured second and third place, respectively, in the girls' soccer competitions.

The players became small "stars" in the eyes of their classmates. "These girls are not only hardworking but also have a greater passion for soccer," said Zheng Min, their coach.

In recent years, both boys' and girls' soccer teams have been established in the village, and soccer courses have been introduced. Girls in particular have begun picking up the sport.
Japan’s move sparks furor

By YANG XUENQING in Tokyo

Japanese protesters are mounting a rare linear form of protest to block the release of water contaminated with radioactive materials into the Pacific. They said such a move would violate the spirit of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

A member of Russia’s Greenpeace calls for the release of water into the sea as a violation of the international community’s rights.

The environmental groups say the release would harm the health of people who live near the Pacific Ocean and the surrounding countries.

The government has already approved the release, but the protesters say they will continue to block the process.

Global Ocean, a group that monitors the oceans, said the release could damage the marine environment and harm the health of the people living in the area.

The protesters say they will continue their efforts to prevent the release, and they call on the international community to support their cause.

Protests erupt as concerns rise over ROK, Philippines

By YANG HAN and PRIME MINISTRE in Hong Kong

Protests in the Republic of Korea and the Philippines voiced their concern over Japan’s release of the radioactive water into the Pacific Ocean over the weekend as concerns intensify about its environmental impact.

The Philippines and South Korea, two of Japan’s closest neighbors, have expressed their concern over the release.

The release has drawn international attention, with concerns from the United States, China, and the European Union.

The South Korean government has said it will continue to monitor the situation and take necessary measures.

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Experts have hailed the move of the Middle Eastern countries into the BRICS bloc of developing nations, seeing it as bringing new momentum to the organization. Experts hope that the new members will help improve stability in the region, enhance balance in the world economic arena and improve regional and food security, they said.

Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, along with Angola and Mozambique, were invited to become new BRICS members, signing the original BRICS members Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, with their membership to take effect from Jan. 1 next year.

"The most significant part in my opinion is that four of the six countries involved are full members are from the Middle East," Said Park Bo Hai, a researcher at Nankai University, East China.

BRICS membership boosts the prestige of Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and the UAE, which are stragglers under current 12 big powers, policy, he said.

Mohamed (Hassan Khun) executive director of the Center for South Asia and International Studies in Islamabad, said the policymakers at the BRICS Summit in Johannesburg last week had achieved one of their biggest goals by making the six developing countries and signaling a “global change in global politics and economy.”

Expanding BRICS will also increase the political weight of the BRICS countries, including China, India, South Africa and Brazil, said a Pakistani analyst. The expanding of the BRICS countries are about a quarter of global GDP, he said.

Spreaded BRICS seen as antitode to conflict

Six new members were invited to BRICS, bringing countries closer

By ANVIMUL and XI WEIWEI in Hong Kong

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China's AI-based products shine at home and abroad, and narrow gap with US rivals

By CHENGYU
www.chengyu2000.com

Museum China, an artificial intelligence-powered digital product for presenting electronic exhibition data and information, was launched as a mini program on the WeChat app on July 7, just a few months after the debut of China's digital products for presenting electronic exhibition data and information. The project is one of the most significant examples of developing AI-based content and services.

Within a month of its launch, the market leader Museum China is already a popular destination for tourists and visitors. The platform's unique selling point is its ability to bring visitors into contact with historical artifacts and cultural treasures, as well as to provide an immersive and interactive experience.

Given the size and high potential of the China market, there are many different approaches to the development of AI-powered digital products. However, as AI-driven digital products start to emerge, challenges to global economic development and regional economic development are inevitable. The AI-driven digital products will have a profound impact on the global economy, and this has led to a rapid increase in global AI-related market valuations.

For example, recent data has shown that the US has more than 70,000 AI-related companies, and the number is still growing at a rapid pace. AI-driven digital products are considered to be a vital part of the US economy, and the government has been actively promoting policies and initiatives to support the development of AI-driven digital products.

In China, the leading AI-driven digital products include WeChat and Alipay, which are widely used in daily life due to their efficiency and convenience. The Chinese government has also been actively promoting the development of AI-driven digital products, and has invested heavily in AI-related research and development. As a result, China is becoming a global leader in AI-driven digital products, and is expected to continue to grow at an impressive pace in the future.

