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## Xi expects meeting with Modi to open new chapter in China-India ties

Chinese President Xi Jinping met with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in central China on April 27, saying he expected their two-day informal meeting will open a new chapter in bilateral ties.

Welcoming Modi's visit to Wuhan, capital of central China's Hubei Province, Xi said in the past three years, he and Modi have established a good working relationship through mutual visits and meetings at multilateral events.

The two leaders have reached many important consensus via these meetings, which have sent the world a positive signal on China-India friendship and reflected the strong will of the two emerging economies to enhance mutually beneficial cooperation and achieve common development, according to Xi.

"The great cooperation between our two great countries can influence the

world," Xi said.

Xi suggested that both sides should look at the complete picture of Sino-Indian ties from a strategic perspective, so as to ensure that relations between the two countries always proceed in the right direction.

He called for continuous strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries so that their friendship will continue to flow forward like the Yangtze and Ganges rivers.

China stands ready to work with India to establish a closer partnership of development, so as to promote all-round progress in exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in various sectors, Xi said.

Modi said that the informal meeting has historic significance.

The prime minister said that maintaining frequent high-level exchanges and strategic communications between India and China is



Chinese President Xi Jinping (R) meets with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in Wuhan, capital of central China's Hubei Province, April 27, 2018. Modi is here for a two-day informal meeting with President Xi Jinping. (Photo by Xinhua/Ju Peng)

conducive to enhancing mutual understanding and cooperation, which is in line with the common interests of development and prosperity of the two countries and the region. India is willing to work with China to this end, he said.

During their visit to an exhibition of cultural relics at Hubei Provincial Museum on April 27, Xi said that the culture that rose around the region of Hubei Province in ancient times was an important part of and played a decisive role in the development of the Chinese civilization.

Both China and India are countries with a splendid history and culture, and there are many similarities between cultures of the two countries, Xi said.

The president said that China and India should conduct exchanges in wider areas and at a deeper level, commit themselves to the revival of Eastern civilizations, advocate the

respect for diversity of civilizations and promote harmonious coexistence of different civilizations.

Modi said that India and China are both countries that grew from ancient civilizations, and share similarities in the historical development of their civilizations. Cultural exchanges between the two countries go back to ancient times.

Modi called on the two sides to increase mutual understanding, and work together to deal with global issues and challenges using the wisdom of the two countries.

Modi thanked President Xi for his invitation, saying he had a candid and in-depth exchanges with President Xi and learnt about the profound Jing-Chu local culture during his visit.

Modi said he felt that President Xi has attached great importance to and has guided the development of India-China relations. (Xinhua)

## Craze to learn Chinese in India



Usha (R) and her student are showing Chinese textbooks (Photo by People's Daily/ Yuan Jirong)

"Ni Hao! Qing Jie Shao Yi Xia Zi Ji!" In a classroom on the 10th floor of the Viva Building in downtown Bombay, India, I heard a familiar Chinese conversation. There is a training center of Indochina Chinese Language School in Bombay. Walking into the classrooms, offices and corridors, you can see Chinese textbooks and Chinese knots everywhere. In the not so big classrooms, the students sat very full and were learning Chinese attentively.

Wearing a colorful sari and a bright smile, Usha, president of Indochina Chinese Language School, told her account with Chinese language.

Started with only six students, the Indochina School has now opened 18 branch schools in four cities including New Delhi, Bombay, Gurgaon and Pune. It has more than 30 teachers and over 1,000 students. Over the past few years, the rapid development and growth has made the Indochina Chinese school a microcosm of India's "craze to learn Chinese."

"Because Chinese has totally changed my fate."

Usha succeeded because she saw the increasingly important role of Chinese in the fields of economy, trade, and cultural exchanges between China and India. Most of the students of Indochina Chinese School are business people, teachers and middle school students. From a Chinese learner to a teacher, Usha experienced a magnificent change in her personal identity and also witnessed the transformation of Indian attitudes towards Chinese learning. "I really feel that Chinese is being welcomed by more and more Indians." In order to help more local people to learn Chinese, Usha also wrote a Chinese textbook.

Hals, workshop supervisor at Baogang Steel India Company Limited in Gujarat, India, speaks fluent Chinese. He told the reporter that before joining Baogang, he did a small business in China and learned Chinese. It was because of knowing Chinese language that he was hired as the first Indian employee by Baogang Steel and is now a workshop

supervisor.

Di Berger, a professor at Nehru University, has been teaching Chinese for many years. He said that only a few universities such as Nehru University and Delhi University had a Department of Chinese in the past. In recent years, many schools have opened Chinese departments, and more and more people are learning Chinese. Take the Chinese Department of Nehru University as an example, in 2015, the department now has 12 Chinese language teachers, and 150 undergraduates, master and doctoral students. When he first entered Nehru University, the Chinese Department only admitted 10 students each year.

