



# Vice President U Henry Van Thio inspects gas-fired power plants, steel factory in Myingyan

Vice President U Henry Van Thio who was in Mandalay, inspected a 225 MW natural gas and waste heat power station, a 90 MW natural gas power station and No. 1 Steel Factory in Myingyan Township.

Vice President U Henry Van Thio accompanied by Deputy Minister for Electricity and Energy Dr Tun Naing, Region minister U Zarni Aung and officials arrived at the Sembcorp Myingyan Power Co., Ltd's 225 MW natural gas and waste heat power station 9 miles southeast of Myingyan Town in the afternoon and observed a video clip on particulars about the power station, electricity generation and distribution, in the power station meeting hall.

Next factory safety manager U Tin Maung Thein explained about the status of

protecting the natural environment and Deputy Minister Dr Tun Naing provided additional explanations.

Afterwards the Vice President inspected and observed the distribution of electricity from the power station control room where Deputy Minister Dr Tun Naing and Deputy Factory Manager Yaza Myo Thein provided explanations.

The Vice President then inspected the factory compound by car.

From there the Vice President and party went to V Power Group Hodling Limited and Zeya & Associates Co. Ltd.'s 90 MW natural gas power station where an official explained about the power station particulars and status of electricity



Vice President U Henry Van Thio inspects the 225 MW natural gas-fired and waste heat power generator in Myingyan yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

distribution. Deputy Minister Dr Tun Naing and Zeya & Associates Co., Ltd. Chairman U Zeya Thiri Mon provided additional explanations.

Following the explanations, the Vice President went to the power station control room to observe the distribution of electricity and then inspected the power station.

Both power stations were running with Shwe Offshore natural gas and the electricity generated were fed into the natural grid.

Later, the Vice President and party went and inspected No. 1 Steel Factory (Myingyan) where acting factory manager U Tun Tun explained about the factory.

After the inspection, the Vice President and party were explained about the factory, availability of electricity, natural gas and water for Phase-1, fiscal year wise production

and sale, works required to restart Steel Making Plant-1, direct raw material wise balance in hand, works required to restart Steel Making Plant-2 in Phase-2, completion status of constructing Direct Reduction Plant, products to be produced after Phase-3 and status of machinery and parts arrival, status of storing packages in storage area and status of obtaining funding were explained by No. 1 Heavy Industries Enterprise Managing Director U Kan Chun.

With regards to the explanations made the Vice President raised questions on matters of interests.

Later in the evening Vice President U Henry Van Thio arrived back in Nay Pyi Taw from Myingyan. — MNA ■

(Translated by Zaw Min)



Vice President U Henry Van Thio visits the No. 1 Steel Factory in Myingyan yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

## Private Hospitals' Association-Upper Myanmar donates cash for health care in flood-hit areas

Myanmar Private Hospitals' Association- Upper Myanmar donated cash for providing health care services to flood victims in the country yesterday. The donation ceremony was held at Mandalay Regional Public Health Department.

At the event, Union Minister Dr Myint Htwe expressed thanks to the donors. He said the donation will be systematically put to

good use and that the donors will be informed of the spending.

Chairman of the Association, Dr Kyi Shwin detailed about the donation. About 21 hospitals from Mandalay, Pyin Oo Lwin, Kyaukse, Kengtung, Taunggyi, Loilem, Magway, Kalay and Monywa donated K 22,050,000 worth of 210 chlorine tanks and K9,350,000 for health care. —MNA ■

(Translated by Alphonsus)



Union Minister Dr Myint Htwe delivers the speech at the donation ceremony for health care services for flood victims at Mandalay Regional Public Health Department yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

# State Counsellor attends opening ceremony of ASEAN Food...

FROM PAGE-1

Despite diversities and differences the aims for peace, stability and development of the region was set and had become a region of cooperation. Travel business nowadays had become an all-inclusive economic activity creating job opportunities for the world's developed and developing countries.

At this ASEAN Food Festival, delicious foods not only from ASEAN countries but also from partner countries of China, Japan, Korea and India can be found and tasted by the people.

In 2018 the world had about 1.4 billion people travelling the world and this was an increase of 6 percent over the 2017 figures of 1.3 billion. The result of this was 3.7 percent development in the world's economy. In Myanmar, due to the efforts of the Ministry of Hotels and Tourism, relaxing of entry visa requirements and expansion of international airlines, there had been a significant increase in connectivity and entries. As the travel sector develops benefits such as creating job opportunities for related sectors, increasing entrepreneurship and expertise and support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) were achieved. In the world today events by food producers and food festivals showcasing foods of restaurants, popular foods and the works of popular chefs were held with the aims for people to taste and consume the foods. These events were also found to have increased the numbers of travellers. That was why Mandalay,



State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, Vice President U Henry Van Thio, Union Minister U Ohn Maung, Mandalay Region Chief Minister Dr Zaw Myint Maung open the ASEAN Food Festival 2019 at Mandalay Convention Centre yesterday. **PHOTO: MNA**

a city that was included in the list of ASEAN Smart Cities and a city full of Myanmar's cultural heritage, was chosen to hold the ASEAN Food Festival-2019. The Union Minister added that the festival held as part of the activities to develop the travel sector was believed to provide an opportunity to attract travellers through showcasing not only traditional foods but also Mandalay's cultural heritage and handiworks.

Next Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, the ambassador of Brunei Darussalam delivered a speech on behalf of ASEAN embassies.

Following the speeches, the State Counsellor, the Vice President, Union Ministers, Man-

dalay Region Chief Minister, Region Hluttaw Speaker, ambassadors of ASEAN countries and officials took a commemorative group photo with officials of sponsor organizations.

Later the State Counsellor and party observed a demonstration of how a rich family and a rural family during Yadanarbon era had food together on a "daunglan".

A "daunglan" is a circular tray made of lacquered bamboo, teak or wood, with legs attached to the tray. Food was served on the tray from which the whole family had lunch or dinner together. The tradition of having food from a daunglan started in the Nyaungyan era.

The State Counsellor then

cordially greeted exhibitors of the ASEAN Food Festival while observing the exhibitions.

After observing the exhibitions and cordially greeting exhibitors of ASEAN Food Festival the State Counsellor and party left by special flight from Mandalay International Airport and arrived back in Nay Pyi Taw in the afternoon.

The ASEAN Food Festival was held with the aim of developing the travel sector, preserve traditional foods and raise the number of travellers during the raining season. More than 130 exhibition booths were displayed and the event will be held until 18 August it is learnt.

The following dignitaries and senior officials attended

the event:

Vice President U Henry Van Thio, Union Ministers Lt-Gen Kyaw Swe, Lt-Gen Ye Aung, Dr Pe Myint, U Min Thu, U Ohn Win, Dr Myo Thein Gyi, Dr Myint Htwe, U Thaug Tun, U Ohn Maung and U Kyaw Tin, Mandalay Region Chief Minister Dr Zaw Myint Maung, Region Hluttaw Speaker and Region ministers, ambassadors and diplomats from ASEAN and partner countries, departmental heads, officials from Myanmar Travel Association, Myanmar Restaurant Association and states and regions restaurant associations, exhibitors and invited guests. — MNA ■

(Translated by Zaw Min)

## CFPA to annually provide K 2 bln for education from next year

By Aye Yamon Oo

AS part of the programme to provide funds for education in Myanmar, the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation Myanmar (CFPA) will annually provide K 2 billion for the Myanmar education sector beginning in the next academic year, said Mr. Wang Xingzui, the Executive Vice President of CFPA.

He made his announcement at the fourth anniversary of the China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation Myan-

mar and at the ceremony to donate school bags and stationery, held at the Chatrium Hotel Royal Lake, Yangon, on 17 August. "We mainly targeted to develop the Myanmar education sector. So, we are implementing the Panda Pack Program to fulfill the needs in the education sector and to carry out the "Paukphaw" education project. We expect to donate not less than K 2 billion to the education sector annually," said Mr Wang Xingzui. The China Foundation for Poverty Alleviation was recognized as a

non-government organization in Myanmar in 2015.

Since 2015, CFPA Myanmar has been supporting education in Myanmar. Among the projects, the Paukphaw scholarship project, China-Myanmar friendship scholarship project, Myanmar Love Package (or) Panda Pack school bags and stationery donation project, along with enabling access to clean water, are being carried out during a four year period. "The education sector is very important to Myanmar. To achieve success in the edu-

cation sector, we need support from experts, citizens, social organizations, students, teachers and parents," said Dr Win Maw Tun, the deputy minister for Education. CFPA Myanmar has provided K 4.5 billion for the four-year project. While CFPA had a fund amounting to Chinese Yuans 10 million to support the Myanmar education sector.

The Alibaba Benevolent Association is also providing support. Moreover, CFPA will provide 1,000 solar lanterns to schools in Myitkyina Township

in Kachin State, where there is a shortage of electricity. CFPA will provide the solar lanterns, as suggested by the Ministry of Education. Some 20 schools are to receive assistance.