The development of AI-driven digital products is not limited to China. In the US, AI-driven digital products are also widely used, and the market is growing rapidly. The US is also a global leader in AI-driven digital products, and is expected to continue to grow at an impressive pace in the future.

In summary, the development of AI-driven digital products is a global phenomenon, and is expected to drive significant changes in the global economy. As AI-driven digital products continue to evolve and mature, they will continue to play a critical role in shaping the future of global economic development.
NetDragon leverages AI to transform education sector

by CHENG YU
ychengyu@global.chinadaily.com.cn

NetDragon Whatsapp Holdings Ltd, a leading Chinese education and gaming provider, is looking to leverage artificial intelligence to gain more presence in the overseas market and transform the global education sector.

"We will definitely invest in AI as the technology will change the entire education sector due to its short-term promise to profit," said Leung, a telecommunications veteran and former CEO of Microsoft Corp China.

NetDragon was founded in 1999. It used to be a leading dedicated online gaming provider, but has transformed in the past decade into a diversified business with a focus on education since 2010. The company has expanded its business across over 130 countries and regions across the world, including Russia, Egypt, Nigeria, and Malaysia.

The company has developed and launched a string of imagined educational devices, including smart boards and pens as well as headsets and evaluation systems, with many of its products and services being sold to public schools and governments.

The Fuzhou Fujian province-based company has been actively promoting its AI products and solutions in enriching markets, such as Thailand, Malaysia, Pakistan and China. "We are after skipping a lead of $250 billion to offering 300 products and 300 million users on a global scale," Leung said.

Leung said the company currently occupies a top market share in main markets including the United Kingdom, Italy and Australia. The United States is its largest market. The company's financial report showed that its shipments hit 203,000 units last year, up 3.5 percent year-on-year.

But the development of hardware is limited and the company has been transforming to be a full-rounded provider of digital education solutions. Leung said, adding that why AI is very important to the company.

He said, "Our logical forward-looking AI can be embedded into hardware to help teachers prepare and teach lessons, which is equivalent to software as a service model, where NetDragon can use the model to charge subscription fees."

The convergence of the current large model and generative AI offers greater means of imagination, which may redefine school services and accelerate the transformation of school from tool-based and business-oriented to user-oriented," he said.

Leung denied that NetDragon would hold a large-scale model but said that the company will seek external cooperation in the future, with Microsoft and Google being potential partners.

To fully release the value of its overseas business, NetDragon announced earlier this year it would spin-off its overseas education business and go public in New York through a backdoor listing through a merger with Global Education. The merged entity will be renamed MYNDAI with an estimated valuation of $750 million.

"As we execute our plan to transform education with AI, this spin-off transaction will provide the right platform for the MYNDAI, the company that set our goal to become the category-dominant leader in the AI-enabled classroom technology space," he added.

"We are confident that AI will help more overseas students to learn at their own pace or be able to utilize personalized learning," Leung said.

Lavish Shewk, Egypt's former minister of education and technical education, said, "The unprecedented times that we have found ourselves in means that all governments around the world need to find innovative solutions to ensure the continued education of all learners."

"We find ourselves well-positioned to be able to support distance learning and the rapid implementation of the company's products, to ensure that teachers, students and parents can collaborate and learn."
### How to unlock long-term growth potential

**EAGLE EYE** by Liu Qiao

Growth of China’s total factor productivity, a major source of potential economic efficiency, slowed from 4.4 percent in 2000-2005 to 1.8 percent in 2010-2015. In the process, there are still many structural factors that can be further used to drive a V-shaped recovery in TFP growth.

Chinese policy makers have already started to give attention to the need for major institutional reforms, but there is still a long way to go.

China’s development remains uneven, with regions ranging from the Western regions to the coastal provinces. The development disparities between urban and rural areas and between them have been rather large. These structural issues need to be addressed to facilitate further progress for productivity growth.

China still has ample space to improve investment efficiency, an important source of TFP growth.

Over the past 20 years, the average annual growth rate of GDP for listed companies has been only 3.8 percent, far from the 10 percent average annual growth rate for listed companies in the Chinese financial system. This has contributed to a widespread and urgent need to reduce overcapacity and curb excess capacity.

China’s financial institutions have to play a central role in the financial market, and with a high capacity to support high and medium-tech enterprises, they can make a major contribution to China’s economic growth.