According to the Chinese Embassy in India, about 20 universities are providing Chinese language courses, 8 with Chinese language majors, and about 2,000 Chinese major students. The number of Chinese learners is about 20,000 in India.

Luo Zhaohui, Chinese Ambassador to India, said that language is a bridge for people to communicate with each other and is the best key to understand a nation. He believes that there are several main reasons for the craze to learn Chinese in India. First, as China's economy increases, the influence of Chinese language continues to strengthen. Second, the exchanges between China and India have continued to strengthen. More people hope to use Chinese language to better engage in exchanges and cooperation with China. Third, cultural exchanges between China and India have a long history. Language learning and exchanges are frequently carried out very early. The fourth is that the Sino-India relations are promising. Language will enhance culture integration and mutual recognition between China and India. Fifth, "Chinese fever" in India also reflects the current market demand. Mastering Chinese has created many job opportunities for young Indians. (Yuan Jirong/People's Daily)

### Commentary:

Chinese President Xi Jinping sits down in an informal meeting with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the central Chinese city of Wuhan during April 27 and 28.

The tete-a-tete between the two leaders is going to set a stage for Beijing and New Delhi to further exchange views over long-term and strategic issues and to initiate fresh momentum for future bilateral cooperation.

China is the largest

trading partner of India. Both are huge developing countries and the world's major emerging economies which offer huge opportunities for each other's trade market.

In 2017, the bilateral trade volume between China and India rose by 20.3 percent and hit a record high of 84.44 billion U.S. dollars, according to statistics of China's Ministry of Commerce.

This has demonstrated that the bilateral trade ties have huge potentials for

further development. And it is necessary for China and India to build closer partnership based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and win-win cooperation to create a better environment for trade and economic activities.

In recent years, the cultural and people-to-people exchanges between China and India have been enhanced as well. The India-originated Yoga and Indian films have gained large popularity across

China. Last year, visits that have been made between peoples of China and India surpassed 1 million, with 42 flights coming back and forth between the two countries every week.

On the world stage, the two countries have more than enough reasons to work more closely.

Across the globe, economic nationalism and trade protectionism is on the rise, while the combat against non-traditional security threats such as climate change,

trans-national crimes and terrorism have become increasingly demanding. No nation can face these challenges alone.

On global trade issues, both Xi and Modi have warned on different occasions of the dire threats of rising trade barriers to the world economy. China and India should firmly stick to the spirit of free trade so as to help maintain the current global free trading system with the World Trade Organization at the center. (Xinhua)

Such multilateral frameworks as BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organization are also important platforms where the two countries can help improve the global governance system.

India is welcomed to play a more constructive role in these two mechanisms, and together with other members of these groupings, China and India can help make more and better contributions to Asia and beyond. (Xinhua)

## China's bike-sharing ofo welcomed in India

19 countries  
120,000 green rides offered by ofo

Chinese bike-sharing company ofo received more than 1.1 million orders in India in the first quarter in 2018, the company said recently.

The company announced the decision to enter the Indian market in November 2017. Its service is now available in seven Indian cities, including New Delhi, Indore, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Pune, Coimbatore and Chennai.

"India has a huge population, and with the worsening of urban problems like environmental pollution and traffic congestion, India needs

more environmentally-friendly public transport solutions," said Dexter Sim, who is in charge of ofo's business in India.

"There are 15 more Indian cities interested in the bike-sharing service," Sim said.

So far, ofo has operations in 19 foreign countries, and offers more than 120,000 green rides in over 70 cities overseas. (Xinhua)



The Guinness World Records named the Samaba terraced fields in southeast Yunnan's Honghe County the biggest contiguous Hani terraced fields in China on April 21.

Honghe County is under the jurisdiction of Honghe Hani and Yi Autonomous Prefecture where the magnificent and renowned Hani terraced fields was inscribed into the list of UNESCO world cultural heritage in 2013.

Dubbed a model of agriculture civilization, the Honghe Hani terraced fields is an integrated whole composed of forest, villages, terraced fields and water. (Online Photo)

## Huaping mango enters European market



Local women are picking up mango in Huaping (File Photo)

townships in the county are involved in planting mangoes, in which 324 households are larger growers of over 50 acres.

Huaping Luyi Farming Cooperative has a total of 11,800 mu of mango, of which 900 mu has been organically certified. "In the past, the growers only used traditional techniques. The use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers was prominent," said Guo Xuewu, board director of Huaping Luyi Farming Cooperative. Now, the Cooperative strictly requires 187 household members to purchase organic pesticides, organic fertilizers, and fruit cartons in the designated shops. By planting and managing in accordance with organic standards, the annual income of the members of the Cooperative all reach 150,000 yuan or more.