For the development of the Myanmar education sector, CFPA started the Paukphaw scholarship project in 2014. Currently, CFPA has donated 100,000 Panda Pack school bags and stationery to the Ministry of Education under the Panda Pack project. ■

(Translated by Hay Mar)

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**ACTING CHIEF EDITOR**Aye Min Soe  
dce@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com**SENIOR EDITORIAL CONSULTANT**

Kyaw Myaing

**SENIOR TRANSLATORS**Zaw Min  
Zaw Htet Oo  
Win Ko Ko Aung**INTERNATIONAL NEWS EDITOR**Ye Htut Tin,  
editor1@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com**LOCAL NEWS EDITORS**Tun Tun Naing (Editor),  
intlnews@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com  
Nwe Nwe Tun (Sub-editor),  
nwenwe9131@gmail.com**TRANSLATORS**Hay Mar Tin Win,  
Ei Myat Mon  
Kyaw Zin Lin  
Kyaw Zin Tun**REPORTER**Nyein Nyein Ei,  
reporter1@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com  
Aye Yamon Oo**PHOTOGRAPHER**

Kyaw Zeya Win @ Phoe Khwar

**COMPUTER TEAM**Thein Ngwe,  
Zaw Zaw Aung, Ye Naing Soe,  
Hnin Pwint, Kay Khaing Win,  
Sanda Hnin, Thein Htwe**EDITORIAL SECTION**(+95) (01) 8604529,  
Fax - (+95) (01) 8604305**CIRCULATION & DISTRIBUTION**San Lwin, (+95) (01) 8604532,  
Hotline - 09 974424114**ADVERTISING & MARKETING**(+95) (01) 8604530,  
Hotline - 09 974424848  
marketing@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com  
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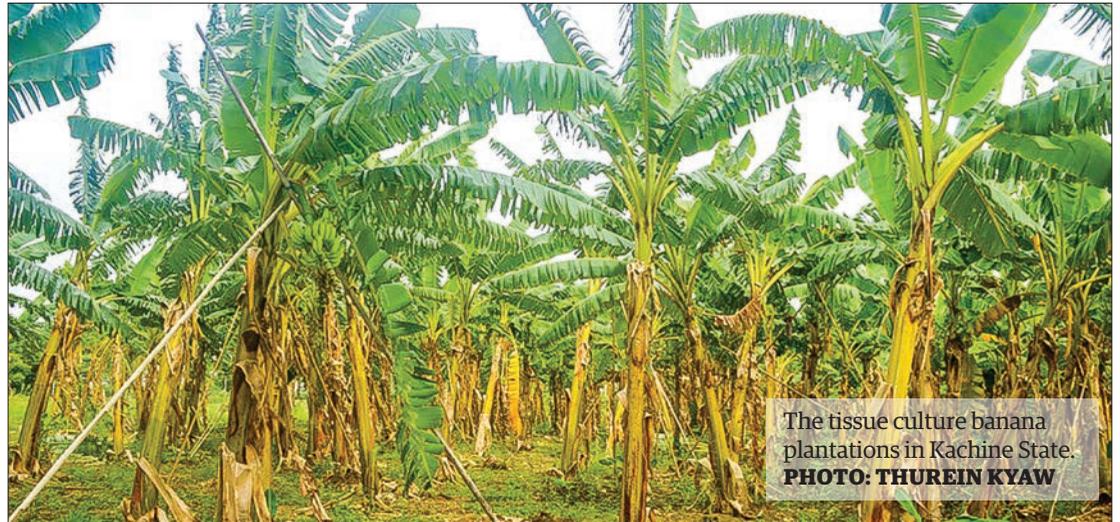
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## Chinese experts to inspect tissue culture bananas for import

AN inspection team from China is expected to visit Myanmar in August to inspect tissue culture bananas in preparation for importing the fruit from Myanmar, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

The move comes after the Ministry of Commerce approached China to allow legal exports of five fruits—pineapple, avocado, lemon, pomelo, and tissue culture bananas.

"We replied to queries by the Chinese side about pests. They, in turn, told us that a delegation of experts will visit Myanmar at the end of this month," said U Khin Maung Lwin, Assistant Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce.



The tissue culture banana plantations in Kachin State.  
PHOTO: THUREIN KYAW

The ministry is also working to get permission for export of pineapple, avocado, lemon, and pomelo through diplomatic channels.

As China accounts for 95 per cent of its total fruit exports, Myanmar needs to adopt a systematic plan for promoting trade with the neighboring country.

Myanmar traders have been exporting tissue culture bananas to China through the border illegally. —Thurein Kyaw  
■ (Translated by Kyaw Zin Lin)

## Fish farms in Ayeyawady, Yangon regions should take protective measures against floods : Fisheries Department

By Aye Yamon Oo

ALTHOUGH the fish farming sector in Mon and Kayin states, and Taninthayi Region, have suffered less damage due to floods, because fish farming is less developed in these states and region, fish farms in Ayeyawady and Yangon regions should be prepared against floods, said U Hla Win, the head of Yangon Region Fisheries Department, while speaking at the 14<sup>th</sup> Fisheries Sector Entrepreneurs Regular Meeting held on 13 August at Myanmar Fisheries Federation, Yangon.

"Currently, flooding is everywhere because of climate change. Flooding has occurred mainly in Mon and Kayin states, and the Taninthayi Region. But our fisheries sector is less devel-

oped in those areas. So, we have less damage. If the Ayeyawady River water rises, the impact of the floods on the Ayeyawady and Yangon regions could be dramatic. So, we should take precautionary measures. If the storms and the rising water break out earlier than expected, the impact on the fisheries sector could be substantial, he added.

Currently, the fisheries department is adding fingerlings to fish farms to prevent a scarcity of these fish. The department is breeding mostly Rohu, Barb and mrigal fish. If the farmed fish are harmed by flooding, the department will distribute fingerlings at no cost after conducting a survey, in cooperation with various departments. Although flooding occurs mostly in Mon and Kayin

States and the Taninthayi Region, there is less damage because fish farming in these areas is less developed. But, we have planned to supply fingerlings to those areas. Two months ago, we did not take precautionary measures. The fish farming entrepreneurs are also aware of the weather situation. Some have already made preparations," he added. There are some 20 state-owned fish hatching farms across the country, according to the Fisheries Department.

"The fisheries department has already reminded entrepreneurs to take precautions. We were not faced with substantial damages, because some of the fish farming workers have good experiences," said U Nay Soe, chairman of the Myanmar Fish-

eries Federation (MFF).

Since 2015, the Fisheries Department has been providing financial support to enable fish and prawn farmers to purchase fingerlings, as they suffered from flooding. The support was conducted in cooperation with MFF.

In 2015, 34,720 fish farms from five regions, and over 58,600 acres of prawn farming in Rakhine state, were damaged. The farming losses were estimated at some Ks 50 billion.

In 2018, a total of 1044 acres of fish and prawn farms were damaged in Kungyangon township, over 64 acres in Kawhu township, 1,291 acres in Yangon region, 35 acres in Bago township, and over 800 acres in Kayin States, according to MFF. ■  
(Translated by Hay Mar)

## Drugs seized in six townships

A combined team comprised of local anti-drug squad members and police seized 973 stimulant tablets from two women and discovered 21,217 stimulant tablets from their house in Myawady on 16 August.

Action has been taken against Ma Wah Wah Tun (a) Wa Wa and Daw Soe Soe Htay (a) Mi Nge under the Anti-Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law.

Similarly, a combined team of Mandalay anti-drug squad members and local police searched a motorcycle driven by Kyaw Ko Ko Htet (a) Ko Htet on the Thameinbayan Road in

Pyigyitagun Township, and seized 50 stimulant tablets from him on the same day.

In connection with the case, the team also discovered 4,800 stimulant tablets from his house. Similarly, a local anti-drug squad in Thabeikkyin Township seized 24,000 stimulant tablets from a motorcycle on the Momeik-Twinng Road. They arrested Ar Kar Min who was driving the motorcycle. On the same day, a local anti-drug squad in Sittway, acting on a tip-off, searched a room at Prince Guest House and seized 1,045 stimulant tablets, 0.6 g of marijuana, K140,000 and two



mobile phones.

Similarly, police from the Maung District Police Force and local anti-drug squad searched the house of Soe Oo in Parkwe Village, Lwetawkhaw Village-tract in Tachilek and

seized 15 g of heroin, 1,6000 stimulant tablets and one mobile phone. Actions have been taken against them under the Anti-narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Law. — Ko Ye ■

## Local, foreign firms looking to form JV, invest in Thanlyin industrial zone

By Nyein Nyein

TWO local firms and a Chinese company are currently in negotiations with the regional government for forming a joint venture and investing in the Thanlyin industrial zone, said Naw Pan Thinzar Myo, the Minister for Kayin Ethnic Affairs, Yangon Region Government.

The local companies — Ta Mo Hnye group and Shwe Paing Htike Company — have applied for permission to invest

in the Thanlyin industrial zone by forming a joint venture with a Chinese company. They have discussed with the regional government how they will invest and how much capital they will put up for the project.

“The Ta Mo Hnye group is interested in investing in the Thanlyin industrial zone. They will bring in investors. They made a presentation to the chief minister, explaining how they will implement the project as a local partner, how much they

will invest, and how best they can implement the project as soon as possible to meet the project deadline. Four entrepreneurs had demonstrated their interest in investing in the Thanlyin industrial zone. However, when we explained what and how we want the investment to be, only two entrepreneurs showed interest by submitting proposals,” said Naw Pan Thinzar Myo.