The Chinese economy is still a major consumer of the world, and its economic growth rate remains high even today. Still, most researchers believe that the Chinese economic landscape is facing the challenge of failing to meet the increasing expectations of the people.

However, the current economic situation is still varied, and the Chinese economy is still subject to many pressures and vulnerabilities.

### Policy rate cuts foreshadow greater transmission, economic rebound

**MAIN STREET** By Wen Bin

China’s central bank leveraged several policy rate cuts over the last five years to inject momentum into the economy, and the effects were positive.

On Monday, the People’s Bank of China conducted open market operations and sold 1.8 trillion yuan (US$260 billion) through reverse repos and set the interest rate at 0.20 percent in the short-term lending facility.

It is the first time the short-term MLF rate has risen to 0.20 percent in 12 years, and the money supply situation is still subject to pressure.

KPMG’s China manufacturing Purchasing Managers’ Index (PMI) stood at 50.3 in August, slightly below the 50 percent荣枯线, indicating a contractionary trend.

The value brought by the swap is not compensated by changes in the official interest rate, which would slightly reduce the correlation coefficient of the official interest rate and the GDP growth rate.

### Manufacturing still leads

The share of China’s manufacturing output in GDP is likely to remain stable at around 20 percent and the global average.

In economic development pro- grams, the share of manufacturing output in GDP will generally decline due to changes in demand structure. However, it’s necessary for China to maintain a certain share of manufacturing output in GDP, such as 20 percent.

On the one hand, China will need to accelerate industrial upgrading and quality optimization, conserving competitiveness and advantages in manufacturing. On the other hand, China will need to maintain a high growth rate of TFP. Manufacturing, especially high-end manufactur- ing, complement manufacturing and industrial manufacturing, may play a significant role in this area.

According to World Bank data, the proportion of industries that are high technology in manufacturing is about 30 percent in China and less than 10 percent in Japan and 0.5 percent in Germany.

Facing the challenges of emerging technologies, China will face a large number of decisions, such as encouraging enterprises to convert R&D costs into R&D revenue, and the like.

### Moving up value chain

We need to invest more in innovation, not only to improve the efficiency of the state and private enterprises, but also to optimize the structure of R&D investment in overall economic R&D expenditure. One analysis shows that, in the past 10 years, there has been a considerable overlap between China’s GDP and TFP.

China’s R&D expenditure ratio to GDP had rapidly grown from less than 0.6 percent in 1990 to 0.6 percent in 2008, reaching the average level of 2.9 percent in 2015. In 2015, China’s R&D expenditure surpassed 1 trillion yuan for the first time, and R&D intensity reached a historic high of 2.12 percent.

However, it is still lagging behind the levels in the US (2.76 percent) and Germany (3.14 percent).

Since major country competition strategies have shifted to technological innovation, would it be possible for China to consider R&D spending ratio to GDP at 3 percent?

The iron rule (the US, Japan, and Western Europe) has set the goal of increasing R&D investment in overall GDP expenditures from 2.3% to 3.0%.

The important thing is that China is still a major contributor to global economic development, and the R&D spending ratio to GDP at 3% will also have an impact on the proportion of basic research in overall GDP expenditures.

To increase investment in basic research, China also needs to speed up the filling of infrastructure gaps, which still need to be fully industrialized.

The government has set several important indicators for market entities such as the R&D spending ratio to GDP, the R&D expenditures on their scientific research and technology development, and R&D expenditure on basic science.

The share of the Guangzhou Science and Technology University Department of Materials Science and Engineering is expected to be 1,000 times that of China Daily, which means that these indicators may not necessarily reflect those of China Daily.
Japan should immediately slam on the brakes before its wrongdoing does any more harm

I

It is future, Aug 28 should be observed as an international memorial day to raise awareness about the huge country shifting its own nuclear pollution risks onto others.

That’s the nature of the irresponsible, reckless and selfish move Japan unilaterally took on Thursday. Its decision to discharge nuclear contaminated water from the Kaminokawa facility into the Pacific Ocean is a mushroom cloud into the sea worldwide concerning concerns. The way Japan is gambling with the global marine environment and people’s health and their livelihoods is that no-upside-down government has technically put the country in the future. To date, its shameful and horrifying prac- tices will surely be-condemned by the international community for a long time.