Combining with the "Green Food Brand" put forward by the Yunnan Provincial Government, Huaping County set its goal of building a National Organic Late-maturing Mango Demonstration Base. It is planning to build an organic green late mango base of 60,000 mu by 2020 and over 30 certified demonstration bases will be built in contiguous scale. (Li Xiuchun)

Recently, 14,000 mu of late-maturing mangoes grown by 6 companies and cooperatives, including Lijiang Huaping Golden Mango Ecological Development Co., Ltd. and Nongxin Mango Planting Cooperative in Huaping County, Northwest Yunnan were certified by the European Union as organic products and will be able to enter the EU organic food market for sale.

Mango is now a green ecological industry cultivated in Huaping County with more than half a century of research and development. The mango planting area of the county has reached 203,000 mu. Last year, the county achieved a mango output

of 102,100 tons and an integrated production value of 910 million yuan.

Huaping Mango has successfully applied for national geographical indication protection products and was selected as a public brand of famous fruits. 10,000 mu of mangoes have passed the national green food base certification, and 78,000 mu of mangoes have passed the national pollution-free agricultural product base certification.

Using a "company + association + farmers + technology + base" method to promote the industrialization, scale, and standardization of organic green late-maturing mangoes, 11,332 households from 36 village committees in 6

## From maps to apps

The apps that most young Chinese use while traveling are for maps and transportation, tourism, photography, social networking, music, videos, reading, fitness and learning, the study found.

A growing number of Chinese are using online tools to guide their travels.

Chen Chen will travel to Japan this month. She used apps to book air tickets and hotels, read travel tips and make a reservation at a Michelin-starred restaurant.

The Beijing office worker plans to read novels on her phone while waiting for her flight, use a translation app to order food and ask for directions, and use another app to identify flowers.

"Such mobile apps make independent traveling convenient," Chen says. "But you shouldn't spend too much time on the apps. It's more important to truly experience the moment and local life."

She enjoys using aiPlants, which can identify over 10,000 common plants from photos taken by users with 85 percent

accuracy. It also provides encyclopedic information on the plants from the database of the Chinese Academy of Sciences' Institute of Botany. People often use the app at such attractions as scenic areas, botanical gardens, parks and nature reserves.

Chen is among a growing number of Chinese who increasingly use a growing number of apps to travel independently.

More than 85 percent of the subjects constantly use their phones while traveling - that is, an average of six hours a day, according to a recent report Chinese tourism website Mafengwo released with five app providers about how Chinese use apps during trips.

The apps that most young Chinese use while traveling are for maps and transportation, tourism, photography, social networking, music, videos, reading, fitness and learn-

ing, the study found.

People often use apps to read when waiting for or taking transportation, before bed and during rests at such places as cafes and parks. The most popular books are novels, literature, tourism, history and biographies.

Li Weiliang uses apps to stay fit while traveling. The 31-year-old, who works in advertising in Yunnan province, typically does two hours of strength training four or five times a week.

Li watches training videos on the app Keep to guide his resistance-band workouts if he doesn't hit the gym.

"Exercising while traveling improves your mood and experiences," he says.

Indeed, it seems likely that even more Chinese will use more apps to guide their travels as developers race to answer growing demand. (Abridged from China Daily)

## IP creation & protection improved in Yunnan

At the kickoff ceremony for the 2018 Yunnan Province Intellectual Property Publicity Week, it was announced that since 2008 Yunnan has actively promoted the implementation of its intellectual property strategy, resulting in intellectual property creation, protection, application, and service capabilities increasing significantly. The province's intellectual property business has entered a new development period.

"In 2017, there were 28,695 patent applications in the province and 14,230 patents were authorized. The number of invention patents per 10,000 population is 2.21, showing that the ability to create intellectual property was steadily improved."

According to the head of the Yunnan Provincial Intellectual Property Of-

fice, the number of patent applications and authorizations in Yunnan has maintained a good growth trend since the implementation of its intelligent property strategy. The number of applications has grown at an average annual rate of 24%, and the authorized number has increased at an average annual rate of 23%. The average annual growth rate is 25%; the quantity and quality of trademarks have increased significantly; the number of valid registered trademarks has increased sixfold; well-known Chinese trademarks have increased 15-fold; famous Yunnan trademarks have nearly doubled, geographical indication marks have increased 13-fold, and enterprises have registered over one hundred trademarks through the Madrid System. (Ji Zheng)