“Currently, Shwe Paing Htike Company has brought in

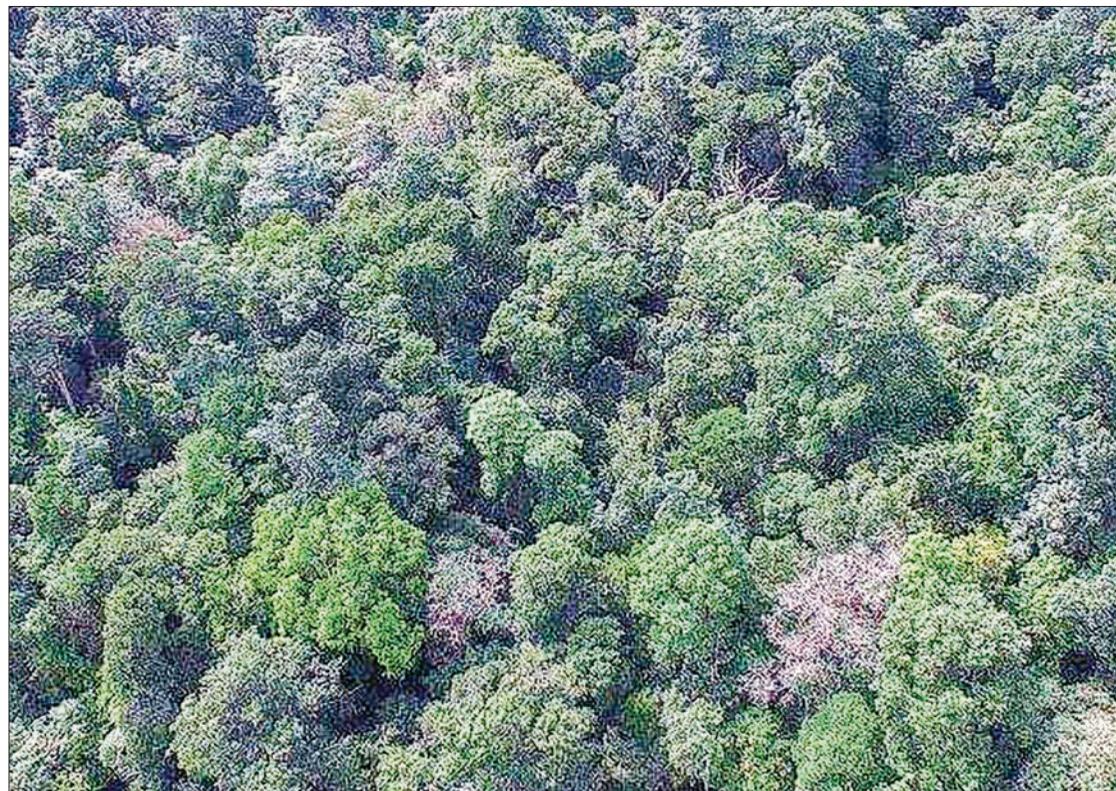
a Chinese company which is producing 70,000 containers of luxury mattresses per annum,” she added.

“We don’t want local farmers to sell the farmlands on which industrial zones are being planned by the Yangon Region government. Local farmers must not sell such land at a low price. When the government realizes the project on paper, the local farmers will earn much more money,” said Naw Pan Thinzar Myo.

At present, discussions are being held for the implementation of the joint venture project under the supervision of government officials and experts.

The Yangon Region Government is planning to implement industrial zones in 11 townships outside the municipal areas of Greater Yangon. So far, the establishment of the Htantabin and Hlegu industrial zones has been approved by the Regional Hluttaw. ■ (Translated by Hay Mar)

## Sagaing timber logging remains lower than permitted volume



An aerial view of forests in Sagaing Region. PHOTO:MYO WIN TUN (MONYWA)

SAGAING Region is logging timber lower than its annually permitted volume, said U Than Soe, the Director of the Sagaing Region Forest Department.

“The incumbent government only prohibited harvesting timber in 2015. In the following years, the government granted timber extraction in some states and regions. Sagaing Region has high timber harvests because it has many forests. But, we produced timber at lower than the annually permitted volume.

Based on the calculations of the volume of the forest, authorities decided on the volume of logging in such a way that the logging cannot cause deforestation within a year,” said U Than Soe.

Sagaing region has plentiful forests, compared to other states and regions. Currently, Bago Yoma is not permitted to extract timber. Other states and regions are permitted to cut down timber, depending upon the volume of the forest. Some forests could not be allowed to

produce timber.

“Katha, Mawlaik, Kalay and Kani districts form Sagaing region and are felling large trees (Kanyin), including ironwood and teak. Also, they are planting hardwood and teak trees,” said U Than Soe.

Forests often have difficulties in replenishing new trees. So, natural forest planting activities are being conducted in targeted areas.—Myo Win Tun (Monywa) ■ (Translated by Hay Mar)

## Cambodia’s JC International Airlines’ Phnom Penh-Yangon inaugural flight takes off

YANGON International Airport (“YIA”), Myanmar’s busiest international airport, now directly connects Yangon with Phnom Penh, operated by the JC (Cambodia) International Airlines starting from today.

The airline will operate its thrice-weekly direct flights using A320 aircraft, designed to accommodate 180 passengers per service. Flight Schedule (Local Time)

Monday/ Thursday/ Saturday			
Flight No.	Route	ETD	ETA
QD602	Phnom Penh – Yangon	9:00	10:30
QD603	Yangon – Phnom Penh	11:30	14:00

“Currently, we are operating from Phnom Penh to Mandalay, one of the famous cities in Myanmar via Macao (China) and planning to have direct flights hopefully around December. Not only that, we are planning to extend routes from Siem Reap to Yangon and also to Mandalay”, Captain Anupama Pathirana, Chief Operations Officer & Chief Pilot of the JC Airlines said.

“We have been handling close to one million passengers a year and continuously trying to increase our fleets and operations in a steady base. So far, our JC Airlines is covering more than 50% of the area of the Southeast Asia and South Asia. We expect to develop more than 50 destinations with total 20 aircrafts by the end of 2020”, he added.

Phnom Penh, the gateway to an exotic land, the lively and energetic capital city of Cambodia with plenty of charms to see, is located in the southern part of the country and fully surrounded by the Kandal Province. Cambodia is a geographical contact country administratively composed of 20 provinces. With the addition of this new airline and route, YIA now connects to 33 international destinations operated by 33 international airlines.—GNLM ■



The flight crew of JC (Cambodia) International Airlines pose for a group photo at Yangon International Airport. PHOTO: SUPPLIED

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## Senior General Min Aung Hlaing meets Russia-Myanmar Friendship Association Chairman in Moscow

COMMANDER-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, who is visiting the Russian Federation, received Mr. Mikhail Arkadievich Dmitriev, Chairman of the Russia-Myanmar Friendship Association, and party at the Metropol Hotel on 16 August.

At the meeting, they discussed matters related to further cooperation for strengthening the friendship between the two armed forces, win-win cooperation in business sector in the areas of import and export and building economic cooperation centres, assistance from Russia in generating electricity without

damaging the environment, promoting the tourism sector between the two countries through the friendship associations and assistance from Russia for bilateral military technology, education and cultural cooperation.

The Senior General and party visited the Gorky Park and Cathedral of Christ the Saviour in Moscow yesterday. At the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, an official detailed about the cathedral including its history and renovation to the Senior General, according to news released by the Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services.—MNA ■  
(Translated by Kyaw Zin Lin)



Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services Senior General Min Aung Hlaing, pose for a group photo at Glory Park in Moscow, Russia yesterday. PHOTO: MNA

## Myanmar Motion Picture Organization, Myanmar Poet's Union, All Myanmar Gorkha Hindu Religious Association, Mya Ayeyar Foundation donate to flood victims



Union Minister Dr Win Myat Aye attends the donation ceremony for the flood victims at the Yangon Regional Department of Disaster Management yesterday. PHOTO: MNA

DONATION ceremony for the flood victims was held at Yangon Regional Department of Disaster Management yesterday.

Myanmar Poets' Union donated K 21.5 million and All Myanmar Gorkha Hindu Religious Association K 5.1 million.

Mya Ayeyar foundation, and businessmen and people of Ywa Thar Gyi Industrial Zone also donated K 8,183,000 and K 639,000 worth of 30 instant noodle boxes.

Union Minister of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement Dr Win Myat Aye received the donations.

Then the Union Minister expressed thanks to the donors.

In the afternoon, Union Minister Dr Win Myat Aye attended a donation ceremony at Yangon Motion Picture Organization held in preparation for Centenary Celebration of Myanmar Motion Picture.

At the event, Chairman of Myanmar Motion Picture Organization, U Zin Wine talked about the donation and movie industry donated K 26,211,000. Union Minister received it.—MNA ■

(Translated by Alphonsus)

## Locals informed not to worry on overflow from Kyi Ohn Gyi Wa Dam spillway

ACCORDING to Pwintbyu Township Irrigation and Water Utilisation Department water overflowing above the Kyi Ohn Gyi Wa Dam spillway was found to be 5 ft. 8 inches at 6 am on 17 August and this was not an amount to be concerned for.

“Full water depth of Kyi Ohn Gyi Wa Dam in Pwintbyu Township was 340 ft. According to measurements taken at 6 am water was overflowing 5 ft. 8 inches above the spillway. This was not an amount to be con-

cerned for as normal overflow over the spillway was from 5 to 6 ft. The situation of the dam was monitored by the department and the public informed about it,” said Pwintbyu Township Irrigation and Water Utilisation Department official U Aung Thu Lin.—Ye Win Naing (NyaungU) ■  
(Translated by Zaw Min)

Water overflowing above the Kyi Ohn Gyi Wa Dam spillway in Pwintbyu Township yesterday. PHOTO: YE WIN NAING(NYAUNGU)



# AA/TNLA/MNDAA armed groups sabotage bridges, attack Lashio, Tatmadaw columns, police stations

ACCORDING to news released by Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services and Myanmar Police Force, AA/TNLA/MNDAA armed groups mined and destroyed bridges on Hsenwi-Kunlong Road, torched a petrol station on Lashio-Hsenwi Road, fired on Lashio with heavy arms and also fired on Tatmadaw columns and police stations.

During the night of 16 August, AA/TNLA/MNDAA armed groups fired three rocket propelled grenades (RPGs) on a battalion headquarter in Kyaukme, Shan State North and retreated to the west after being fired back.

The group also mined the reinforced concrete bridge (Byone Taung) on Namt Slup-Kunlong Road and the reinforced concrete Manton-sun Bridge on Hsenwi-Namt Slup Road around 3:30 am and 4:30 am cutting off the road communication.

Tatmadaw columns conducting security operations around Kutkai-Namtpatka-Muse region also encountered with armed groups until yesterday morning.

Later in the afternoon, about 200 armed personnel approached from Kone Sar side northeast of Lashio to attack the town but were engaged but Tatmadaw columns forcing the armed group to retreat with heavy casualties.

Tatmadaw columns conducting security operations

along Lashio-Hsenwi-Kutkhai (105) miles Union Road also came into contact with armed groups and had about ten armed engagements.

Security personnel near Namt On Village fired on a motorcycle with two suspicious persons who were driving toward Namtpatka from Muse and captured a TNLA armed personnel with a RPG.