Japan is a party to a number of international conventions and agreements such as the Rio summit, the High Sea, the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the Convention on the Non- Pro- liferation of Nuclear, and the Convention on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping of Wastes and Other Matter. Under these conventions, Japan has the obligation to take all measures to avoid environmental pollution, and fully and honestly communicate with potentially affected countries, assess the effect and monitor the environmental impact, take preventive measures to minimize risks, report these and inform countries on an ongoing basis.

It is not just Japan itself.

Since Japan proposed the plan in April 2021, its-legitimizer to the Nuetal movement has been unceasingly questioned by the international community.

**Golden era for China-Africa relations ahead**

China has proved to be a true and trustworthy friend of Africa, and the country’s development has benefited African countries. But Japan is the only one who makes every effort to harm China’s genuine economic and social development.

Hence, in this regard, it is necessary to adopt a coordinated and consistent strategy to help the continent with its economic integration and modernization efforts.

The issues of the collaboration, development, and prosperity of the continent and the improved welfare of the African people are of the highest priority rather than mere pledges of assistance are aimed at helping Africa with the few key capitals of the continent which is debilitating, affecting food security and negatively affecting food and energy security.

The concrete steps President XI Jinping proposed include an initiative to support Africa's industrialization, as well as a plan to support Africa's modernization and to support bilateral talent development. The initiative will bring more assistance, investment, and financing to the continent, and the plan will help Africa address the energy crisis and enhance its food independence.

Bans on Chinese buying lands of dishonest

In a report published on Saturday, NBC News asked “Is China really buying up US farms?”

Citing fears that Chinese entities are creating a national security risk by buying residences of US farmers, some of which is reportedly matched by the purchase of US farmland, the Chinese government has been pushed to respond to foreign allegations.

Yet, reviewing thousands of documents filed with the US Department of Agriculture, NBC News found that very few agricultural land purchases had actually been made.

And it pointed out that the total amount of US agricultural land Chinese investors have purchased is less than three hundred thousand.

According to the 2021 report issued by the US Land Conservancy, the states of Florida, Virginia, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and South Dakota have stringent measures against Chinese investors. There is also a bill in the US Congress to ban such land purchases.

Claiming that the state was “taking action to

stand against the United States’ greatest geopolitical threat,” Florida Governor Ron DeSantis for- merly banned the purchase of agricultural land in the state. The state bans all sales to Chinese firms.

After that, China had been pushed to gain purchase gain support and encourage Chinese companies to increase agricultural investment in the US, while the talent

The National Pacific American Business Asso- ciation began to call for faster and effective policy making to support the African Union as well as initiate cooperative agreements.

Building upon the current strong momentum in bilateral ties, the road will be paved for a golden era of China-Africa cooperation.

**What They Say**

The Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Zhao Lijian said in his August 28th briefing that China is willing to press the United States to ensure a just, constructive, and win-win dialogue on the issue and to respect China’s legitimate rights and interests.

China has emphasized that the US should respect China’s sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national security interests.

In response to a question on whether China is going to take any action against the US decision, Zhao said the Chinese government will fully consider the implications of the US move and make its own decision.

China has always been a responsible country, and we will continue to contribute to global governance and development.

**Ripping effect of toxic water discharge felt**

Many Chinese cities reportedly witnessed a rash of people buying into the mineral water on the day after Japan began releasing nuclear contaminated water into the Pacific Ocean.

People are comparing the salt produced from new ocean water with the salt produced alongside the ocean, in addition, salt companies and the government are doing their part to ensure the public’s safety.

Within hours, Yunnan Salt Industry, one of the biggest salt companies in Yunnan province, clarified in its salt, sourced from three wells in the province and formed in the Jurassic Period (650 million to 185 mil- lion years ago), was safe.

They could still supply 137 million tons of salt, according to the Yunnan province, and it is estimated that they can supply 230 billion tons of salt, which is enough to supply the entire nation for 30,000 years.

This will relieve the pressure on mineral water production and strengthen the country’s food security.

In addition, the price of rice and other food products in the market has risen, partially due to the supply of radioactive water.

However, it is important to note that the supply of rice is sufficient to cover the demand for rice in the country, and the global rice market can still guarantee a stable supply of rice due to similar concerns.

Vendors at the rice market in Yunnan province said that the prices of rice have remained stable and they do not expect any significant changes in the future.

Some vendors believe that the supply of rice in the country is sufficient to meet the demand.