Around 9:30 am, armed groups fired on Tane Phyu Petrol Station near Pan Hat Village north of Lashio and houses in Lashio Town Ward 12 with heavy arms, leaving the petrol station burn down and some houses in Ward 12 were damaged.

In addition, a vehicle from a local philanthropic association from Lashio was attacked with heavy arms by the armed groups and a person was killed in the attack.

Tatmadaw was conducting mine clearance operation around Gote Twin Bridge sabotaged by AA/TNLA/MNDAA armed groups and found 33 Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) with 0.53 tons of C-4 explosives, 160 TNT blocks (80 lbs), 222 detonators, one RPG grenade, two hand grenades, one 40 mm round and two EN-ERGA rounds.

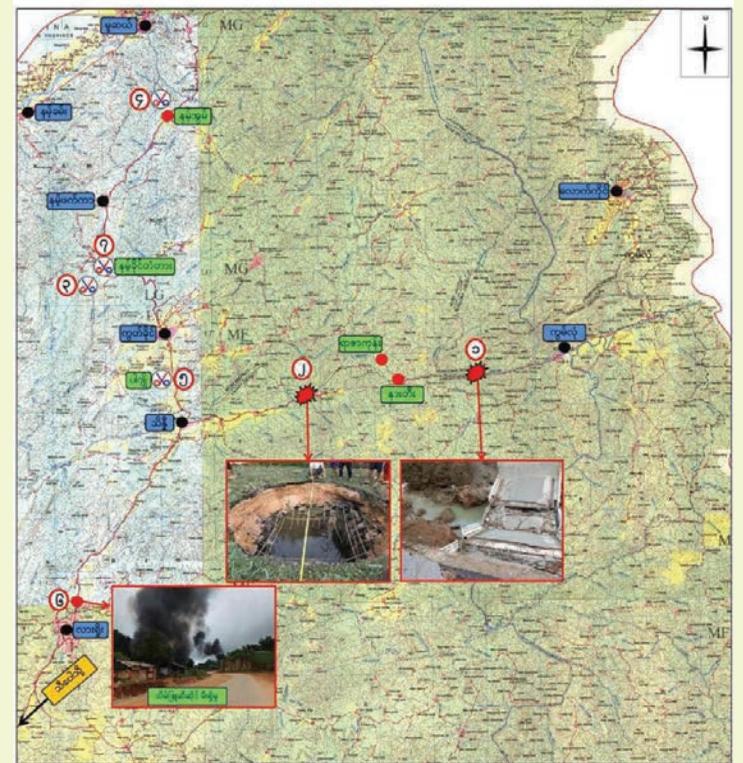
AA/TNLA/MNDAA armed groups were conducting these terror and destructive acts because Tatmadaw captured their drug making camps with drugs and drug

making accessories in Kutkhai Township from July 25 to 28.

In the operation, the Tatmadaw troops also seized 9000 stimulant tablets, 750 kilos of ICE worth of over K16 billion, 2262 5-gallon acid containers, 356 10-gallon acid containers, 195 50-gallon acid containers, 478 acid tanks, 5280 bottles of acid, 90 bags of washing soda, 20 bags of charcoal, 1220 bags of sodium exodus, 50 bags of sodium sulphate, tents, 1,144 gas cylinders, 69 boilers, 95 steam boilers, six big generators, 30 refrigerators, seven freezers, 11 washing machines, 40 steel trays, 8 steel mixers, five pelleting machines, six scales, several steel trays and two vehicles.

In addition to this, security personnel caught about WY brand 250,000 ecstasy pills (worth about K 5 billion), 36 mines, 52 Walkie Talkies and mine making accessories in the home of Tagundaing Village chief administrator U San Thar Kyaw, an AA hard core person, in Yathedaung, Rakhine State, on 8 August.

As Tatmadaw detained and captured their drugs and drug making camps that were the main business activities of AA/TNLA/MNDAA greatly affecting their economy, TNLA group had nine armed engagements and MNDAA group had two armed engagements in August 2019.



Armed engagements by armed groups in Shan State on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2019.

Armed engagements with TNLA group were in Shan State (North) Kutkhai, Tarmoenye and Mawhan regions while armed engagements with MNDAA group was in Tarmoenye, Chinshwehaw region.

The armed engagements were in defence of their drug making camps as well as due to the intrusion of their forces beyond their areas and an attack on a Tatmadaw administrative convoy.

The attacks on narcotic inspection gate, inspection vehicle, bridge, Tatmadaw academy/headquarters in Pyin Oo

Lwin Township and Nawnghio Township were not an attack to ease military pressures of Tatmadaw but in response to Tatmadaw's anti-drug operations, the losses it caused to them, to harass and destroy road transport and security. These activities show that they have no wish nor will to participate in the peace process conducted by the government, Tatmadaw, ethnic nationals and the people, according to press release issued by Office of the Commander-in-Chief of Defence Services. — MNA ■

(Translated by Zaw Min)

## Fire Drill at school in Yankin Tsp



South Okkalapa Township Fire Services Department holds fire simulation drill with teachers of the Myanmar International School Yangon in Hsemyaung Road in Yankin Township on 14 August, 2019. PHOTO: THIT SAR

## Border trade tops \$8.9 bln

Trade between Myanmar and its four neighbouring countries has reached US\$8.9 billion as of 9 August, this financial year, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

The country's export via border gates amounted to \$ 6.2 billion while its import shared \$ 2.65 billion.

This fiscal year's figures increased by \$1.14 billion compared to the same period of last FY

when it showed \$ 7.7 billion.

Muse topped the list of border checkpoints with the most trade value of \$4.3 billion, followed by Htikhi with \$2.14 billion and Myawady with \$ 824million.

Myanmar shares borders with Bangladesh, China, India and Thailand. Myanmar has 17 border trade centers: Muse, Lweje, Chinshwehaw, Kanpikete,

Kengtung, Techilek, Myawady, Kawthoung, Myeik, Nabule/Htikhi, Mawtaung, Maese, Sitwe, Maungdaw, Tamu, Reik, Htantalan.

The country's agricultural products, animal products, fisheries, minerals and forest products are mainly exported, while capital goods, intermediate goods and consumer goods are imported. — GNLM ■

(Translated by Hay Mar)

# It is time to address non-communicable diseases

**A** MEMBER of parliament submitted a motion in August stating, to quote the Health and Sports Ministry's reports, that there were 3 million inpatients, 12 million outpatients and 760,000 surgeries performed for kidney, liver transplants and heart surgeries in the past three years.

There has been an annual increase in reported non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes, hypertension, cardiac-related complications and cancer, while communicable diseases have been consistently decreasing.

In Myanmar, the number of deaths from non-communicable diseases has risen from 48 per cent in 2014 to 52 per cent in 2017. The report also states that aortic stenosis is the cause of most deaths, while cancer comes in second.

Globally, non-communicable diseases (NCDs) kill 41 million people each year, equivalent to 71% of all deaths worldwide.

Also, 15 million people between the ages of 30 and 69 years die annually from a NCD; over 85% of these "premature" deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries.

Detection, screening and treatment of NCDs, as well as palliative care, are key components in the response to NCDs.

Cardiovascular diseases account for most NCD deaths, or 17.9 million people annually, followed by cancers (9.0 million), respiratory diseases (3.9 million), and diabetes (1.6 million).

These 4 groups of diseases account for over 80% of all premature NCD deaths.

Tobacco use, physical inactivity, the harmful use of alcohol and unhealthy diets all increase the risk of dying from a NCD.

Detection, screening and treatment of NCDs, as well as palliative care, are key components in the response to NCDs.

Also, we need to enforce the Tobacco Control Law for the production, sales and import of alcohol, because the diseases caused by alcohol are also reported in great numbers in Myanmar.

Now is the time for all relevant ministries to enforce the existing laws and ensure proper taxation of tobacco and alcohol products, along with other related measures, including properly educating the public to combat the rise of non-communicable diseases.

To lessen the impact of NCDs on individuals and society a comprehensive approach is needed, requiring all sectors, including health, finance, transport, education, agriculture, planning and others, to collaborate to reduce the risks associated with NCDs, and promote interventions to prevent and control them.

It is high time we made comprehensive efforts for addressing NCDs in Myanmar. We must ensure multi-sectoral synergistic efforts, such as developing a strategic action plan on NCDs, strengthening health services for screening, referral and management of NCDs, raising public awareness about healthy lifestyles, encouraging people to participate in more physical activity, promoting healthy foods, and introducing sin taxes on alcohol and tobacco.

Adequate human and financial resources must be ensured for addressing the country's rapidly expanding NCD health needs.

# For Floriculture to Flourish in Myanmar

By Lokethar

**R**ECENTLY I happened to watch on MNTV, a program about "growing" Lily flowers on a commercial scale by a film academy award winning actor. I was very pleased with the program because I had all along advocated, higher investments in the "Green Investment Opportunities" of Horticulture (which includes Floriculture) together with Agriculture, and Aquaculture, to further enhance these Sectors' contribution to the economic development of Myanmar.

For the information of the public, Floriculture is that area of Horticulture relating to cultivation and marketing of flowers and foliage (Ywet Hla). It is said to provide the highest return per unit area compared to cultivation of other crops. As to the potential of Floriculture, Myanmar is a country that covets natural flowers of all species including lilies, roses, chrysanthemums, all varieties of orchids, and other numerous species of flowers. Both the young and the old love to see flowers, either growing wild on the land or on trees in the forest or in a public park or in a garden.

For Myanmar people, majority of who are of the Buddhist religion, flowers are for offering to the Buddha on the alters of their homes, at the pagodas and for all religious and social occasions- including for weddings, birthdays, bringing solace to the sick and ailing and of course to honour those departed. Flowers are also used in abundance for decorative purposes at conferences, seminars and numerous other social and religious events. They are used in many shopping malls and commercial centres to add "life" and "colour" to the advertisements



The 12<sup>th</sup> Pyin Oo Lwin Flower Festival held in the National Kandawgyi Botanical Garden, Pyin Oo Lwin, Mandalay Region in December, 2017 showcased close to 200,000 flower species. PHOTO: AUNG THANT KHINE

of products or services. Small pots of flowers are used for decorating offices and apartments. Hence, the local demand for flowers will always be high and keep on increasing. At present though, some local demands for any particular type of decorative flowers are being met through imports. The next step is to develop a flourishing floriculture industry with the aim of

meeting varied local demands as well as for "exporting" the flowers. Myanmar, has vast areas of land and water resources, lush green forests with all varieties of flora and fauna, including a wide variety of exotic orchids growing wild in the forests. Such "natural" resources, if gainfully harnessed will enable reaping harvests of un-

imaginable proportions. It is possible if some imaginative entrepreneur, like the person mentioned above (and others like him) put their heart to it. Floriculture being largely a

labour intensive industry; will provide employment for many young persons in the regions or areas where it is undertaken.

However if "flowers" are to be "exported" they will have to be grown according to "international safety requirements" and "markets" have to be sought for export. Perhaps the Chambers of Commerce and Industry and the Horticulture Association could help our "entrepreneurs" to search for stable "markets" abroad.

Our big neighbouring country on the West has a huge Floriculture industry. Perhaps their Floriculture entrepreneurs could be invited to give technical advice and some



perhaps to jointly invest with local investors for further sustainable development of the floriculture industry in Myanmar. ■■■

# English: a lingua franca in the world

By Arakan Sein

**P**EOPLE often talk about English as a global language; English has indeed become a lingua franca in many parts of the world. English is everywhere, and everywhere English dominates. From inauspicious beginnings on the edge of a minor European archipelago, it has grown to the vast size and astonishing influence. It is the world that is threatened by English.

About 400m speak it as their first language; a billion more know it as a secondary tongue. It is an official language in at least 59 countries. No language in history has been used by so many people or spanned a great-

er portion of the globe. It is inspirational: the golden tickets to the worlds of education and international commerce, a parent's dream and a student's misery, winner of the haves from the have-nots. It is an escapable: the language of global business, the internet, science, diplomacy and stellar navigation.

One straightforward way to trace the growing influence of English is in the way its vocabulary has infiltrated so many other languages. For a millennium or more, English was a great importer of words, absorbing vocabulary from Latin, Greek, French, Hindi and many others. During 20<sup>th</sup> century, though, as the US became the dominant super-

power and the world grew more connected. In some countries, such as France and Israel, special linguistic commissions have been working for decades to stem the English tide by creating new coinages of their own—to little avail—for the most part. Thanks to the internet, the spread of English has certainly sped up.

Everyday English spreads, the world becomes a little more homogenous and a little more bland. It spread through a combination of conquest, trade and colonization. But then, at some point between the end of the second World War and the start of the new millennium, English made a jump supremacy that

no amount of talk about it as a "lingua franca" truly captures. It transformed from a dominant language to what the Dutch sociologist Abram de Swaan called "hypercentral" one.

De Swaan divides languages into four categories. Lowest on the Pyramid are the peripheral languages, which make up 98% of all languages, but are spoken by less than 10% of mankind. These are largely oral, and rarely have any kind of official status. Next are the "central languages", though a more apt term might be "national languages".

These are written, taught in schools, each has a territory to call its own: Lithuania for Lithuanian, North and South Korea

According to EF English proficiency Index 2017 which measures English language skills in 116 countries, several Asia-Pacific countries rank low or very low.



## Myanmar Daily Weather Report

(Issued at 7:00 pm Saturday 17th August, 2019)

**BAY INFERENCE:** Monsoon is strong over the Andaman Sea and South Bay and weak to moderate elsewhere over the Bay of Bengal.

**FORECAST VALID UNTIL AFTERNOON OF THE 18th August, 2019:** Rain or thundershowers will be scattered in Sagaing, Mandalay and Magway Regions, Kachin and Northern Shan States, fairly widespread in Yangon and Ayeyarwady Regions, (Southern and Eastern) Shan, Chin and Kayah States and widespread in the remaining Regions and States with regionally heavyfall in Naypyitaw and isolated heavyfalls in Taninthayi Region and Rakhine, Kayin and Mon States. Degree of certainty is (100%).

**STATE OF THE SEA:** Squalls with rough seas are likely at times Gulf of Mottama, off and along Mon-Taninthayi Coasts. Surface wind speed in squalls may reach (35)m.p.h. Sea will be moderate elsewhere in Myanmar waters. Wave height will be about (8-10) feet in Gulf of Mottama, off and along Mon-Taninthayi Coasts and about (4-7) feet in Deltaic, off and along Rakhine Coasts.

**OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT TWO DAYS:** Strong monsoon over the Andaman Sea and South Bay of Bengal.

**FORECAST FOR NAYPYITAW AND NEIGHBOURING AREA FOR 18th August, 2019:** Some rain or thundershowers which may be heavy at times. Degree of certainty is (100%).

**FORECAST FOR YANGON AND NEIGHBOURING AREA FOR 18th August, 2019:** One or two rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (100%).

**FORECAST FOR MANDALAY AND NEIGHBOURING AREA FOR 18th August, 2019:** Isolated rain or thundershowers. Degree of certainty is (80%).

## Invitation to young writers for Sunday Special

The Global New Light of Myanmar is accepting submissions of poetry, opinion, articles, essays and short stories from young people for its weekly Sunday Next Generation Platform. Interested candidates can send their work to the **Global New Light of Myanmar** at No. 150, Nga Htat Kyee Pagoda Road, Bahan Township, Yangon, in person, or by email to [ce@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com](mailto:ce@globalnewlightofmyanmar.com) with the following information: (1) Sector you wish to be included in (poetry, opinion, etc.), (2) Own name and (if different) your penname, (3) Your level of education, (4) Name of your School/College/University, (5) A written note of declaration that the submitted piece is your original work and has not been submitted to any other news or magazine publishing houses, (6) A color photo of the submitter, (7) Copy of your NRC card, (8) Contact information (email address, mobile number, etc.). - Editorial Department, The Global New Light of Myanmar

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SEE PAGE-10

## Iran tanker in limbo off Gibraltar as US issues warrant

**GIBRALTAR (United Kingdom)** — A last-minute US warrant to seize an Iranian tanker preparing to leave Gibraltar after weeks of detention cast doubt over its departure on Saturday, prolonging a diplomatic spat between Tehran, London and Washington.

The US Justice Department alleged the ship was part of a scheme “to unlawfully access the US financial system to support illicit shipments to Syria from Iran by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps,” which Washington has designated a foreign terrorist organisation.

There was no immediate comment from Britain or Gibraltar, its overseas territory, over whether they would act on the warrant.

Gibraltar seized the ship on July 4 on suspicion it was transporting oil to Syria in breach of European sanctions, triggering a sharp deterioration in relations between Tehran and London. Iran has repeatedly denied this.

Iran subsequently detained the British-flagged tanker *Stena Impero* in what was seen as a tit-for-tat move.

On Thursday, Gibraltar’s Supreme Court ordered the tanker released after the British overseas territory said it had received assurances from Iran that the *Grace 1* would not head



The Iranian supertanker *Grace 1* off the coast of Gibraltar: the US Justice Department issued a warrant on 16 August 2019 for the ship to be seized. **PHOTO: AFP**

to any country subject to European Union sanctions.

Preparations are underway for the ship to set sail, with a new crew set to arrive to pilot the tanker and its 2.1 million barrels of oil. But in a last-minute twist on Friday, the United States, which is at loggerheads with Iran, issued the warrant.

The warrant says the vessel and all the oil aboard are subject to forfeiture based on violations of a US law, the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, which revolves around any unusual or extraordinary threat

from overseas to the national security, foreign policy or economy of the United States.

It also cites violations to bank fraud, money laundering and terrorism statutes.

### Ship released on Thursday

The US move comes after it tried — and failed — to block the tanker’s release on Thursday. The 4 July seizure came amid surging tensions in the Gulf after several alleged Iranian attacks on smaller tankers. The US — citing Tehran’s threat to American allies — expanded

its military presence in the region with a new aircraft carrier task force, missile batteries and strategic bombers.

Iran called the detention of the *Grace 1* an “illegal interception” staged by the United States, while Washington cheered it as “excellent news.”

Ties between Tehran and Washington are at a low point since US President Donald Trump withdrew last year from a landmark 2015 nuclear deal between major powers and Iran, reimposing crippling unilateral sanctions.— AFP ■

## English : a lingua franca in the world

**FROM PAGE-9**

### South Sudan

When the country became independent in 2011, it made English its official language despite having very few resources or qualified personnel with which to teach it in schools.

### China

The situation in East Asia is more dramatic. China currently has more speakers of English as a second language than any other country. Some prominent English teachers have become celebrities, conducting mass lessons in stadiums seating thousands. In South Korea, meanwhile, according to the sociolinguist Joseph Sung-Yul Park, English is a “national religion”. Korean employers expect proficiency in English, even in positions where it offers no obvious advantage. In not-dis-

tant-future, thanks to English, the curse of Babel will be undone and the children of men may together once again, united with the aid of a common tongue.

In other parts of the world, though, English still carries the full weight of its colonial past. Colonial education, in which pupils were physically punished for speaking their native languages while at school. For most of history, people lived in small communities. That did not mean they were isolated from one another. Multilingualism must have been common. Instead of representing a fall from human perfection, having languages is a gift. It is something to remember before we let English swallow the globe.

### Myanmar

Myanmar students still lack proficiency in the English after eleven years of study in basic

education schools. According to EF English proficiency Index 2017 which measures English language skills in 116 countries, several Asia-Pacific countries rank low or very low. Except for Indonesia, all ASEAN countries have compulsory classes in English at primary level. Yet Myanmar students still face challenges when it comes to speaking, which may hinder their careers and force them to take English classes even after university. Indeed, English skills are an advantage in the labor market, which can contribute to attracting to investment and enhancing job opportunities. Furthermore, speaking English allows participation in the world economy, sciences, trade and so on.