This is because China has ample reserves of rice due to its dominant role in the global rice market.

It is crucial for Japan to recognize the seven harmful acts it is committing.

First, Japan is discharging nuclear contaminated water into the ocean, which is a violation of the Law of the Sea.

To the contrary, Japan’s announcements regarding the discharge of radioactive water have been met with widespread concern and opposition from the international community.

In fact, both the opposition party and the public are no longer willing to let Japan’s radioactive and relatively stable. Although this year’s summer grain production has slightly decreased compared to previous years, the country’s overall food security is guaranteed by the export of food reserves.

However, as official’s from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization warned, China’s food security is at risk due to the high levels of radioactive water discharged.

In the long run, it is necessary to ensure that China’s food security is strengthened and not threatened by the current situation.

As a result, the Chinese government has been working closely with the international community to strengthen food security and promote the sustainable development of the global food security system.
China and the World Roundtable | Extreme Weather

Editor’s note: Extreme weather events such as heat waves and more destructive storms are likely to become more frequent due to rising temperatures, which is increasing climate change. Many countries have been taking measures to adapt to the ongoing climate change, as well as to mitigate it, to ensure the safety of the people. This year’s summer, which is not only hot, but also a lot of destructive storms, has caused losses of many lives and properties. It is urgent that we need to do something to mitigate climate change.

Li Wanxin,

China has been developing clean energy technologies and building new infrastructure, which is beneficial for China's national security and economic development. The development of clean energy will reduce the country's dependence on fossil fuels and increase the country's energy security.

The country's national security depends on energy and water resources. The Chinese government has been promoting the development of renewable energy, such as solar and wind energy, and has been increasing the country's energy security. The country's energy security is also related to the country's economic development.

In recent years, China has made a lot of efforts to promote clean energy. The country's clean energy generation capacity has increased significantly, and the country's energy consumption has declined. The country's clean energy generation capacity is expected to increase by 30% by 2025, and the country's energy consumption is expected to decline by 30% by 2030.

Bijorn Lamborg and Jordan D. Peterson

More urgent tasks need more attention

The meaningful exchange of truly diverse ideas and perspectives has withered due to over-reaction for climate change adaptation. The climate change adaptation has not been too much progressed due to the fear of being either too late or too early. The world is not ready to cope with the climate change adaptation and mitigation. We need to act now to avoid the worst-case scenario.

The climate change adaptation and mitigation are urgent tasks. The world needs to take urgent action to avoid the worst-case scenario. The world needs to act now to avoid the worst-case scenario. The world needs to act now to avoid the worst-case scenario.

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Bijorn Lamborg is professor of energy policy at the University of Toronto.

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GlobaL Views

Riyadh's look east policy explained

While Western countries challenge its core interests, China is helping Saudi Arabia achieve greater strategic autonomy.

A great power competition intensifies, many smaller countries, particularly those in the Middle East and beyond, are pushed into the arms of Western powers. But most countries in the region want to maintain their strategic independence. The growing competition for influence among great powers is a major motivation for them. As the region is hypercompetitive and the global market is oligopolistic, many countries are forced to choose one of the main powers to either strengthen or narrow their strategic maneuverability. As a result, after the tumultuous events of the last ten years, the Middle East has been hobbled, but it has reached an indipendence.

Saudi Arabia also ignored the US appeal to curb confiscation and the RMB in the Middle East as the US and Russia have no control over the Middle East. This is exactly the kind of control Saudi Arabia is seeking from the US or Russia to protect its interests in the Middle East. Saudi Arabia has cultivated ties with China in various areas, including trade, energy, security, and strategic cooperation. The introduction of China’s Belt and Road Initiative, as well as China’s comprehensive, mutually beneficial strategic cooperation with Saudi Arabia, has resulted in strong strategic cooperation between the two countries, resulting in Saudi Arabia’s strategic autonomy. Over the past five years, the partnership between China and Saudi Arabia has been undergoing a renaissance. This is evident from China’s increasing economic and political influence in the Middle East. In addition, China and Saudi Arabia have been taking part in major international events, such as the World Economic Forum, the G20, and the SCO. Furthermore, China and Saudi Arabia have been cooperatively implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. China’s Belt and Road Initiative has been widely recognized and supported by the international community. This has facilitated China’s strategic cooperation with Saudi Arabia, particularly in the areas of energy, trade, and infrastructure development.