According to the online employment agency JobNet 2017 survey of 33 human resources managers, directors and over

300 job offers, 97% believe that English plays a critical role in career progression within their companies. To address the issue, Education Minister said Education Ministry worked with the British Council to upgrade the English of students and teachers in universities and colleges. The Ministry has started implementing the KG+12 curriculum under the National Education Law enacted in 2014.

In conclusion, there is no doubt English plays a critical role in international relations. Suffice it to say that it will play a vital role for the leaders of the new generations. The Ministry of Education is mainly responsible for carrying out the issues.

Ref: *EF English Proficiency Index 2017, JobNet 2017, Daw Htoot May of Rakhine Constituency 11*



## NEWS In BRIEF

### Nine killed in Ukraine hotel fire

**KIEV (Ukraine)** — Nine people were killed in a hotel fire in Ukraine’s port city of Odessa on Saturday, leading authorities to launch a country-wide inspection of safety regulations in holiday resorts and hotels.

The fire broke out at 1.34 am (2234 GMT) in the southern city’s Tokyo Star hotel.

Emergency services initially said eight people had died and ten were injured, later saying the number of deaths rose to nine.

— AFP ■

### Sudan generals, protest leaders sign transition deal

**KHARTOUM (Sudan)**—Sudan’s military council and protest leaders on Saturday signed a “constitutional declaration” that paves the way for a transition to civilian rule.

The agreement was signed by Mohamed HamdanDaglo, deputy chief of the military council, and Ahmed al-Rabie, representing the Alliance for Freedom and Change protest umbrella group, an AFP reporter said.

Heads of state, prime ministers and dignitaries from several countries attended the ceremony in Khartoum. — AFP ■

### Water bacteria cancels Tokyo 2020 paratriathlon test swim

**TOKYO (Japan)** — The swimming section of a paratriathlon test event for Tokyo 2020 was cancelled Saturday due to high levels of bacteria in the water, the latest in a series of difficulties over water quality and temperature.

Olympic organisers have won widespread praise for their preparations but extreme summer heat and poor water quality have brought headaches at practice events, with less than a year to go until the opening ceremony. — AFP ■

## US stocks end wild week on a hopeful note



Traders work after the opening bell at the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) on 15 August 2019 at Wall Street in New York City. PHOTO: AFP

NEW YORK (United States)— Wall Street closed a rollercoaster week on a positive note amid hope for progress in the US-China trade war and a reprieve from recession fears, with all three major indexes posting solid gains.

US economic data was mixed but offered enough good news not to ruin the party created by President Donald Trump's announcement that he has a phone call scheduled soon with Chinese leader Xi Jinping.

After a wild week in which the Dow Jones Industrial Average posted its worst day of the year, the index ended the session with a gain of 1.2 per cent at 25,886.01, but is still down compared to the previous Friday.

The broad-based S&P 500 jumped 1.44 per cent to finish at 2,888.68, and the tech-rich Nasdaq Composite Index increased 1.67 per cent to end at 7,895.99.

"In the last couple of days, the sellers have been exhausted," said General Maris Ogg of Tower Bridge Advisors. "The volatility continues. But I don't think this is the beginning of a trend."

Investors were spooked when a key recession signal was flashing red: The yield on the 30-year Treasury bond hit an all-time low on Thursday, falling below two per cent for the first

time, but peeked just above that level Friday, back above shorter-term yields.

Trump late Thursday revealed plans for call with Xi, and said trade negotiations set for September are "still on," offering signs of hope that a deal could be reached.

Any agreement is likely to remove a key source of turmoil that has fueled growing concerns about a possible recession on the horizon.

"The market is still grappling with the impact of the tariffs and deceleration in Europe and China," Ogg told AFP. "We don't know how far it's going to go."

Farm machinery manufacturer Deere saw its shares gain 3.8 per cent despite reporting disappointing earnings, due to uncertainty amid the trade war that has hit US farmers hard, as it also posted strong results in its construction and forestry business.

Industrial titan General Electric surged close to 10 per cent after CEO Larry Culp bought nearly \$2 million in shares, boosting investor confidence after whistleblower Harry Markopolos accused the company of massive accounting fraud — a charge the company vehemently denied. — AFP ■

## PBOC unveils LPR reform plan to cut real economy financing cost

BEIJING — China's central bank Saturday unveiled a plan to improve and reform the country's loan prime rate (LPR) mechanism in its latest efforts to cut financing costs for the real economy.

Introduced in 2013 and disclosed every trading day, the LPR functions as a market-based reference for lenders to set

their loan interest rates.

Starting from 20 August, the National Interbank Funding Center will disclose the new LPR at 9:30 am on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of each month, according to a statement by the People's Bank of China (PBOC).

The number of quotation banks will be expanded from 10 to 18,

including not only national banks but also urban commercial banks, rural commercial banks, foreign-invested banks and private banks, to improve the representativeness of the LPR. An above-five-year LPR will be available in addition to the current one-year LPR to serve as pricing references for new bank lending, according to

the PBOC. Banks should take the LPR as the major lending rate reference when issuing loans, the statement said.

The PBOC plan came after the country's State Council decided Friday to take market-oriented reform measures to reduce real interest rates and ease financing difficulties.—Xinhua ■

### The Republic of Union of Myanmar Yangon Region Government Yangon City Development Committee Notification No. (58 / 2019) 1<sup>st</sup> Waning Day of Wagaung, 1381 M.E (16 August, 2019)

#### Notification of Cut-off Date for the Greater Yangon Water Supply Improvement Project Phase 2 (Kokkowa Water Supply Project)

1. Yangon City Development Committee is responsible for getting sufficient water supply within the limit or out of the limit of town area for public according to the issuance of the article 133 of the Yangon City Development Committee Law.
2. Yangon City Development Committee is implementing "The Greater Yangon Water Supply Improvement Project Phase 2 (MY-P19)", in collaboration with Japan International Corporation Agency (JICA). It is necessary to set the Cut-off Date during project implementation and in exercise of the powers conferred by the section 336/B of the Yangon City Development Committee Law, this is to notify the public of the Cut-off Date of The Greater Yangon Water Supply Improvement Project Phase 2 (MY-P19).
3. The main transmission pipeline of The Greater Yangon Water Supply Improvement Project Phase 2 (MY-P19) will be installed at the southern part of Yangon-Pathein Road which is 75 feet away from the centre line of the road, starting from the millage of 6 mile 13 furlong to 5 miles 4 furlong. And then the pipeline will cross to the opposite side of the road which is the Northern side of the Yangon-Pathein Road to Anawrahta Road, then Hlaing River Road and enter the Bayintnaung Park Service Reservoir. At the Junction of Pan Hlaing Road after leaving from Bayintnaung Park, the pipeline will cross again to the southern side of the road and then to the Industrial Zone which is near the Bayintnaung Bridge. The pipeline will be installed under the Hlaing River bed and then along the Bayintnaung Road within the right of way (ROW) of YCDC to the Kokkine Service reservoir.
4. During implementation of The Greater Yangon Water Supply Improvement Project Phase 2, the project affected areas will be 15 feet from each side of the proposed route of main transmission pipeline which is 30 feet in total.
5. Although the pipeline route is designed to be minimum social impacts to the project affected areas mentioned in article 4 of this notification, there may have some unavoidable temporary relocations or resettlements. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct socio-economic and tree census to study socio-economic impacts and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) during the project implementation.
6. It is officially announced that August 18, 2019, (3<sup>rd</sup> Waning Day of Wagaung, 1381 M.E) is the Cut-off Date (COD) so that to the affected areas in article 4 of this notification are to be acquisitioned and supported by Yangon Region Government for resettlement or relocation.
7. According to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Policy of JICA and standard practices of International monetary organizations, the survey for the project area will be conducted tentatively after the COD. The COD is to be defined as the first date of conducting survey as per above mentioned standard practices.
8. This is hereby announced that there will be no compensations, resettlements and grievances for the matters, such as intrusions, renovation, expansion and construction of any kind of buildings, transfer of land ownership and sales of land after COD in the affected area in article 4 of this notification.

Sd./-

Maung Maung Soe  
Chairman (Mayor)

Yangon City Development Committee

## Rival rallies as Hong Kong's divisions deepen

HONG KONG (China) — Hong Kong democracy activists kicked off a weekend of fresh rallies on Saturday in a major test for the movement following criticism over an airport protest earlier this week — and as concerns mount over Beijing's next move.

The new marches came as thousands of pro-government supporters — many waving Chinese flags — gathered in a park to condemn their opponents and support the police, a stark illustration of the polarisation now coursing through the city.

Ten weeks of demonstrations have plunged the international finance hub into crisis, with communist-ruled mainland China taking an increasingly hard-line tone, including labelling the more violent protester actions “terrorist-like”. Democracy activists are billing the weekend rallies as a way to show Beijing and the city's unelected leaders that their movement still

enjoys broad public support, despite increasingly violent tactics deployed by a minority of hardcore protesters that have cast a shadow. On Tuesday, protesters blocked passengers from boarding flights at the city's airport and later assaulted two men they accused of being Chinese spies. The images damaged a movement that until then had largely only targeted the police or government institutions, and prompted some soul-searching among protesters. China's propaganda apparatus seized on the violence, with state media churning out a deluge of damning articles, pictures and videos.

State media also ran images of military personnel and armoured personnel carriers across the border in Shenzhen, prompting the United States to warn Beijing against sending in troops, which analysts say would be a reputational and economic disaster for China. —AFP ■



Hong Kong has been left reeling from 10 weeks of protests. **PHOTO: AFP**

## Pakistan, India exchange cross-border fire after UN meet on Kashmir

SRINAGAR (India) — India and Pakistan exchanged “heavy” cross-border fire on Saturday, after New Delhi's move to strip the restive Kashmir region of its autonomy prompted a rare meeting of the UN Security Council.

The two foes regularly fire potshots over the Line of Control (LoC) in the disputed Himalayan territory, which is divided between the two countries and poisoned their relations since independence in 1947.

But the latest exchange follows India's decision this month to rip up the special constitutional status of its part of Kashmir, sparking protests from the local population, outrage from Pakistan and unease from neighbouring China. “The exchange of fire is going on,” a senior Indian government official told AFP, calling it “heavy”.

One Indian soldier



A member of the Indian security forces stands guard during a lockdown in Srinagar on 16 August 2019. **PHOTO: AFP**

was reportedly killed. Pakistan made no immediate comment on the violence.

Late Friday, Pakistan and China succeeded in getting the UN Security Council to discuss Kashmir — behind closed doors — for the first time since the Indo-Pakistan war of 1971.

Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan

on Saturday hailed the gathering, saying that addressing the “suffering of the Kashmiri people & ensuring resolution of the dispute is the responsibility of this world body”.

New Delhi insists the status of the territory is a purely internal matter.

“We don't need international busybodies to try to tell us how to run our

lives. We are a billion-plus people,” India's UN envoy Syed Akbaruddin said after the meeting.

US President Donald Trump urged the nuclear-armed rivals to come back to the negotiating table, speaking to Khan by phone on the importance of “reducing tensions through bilateral dialogue”. —AFP ■

## 7 killed, 4 missing as ship catches fire in central Indonesia

JAKARTA — Seven people including two children were killed and four others went missing as a ship caught fire in waters off central Indonesia's Southeast Sulawesi province on Saturday, head of communication for media at the

national search and rescue office Yusuf Latief said.

The incident happened in waters off Bokori Island in Konawe district after the ship left from a sea port in Kendari of the province. “The incident started with appearance

of fire in the engine room. The crews of the ship tried to extinguish it but failed. The fire kept getting bigger.

Consequently, passengers jumped into the water,” the official told Xinhua over phone. The fire has

been extinguished by another ship. A total of 61 people survived the incident and they were rescued by local sailors, he said. So far, the cause of the fire has not been clear and investigation will be conducted, Yusuf said. —Xinhua ■

### CLAIM'S DAY NOTICE

M.V ISEACO GENESIS VOY. NO. (028 N/S)

Consignees of cargo carried on M.V ISEACO GENESIS VOY. NO. (028 N/S) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 18-8-2019 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of H.P.T where it will lie at the consignee's risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm to Claim's Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the Vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT  
MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY

AGENT FOR: M/S NEW GOLDEN SEA LINES

Phone No: 2301185

### CLAIM'S DAY NOTICE

M.V GSS YANGON VOY. NO. (1106 S/N)

Consignees of cargo carried on M.V GSS YANGON VOY. NO. (1106 S/N) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 18-8-2019 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of A.W.P.T where it will lie at the consignee's risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm to Claim's Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the Vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT  
MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY  
AGENT FOR: M/S NEW GOLDEN SEA  
SHIPPING

Phone No: 2301185

### CLAIM'S DAY NOTICE

M.V DANU BHUM VOY. NO. (419W/E)

Consignees of cargo carried on M.V DANU BHUM VOY. NO. (419W/E) are hereby notified that the vessel will be arriving on 18-8-2019 and cargo will be discharged into the premises of M.I.T.T/M.I.P where it will lie at the consignee's risk and expenses and subject to the byelaws and conditions of the Port of Yangon.

Damaged cargo will be surveyed daily from 8 am to 11:20 am and 12 noon to 4 pm to Claim's Day now declared as the third day after final discharge of cargo from the Vessel.

No claims against this vessel will be admitted after the Claims Day.

SHIPPING AGENCY DEPARTMENT  
MYANMA PORT AUTHORITY  
AGENT FOR: M/S REGIONAL CONTAINER  
LINES

Phone No: 2301185

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ပုံမှန်တန်းခွဲကိုမတ်လ(၁)ရက်၊ဇွန်လ(၁)ရက်၊စက်တင်ဘာလ(၁)ရက်၊ဒီဇင်ဘာ(၁)ရက်တိုင်  
မွန်(၂)လပြတ်(၁)လပြတ်သင်တန်းကိုကြိုက်ရာအချိန်တက်ခရောက်နိုင်ပါသည်။  
သင်တန်း ငြီးလျှင်အလုပ်ရရှိရေးအတွက်လုံးဝ(လုံးဝ)ဘာဝန်ယူသည်။  
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**A** BRIDGE crossing the Nantmyitkha Creek in Waingmaw Township, Kachin State was built by the Bridge Construction Group No-1 under the Ministry of Construction. The 260 ft long old bridge between mileposts 480/7 and 481/0 on the Mandalay-Lashio-Bhamo-Myitkyina Road was replaced with new structure as local people, pedestrians and vehicles suffered traffic congestion and experienced travel delays. The Ministry of Construction decided to build a new bridge over the creek with the funds from the local government.

The new bridge is of reinforced concrete facility and is 302 ft long and 48 ft wide. The bridge has 3 ft long pedestrian walkway on each side and can withstand up to 75 tons. The main structure of the bridge was built with K 2,310 million and K 840 million was spent on



Nantmyitkha Bridge contributes to development of socioeconomic status of local people in Waingmaw Township, Kachin State. **PHOTO: SUPPLIED**

# Development tasks benefit local people in Kachin State

By Kyaw Htike Soe

construction of an approach and retaining walls. Construction of the bridge began on 20 February 2017 and the first phase was completed on 28 May 2018. The second phase of the bridge was finalized in early April this year. Now, local people can traverse the new bridge in all seasons with greater ease, thereby contributing to development of trade and transportation in the area and facilitating swift flow of goods and reducing transpor-

tation charges.

The Shwebo-Myitkyina Road connecting Sagaing Region and Kachin State is being extended to 18 ft from the current 12 ft this fiscal year, said an official from the Road Department under the ministry. The Shwebo-Myitkyina Road is crucial to transport goods between Sagaing Region and Kachin State and plays a vital role in facilitating better flow of commodities. Extension for

40-mile and one furlong road section is being undertaken this financial year and the project has been about 70 per cent finished. The road was built in the fiscal year 1962-1963 and it was upgraded to a 12 ft wide road on 18 September 1996. 174.1 mile of the Shwebo-Myitkyina Road is located in Sagaing Region. So far 66 miles and 7 furlongs of the road has already been extended to 18 ft facility, according to the Department of Road.



The Shwebo-Myitkyina Road linking Sagaing Region with Kachin State is being extended to 18 ft wide from 12 ft wide. **PHOTO: SUPPLIED**



A retaining wall is being built in Mohnyin Township, Kachin State with the use of heavy machinery. **PHOTO: SUPPLIED**

Likewise, two retaining walls were built at separate locations along the Nantyin Creek in Mohnyin Township, Kachin State in order to solve the problem of riverbank erosion, according to a responsible person from the construction company. Construction task was completed ahead of the rainy season. The local government awarded a private construction firm named "Shwe Nan Tin Co" to build the retaining walls with the use of K270 million and construction work has begun since February. "We constructed the retaining walls along the Nantyin Creek and construction of the projects took around one month," said the project engi-

neer from the construction company. Some part of the creek was dredged for better flow of water.

In addition, a rural road is being built in Hopin region, Mohnyin Township in Kachin State in an attempt to transport agricultural products manufactured by farmers in rural areas. The Department of Rural Development under the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation allocated K 203.6 million and gave a green light to a private construction firm "Ayeyawady Phyto Company" to build the 3-mile long gravel road. Construction of the road began on 4 February 2019 and has been 80 per cent finished so far. ■■■

# Manchester Metropolitan University showcases master-class Fintech and AI expertise at UMFCCI-hosted seminar

**M**ANCHESTER Metropolitan University (Manchester Met), one of Europe's largest universities, has given a talk on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and a master-class Financial Technology (FinTech) course at a seminar hosted by Union of Myanmar Federation of Chambers of Commerce and industry (UMFCCI) in Yangon on Wednesday, 14 August, 2019.

Paul Smith, a professor teaching at Manchester Met, was the Keynote Speaker in the morning session discussing the applications of AI in FinTech. Smith was also the guest lecturer for the afternoon's certificate master-class course on FinTech, which was offered to limited UMFCCI members.

UMFCCI Vice President



Officials pose for documentary photo after the seminar. **PHOTO: SUPPLIED**



UMFCCI Vice President U Thuang Tin



Professor Paul Smith

U Thuang Tin said, "As an organization, UMFCCI always looks to support Myanmar's digital transformation. We immediately took Manchester Metropolitan University's initiative to hold a FinTech and AI seminar; and we offered to host it for our members. The knowledge and skills that our members acquire from the experts from Manchester Metropolitan University will definitely help the attendees stay abreast with the developments in the financial and business sectors."

"We are delighted to return to Myanmar and showcase Manchester Metropolitan University's expertise on two of the most important

global subjects, FinTech and AI. We thank UMFCCI for this opportunity, which is a good teaser for what we want to offer to the Myanmar public. We are currently formalizing our entry into the Myanmar market to offer a Master of Science course to qualified Myanmar students," said Rick Canavan, Faculty Head of International at Manchester Met University.

Manchester Met has been

strongly considering to offer its courses in Myanmar due to the steady interest in and the rapid progress of FinTech in the country. After several visits to Myanmar in the recent months, the university is now in the final stages of formally offering their Master's degree course on FinTech, through a mix of online and face-to-face lectures. The university will be tapping Learn Myanmar, one of the country's leading professional training institutions, to manage the Manchester Met business in the country.

Canavan said, "We strongly believe that Myanmar is keen and ready to tackle FinTech. We are here not only to share our capabilities on the subject matter, but also to impart Manchester Met's cultural, fun, and engaging student experience." Manchester Met has more than 38,000 students, with a good proportion of international students in various courses, either in Manchester City—the hub of FinTech in the UK—or studying offshore and online courses.—GNLM



Seminar on Financial Technology and Artificial Intelligence in progress. **PHOTO: SUPPLIED**



## Myanmar Lethwei World Championship IV to be held in Yangon today

THE Myanmar Lethwei World Championship IV will be held today at Thein Phyu Lethwei Stadium in Yangon starting at 2 pm.