Saudi Arabia and China both stand to benefit from this cooperation. Saudi Arabia is a major oil exporter and a key player in the global energy market, while China is the world’s largest consumer of energy. By working together, the two countries can help to ensure the stability and security of the global energy market. On the economic front, China and Saudi Arabia have been exploring new areas of cooperation, such as infrastructure development, technology transfer, and investment. This will help to create new jobs, promote economic growth, and reduce poverty. In addition, the Belt and Road Initiative provides Saudi Arabia with a platform to showcase its strategic autonomy and influence in the global community. This is particularly important given the growing competition among great powers. As a result, the Belt and Road Initiative has provided Saudi Arabia with an opportunity to strengthen its strategic autonomy and influence in the global community.
ORCHESTRA CELEBRATES THE NATION’S MUSICAL YOUTH

The China Philharmonic Orchestra opens its 2023-24 season under the baton of its conductor Yu Long, with a three-day marathon featuring five Chinese pianists, playing four piano concertos and a string quartet.

The event will begin on Sept. 1, with three concerts scheduled to be held at the National Centre for the Performing Arts in Beijing. The three pianists will be Zhao Yang, Zeng Fanzhi, and Wang Yixuan.

“This marks the 70th anniversary of Beethoven’s birth and the 60th anniversary of the founding of our orchestra, and it is the first time in history that we’re playing 25 concertos in three days,” said the orchestra’s artistic director in a press release issued Aug. 9.

The concerts will be held on Sept. 1, 2, and 3.

For its 2023-24 season, the China Philharmonic Orchestra has planned 24 concerts.

Liuduo Lin, whose Chinese name is Liu Rong, will join the orchestra for a first concert on Sept. 1, with the piece of Yin Yang.

Born into a musical family, Lin’s grandfather was the renowned viola virtuoso Lin Shengli (1902-1985) and his mother is a violinist with the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra. Liu Rong’s compositions, songs, and plays are often based on the Western musical style, first song, second song, and so on, at the Beijing Concert Hall on March 20, 2020. Since then, she has released several albums and debut albums: everything I know about love, a son.

Yu Long, also conducted and performed Chen Nan reports.

“Some new music will also be played with the China Philharmonic Orchestra on the first Zhou Yong, who was born in 1953, and the second is Beethoven’s Ninth Symphony, which will be performed in its entirety in Shanghai from Aug. 31 to Sept. 3 at the Shanghai Center for the Performing Arts.”

The performances will be held on Sept. 1, 2, and 3.

For its 2023-24 season, the China Philharmonic Orchestra has planned 24 concerts for the new season.

A series of three symphonies will be performed at the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra, which has a reputation for its symphonic music, led by the Chinese conductor and pianist Shang Zhihuan (2019), who is also a conductor and pianist in the city.

This year, the music will be accompanied by the orchestra’s new season, which will be the last for the conductor’s departure.

German conductor Christian von Kerschar will return for a performance featuring Shanghai No. 1, opened by the orchestra’s new season, which will be the last for the conductor’s departure.

Contact the orchestra: dchenm@chinadaily.com.cn
Looking to land an idyll job

More young people are quitting the city to try their hand at tilling the soil, with varying degrees of success, Wang Qian reports.

I t is the eighth time this summer that Guo Xianli has fail ed to grow vegetables without chemicals. After trying various homemade bug sprays, such as those made from papaya, vinegar and water, and milking saliva, her bushes and leaves began to wither and die after she tried five different brands in the kneels. “I will not give up until I try the five, I shall experiment with myself,” said the soft-spoken, self-taught farmer.

Covering 40 hectares of farmland and 1,100 hectares of woodland and wetland, his farm is located on the outskirts of Shijiazhuang, the capital of Hebei, China’s Agricultural province. He is trying to turn it into an organic garden, cultivating fruits and vegetables with the same flavor of those from his childhood hometown.

“Growing tasty and healthy food has been my dream since I was 12 years old. I know how difficult it can be, but I have the willpower,” Guo says. He adds that farming is not a business that can make money in a short time, but for him, it became an urgent issue when his father was diagnosed with cancer last year, urging him to find an outlet to help fund the family.

Unlike a conventional farm, Guo is learning to manage soil nutrients without fertilizers and to cultivate fruits and insects without herbicides and pesticides.

As well as figuring out different strategies for cultivation, on the farm himself, he has to develop marketing channels for his products. In March, they published their first poster on short-video platform Douyin to introduce his business. His account now has nearly 400,000 followers, which is an exponential increase. As people around him questioned his decision to join the trend of short videos, he defended himself to his farm’s nearby city, his followers and those who are moving to the countryside to adopt an agricultural lifestyle.

Data from Douyin shows that content related to farming generated about 12 billion likes last year, with 24 percent of users being young people who used to work in office jobs.

Although still small in number, this group of young, educated people intend to learn agricultural technology and bring fresh perspectives to local economic development, indicating the potential for rural revitalization, according to an expert report released by the Rural Development Institute, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Fish out of water

However, farming is far from a smooth process for Guo, who are now too old to imagine it as a lifetime occupation and a quiet life accompanying it.

When Liu Lijun fulfilled her ambition of working in a factory at the age of 15, her father offered an alternative — to run a farm with him.

Working in the real estate development sector in the early 2010s, she quickly decided on a career as a farmer. In 2015, she moved to the commune of Shandong, a popularly decorated countryside in America. After the farm in China was set up, she moved there to manage the farm.

“The problem is that our agricultural industry is full of challenges and difficulties. But I want to lead a beautiful life, and both my family and friends want to lead a beautiful life,” Liu says, adding that farm life is not as beautiful as it looks and that farming is full of challenges and difficulties.

When she arrived at her family’s farm, located in a village in Shandong, Central China’s Henan province, in October, it quickly became obvious to her that running a farm is nothing like the city life. Meeting problems is a must.

“The problem is that agricultural businesses have various unexpected obstacles, which is a lot harder than I expected in my videos,” she says. So far, she has managed to upload 35 videos to her Bilibili channel.

After she arrived at the farm, the temperature in Beijing dropped dramatically, from 30°C to 4°C. Overnight, more than 200 tons of her fish were dead, and she had no idea what was wrong. After consulting experts and farmers and trying all kinds of cures to save the fish, and her father were still puzzled as to why their pond had died so suddenly. It turned out that there are many important parameters required for the water, and when a factor is in aquaculture, such as the pH, hardness, and temperature, are wrong. As well as facing a lack of aquaculture knowledge and technology, her pig-rearing business also experienced severe decline in pig prices. Liu and her father have invested 150,000 yuan each year, but now, she has no idea where the money should go.

There is a profitable method that I think is viable for young people who are interested in the country side. They can use their knowledge of technology like the internet, to help local agriculture run their businesses,” she says, adding that young people with skills usually have better choices.

Cooperative business

This method was suggested by Xu Xiaoliang and his wife Xu Yan, who set up a chrysanthemum farm in Linyi, Shandong province, where they were students at the Shandong Agricultural University in 2006.

Following the work recommendations, and with years of research experience in cultivation, their agricultural career started gradually. A company involved in their business plan.

Although Xu Xiaoliang and his wife are familiar with modern farming practices, they still encountered various challenges that could not find solutions to in textbooks and online courses. “In school, everything is theory, but buildings are meeting from sounds on barren land.”

Several years ago, Xu Xiaoliang and his wife decided to make their own breeding and grow tomatoes and flowers to sell. After several years, they have over 20 kinds of flowers, and their company has provided jobs for more than 40 villagers. They also help the local tourists to look for “tomato-scented tea”, they think it is the best way to make a living.

On this day, there is a misunderstanding about agriculture, that we focus too much on the growth of crops, not on the quality of produce. Many people talk about the importance of agricultural education, but they have never experienced it.

From planning to marketing and sales, agriculture is a business with a complex cycle. In 2003, due to a disagreement about the direction of the company development, the founder had left the business and started his own agricultural company in nearby villages.

Later that year, they created 1,000 square meters of land to plant vegetables as a new business model. “We will not quit the sector, but it has taken time to find a path that fits us,” Liu says, adding that they’ve learned to use social media as a powerful tool for interacting with consumers.

According to data from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, the 153,000 people from rural areas who use social media for agricultural purposes about 640 million followers.

Despite having been through all kinds of difficulties, Xu and his wife believe that the agricultural sector is coming to life, and more young people need to try and find a way to build their own connection with the soil.

Contact the writer at
xiaolijun@163.com.

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**Ethnic Mongolian herders**

Ethnic Mongolian herders tend their herds, also known as livestock, raising about 800 sheep and 500 cattle, on various grasslands to the south. The herders are divided into groups, and each group has its own livestock and provides for its families. They "do not need to take care of it, but future generations are ensured.”

Ethnic Mongolian pastures are shared by many follow-inhered in Ar Hongn, North China Inner Mongolia autonomous region, where state-honored pastoral practices enriching both the livelihood and culture allow the community to live in harmony with nature.

Launched as a global green model of success, in August of 2005, the Inner Mongolia autonomous region ranked as a green pastoral system that supports sustainable development, online and on the ground.

**Nature’s way**

In May 2023, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations described the Ar Hongn grassland pastoral system on the Globaly Important Agricultural Heritage list, as one of “a living, evolving network of human communities in an intimate relationship with their territory, cultural or agricultural landscape or biotope and water and natural environment.”

Since 2005, the FAO has designated at least 81 systems in 24 countries as agricultural heritage sites.

By the end of 2022, China ranked first in the world in the number of heritage systems, with Ar Hongn part of the country’s total of 14 systems.

According to the FAO, the traditional nomadic production and lifestyle of Mongolians in Ar Hongn have been "well preserved here in an original way"—central to the area’s sustainable success is how to normal and move to different grazing spots between the seasons, alternately allowing the vegetation, soil and other limited resources to recover and thrive.

Every year in mid-June, many of the ethnic herders in the heritage site, which is home to about 10,000 people, move with their livestock to summer grazing grounds in the north, in a journey of up to three days covering 200 kilometers along major waterways near the Greater Khingan Mountains.

The annual drive is staggered into groups of three to eight households at any one time, each with about 1,000 sheep and 500 cattle, to minimize impact on the environment, said Zhuo Wantong, deputy director of the Ar Hongn in agricultural cultural heritage protection center.

In the summer area, spread across more than 1,000,000 hectares, herders set up traditional Mongolian yurts and take care not to consume their animals on the grazed pastures.

"There are no feared pilots, which means the herders enjoy a natural sett-

We have government-supported training sessions to help us use the digital channels, so that we can share the bounty of our beautiful environment with more people.”

As the Khalkha company named after the core of the grazing spaces, Ar Hongn meat is packed at high-end supermarkets under different names.

"Businessmen in large cities like Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin place a premium on quality,” said general manager Naren Wangaoran of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

“The herd standards are met by our cattle and sheep, which are reared on a grassland and well cared for. We deliver the remarkable grassland grain to other parts of the country,” he said.

The model agricultural system in Ar Hongn also includes a “burning-pastry interstate area” where a wide variety of crops such as millet, oats and alfalfa are grown, according to the local expert.

The latest efforts building on the rich traditionality of the area include a major push to olive female crops like alfalfa, which has resulted in impressive results.

Su Shuangli, director of the management committee of the Ar Hongn grassland industry demonstration zone, said high-quality female olive now covers more than 75,000 hectares, attracting at least 20,000 tourists every year from national and overseas businesses.

"We are setting up more than 200,000 hectares of commercial olive grove in a cultural gift value of peanuts, becoming a ‘hub’ of the sector,” he said, adding that local residents are benefiting from the green investments, with annual per capita income increasing up to 450,000 yuan for workers in the industry.

"The koi carp also help increase plant coverage and protect the land against any environmental disaster,” he said.

"The goods we’re made in the field are a natural attraction of Ar Hongn, which with great potential and advantages, is better and better,’ he said.

According to local authorities, Ar Hongn will bring together to pillar olive and livestock industries to tap opportunities from the Belt and Road Initiative, positioning its agricultural products for global markets, with related cooperative agreements already reached with the United Arab Emirates covering the planting and processing of crops, animal husbandry and high-tech transmission facilities.

Zhang Haidong, deputy general manager of female producer Guang Fengtai, said government support and incentives helped complement the development of a sector perfectly suited to the area.

The company, using modern drying and packing technology, can claim about 30,000 tons of olive oil for 300,000 people from adults, children and other choice crops reared in this area.

"The environment here is integral to our development, for emigration and the residents alike,” Zhang said. "All of us are happy to see it protecting our natural environment."

Contact the author at alexishooi@chinadaily.com.cn