There will be six main bouts, including five men's events and one women's event.

In the men's 80 Kg event, Myanmar's lethwei star Tun Tun Min will fight Mikhail Vetrila of Russia.

In the men's 75 Kg event, Too Too (Myanmar) will fight Fabio Ferrari (Brazil).

In the men's 67 Kg match, Yan Naing Tun (Myanmar) will fight Kayne Corlan (New Zealand).



Myanmar's Tun Tun Min vs Mikhail Vetrila (Russia) — PHOTOS: MIN HTET



Myanmar's Too Too vs Fabio Ferrari (Brazil).



Myanmar's Vo Ro Ni Ka vs Thailand's Sawsing Sor Sopit.

In the men's 63 Kg fight competition, Byat Kha (Myanmar) will fight Higashi (Japan).

In the men's 61 Kg event, Myanmar will fight Higashi (Japan).

Ye Thway Ni (Myanmar) will fight Babak (Iran). In the women's 60 Kg

match, Myanmar's Vo Ro Ni Ka will fight Thailand's Sawsing Sor Sopit.

Ahead of the championship, Myanmar Lethwei star Tun Tun Min said, "I'm in good shape with perfect health, so I will do my best to win the golden belt for the championship. I have also prepared as best I can".

The skynet channel will broadcast the lethwei championship live.—Maung Sein Lwin (Myanma Alinn)

## Myanmar U-23 men's football team prepares for 30<sup>th</sup> SEA Games

MYANMAR'S U-23 national men's football team is selecting talented players, in preparation for the 30<sup>th</sup> SEA Games, which will be held in the Philippines from 30 November to 11 December.

The Myanmar team has chosen 36 players for its preliminary list, to begin special training starting 19 August.

Myanmar has selected goalkeeping positions, including goalkeeper San Satt Naing from Yangon United, goalkeeper Tun Nanda Oo from Myawady FC, and Phone Thitsar Min from Shan United. Defenders include talented youths, such as Zin Ye Naung from ISPE FC, Thu Rein Soe from Yangon United, Ye Yint Aung from Yadanarbon FC, and Hein Phyo Win from Shan United.

Midfielders include Myo Min Phyo from Sagaing United, Lwin Moe Aung from Ayeyawady United, Zin Min Tun from Magwe FC and Kaung Htet Soe from Yangon United.

The selected forwards for team Myanmar include strikers Sa Aung Pyae Ko and Htet Phyo Wai from Shan United, Htet Lin Lin from Hantawady United, Aung Kaung Mahn from Ayeyawady United, Win Naing Tun and Pyae Sone Naing from Yadanarbon FC, and Thant Zin Myint from the Institute of Sports and Physical Education team.

The men's football matches will be played at Rizal Memorial Stadium in Manila, and all ASEAN nations, including Myanmar, will be participating in the SEA Games football tournament.—Lynn Thit (Tgi)

## AFF U-18 Next Media Cup: Come back action of Australia causes Myanmar to slip to final

A late goal by Australian U-18 team captain Kai Clifton Trewin caused the Myanmar U-18 team to fall to the final match, when they played a very decisive semi-final match at the AFF Under-18 Next Media Cup 2019 at the Binh Duong Stadium, Ho Chi Minh City yesterday.

As the game was played in wet and slippery conditions, both teams struggled for every move.

Coached by head coach Soe Myat Min, Myanmar was in the best condition, dominating the world ranked Australia team throughout the first half, with frequent threats over the Australian Defense line.

Myanmar missed a chance at the six minute mark when Myanmar's Aung Ko Oo score was successfully blocked by Australian keeper Noah Paul

James.

With a union play, Myanmar scored a leading goal by La Min Htwe at the 18 minute mark.

The goal provided energy for Myanmar to continue to dominate the strong Australia team.

Due to missing chances created by Myanmar, there were no more goals by Myanmar and the first half ended 1-0 in favour of Myanmar.

The second half saw Myanmar still playing tough, with equal possession of the football by Australia.

But Australia made their equalizer at 56 minutes, with a quick pass by Lachlan Brook.

With the score 1-1, the game became more heated, as Myanmar launched its open attack.

However, Australia scored

the winning goal just before the match end.

Due to the loss, on 19 August Myanmar will fight for third place against the Indone-

sia team, which also faced a 3-4 loss to the Malaysia team during an earlier semifinal match in the same tourney.—Lynn Thit (Tgi)



Myanmar's Nyan Lin Htet (No 5) tries to get a ball past Australian player (green) during the semifinal match of AFF U-18 Next Media Cup 2019 at Binh Duong Stadium in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday. PHOTO: AFF

# SUNDAY SPECIAL

The Global New Light of Myanmar

NEXT GENERATION PLATFORM

18 AUGUST 2019  
THE GLOBAL NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR

## WHY YOUNG PEOPLE READ the newspaper and watch TV news less and less & its solutions

**N**OWADAYS young people spend their time on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram. They spend most of their precious time chatting, taking selfie, posting and updating their Facebook status to 'in a relationship'. Besides, they argue with one another about nothing special, instigate hate speech, giving bad comments under other people's posts. In this way, they waste their precious time unwisely. They forget to read the daily newspaper and watch TV news to get general knowledge and broaden their horizons. Thus, the problem of young people not reading the daily newspaper and watching daily TV news has increased alarmingly in society today. This can potentially affect the future of the country if the younger generation of today has no knowledge of either local and global affairs, thus creating a majority of uneducated people with no critical thinking skills. However, just as there are several causes of this problem, so also are there certain practical measures that can be taken to overcome the problem.

The main cause of this problem of young people reading newspapers and watching TV news less and less is due to lack of interest in local and global affair. To start with, a considerable number of young people have the attitude that what happens in the country or in the world has nothing to do with them, whether there is a war occurring in a country or in the world. This could be due to the fact that the definition of education has been drastically restricted to merely passing the exam instead of being knowledgeable.

Besides, related to young people's lack of interest in local and global current affairs is their more urgent emphasis on themselves in this highly competitive society in which young people have to improve themselves by getting as many qualifications as possible to get ahead in life. As such, young people put all their time and energy into their education, qualification and relaxation. Even if they have access to the daily newspaper, they are not interested to turn the pages at all. In the evenings, they may be relaxed by doing something interesting rather than watching TV news.

However, fortunately, there are some potentially practical ways of tackling young people alienation from their society. First of all, the government can reform education policy by widening it to include global affair and global issues that affect our country so that the leader of next generation will be mentally and intellectual equipped to deal with any problems that arise. The government could also provide access to daily newspapers and journals as well as TV news to the public by setting up media centers throughout the city and library and reading rooms throughout the country. Schools could also help by having regular quizzes on local and global affair at different levels. It would also be useful if parentes encourage their children to take an interest in local and global affair on a daily basis.

In conclusion, while the problem of young people not wanting to read the newspapers or watch the TV news is a fact, the problem is not without practical solution, which can rectify the situation if implemented immediately. Failure to do so would result in nothing less than negative effects in the future.



By Phyu Min  
BA (English); Dip in ELTM;  
Dip in English.



Design: BT



By C. T. O

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK)

အတွင်းသို့ နှိုက်နှိုက်ချွတ်ချွတ် ဖြင့်နိုင်စွမ်းရှိခြင်း၊ စိတ်ကူးအင်အားကောင်းခြင်း နှင့် အတွေ့အကြုံကျယ်ပြန့်ခြင်းကြောင့် စာရေးဆရာသည် သွေးနှင့်သားနှင့်လူဆန် သောဇာတ်ကောင်များကို ဖန်တီးနိုင်သည်။

The author is able to create characters of flesh and blood because of his insight, the power of his imagination and the range of his experience.

ကျွန်တော်သည် ကျွန်တော်ဘဝ၏ နောက်ဆုံးနေ့တိုင်အောင် စာဖတ်သွားမည် ဖြစ်သည်။ ကျွန်တော်၏ လျှို့ဝှက်သော ရည်ရွယ်ချက်တစ်ရပ်မှာ စာရေးဆရာတစ် ယောက်ဖြစ်ရန် ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

I shall go on reading till my last day on earth. One of my secret ambitions is to be a writer.

အလုပ် Work

အလုပ်သည် ဂုဏ်တစ်ရပ်ဖြစ်သည်။ တာဝန်တစ်ရပ်လည်း ဖြစ်သည်။ သတ္တိရှိ ခြင်း၏ အပြုအမူတစ်ရပ်လည်း ဖြစ်သည်။ ပျော်ရွှင်မှု၏ အရင်းအမြစ်တစ်ခုလည်း ဖြစ်သည်။ အလုပ်၌ သိက္ခာရှိရသည်။

Work is an honour. It is a duty. It is an act of courage. (valour). It is a source of happiness. There is dignity in labour.

တကယ်ဆိုလျှင် ဤကမ္ဘာမြေကြီးကို လုပ်အားက ဖန်တီးထားသည်။ အီဂျစ် ပြည်မှ ပီရမစ်ကြီးများ၊ တရုတ်ပြည်မှ တံတိုင်းကြီး၊ မြန်မာပြည်မှ ရွှေတိဂုံဘုရားစသည်တို့ကို တည်ဆောက်ခဲ့သည်မှာ လူ့လုပ်အားသာဖြစ်သည်။ စက်ရုံအလုပ်ရုံများ၊ ကောလိပ် များ၊ ကျောင်းများ၊ ရေကာတာများ၊ တံတားများ၊ မြို့များ၊ ရွာများ၊ စေတီများ၊ ဘုရားရှိခိုး ကျောင်းများကို ဆောက်ခဲ့သည်မှာလည်း လူ့လုပ်အားသာဖြစ်သည်။

It was man's labour that had built the pyramids of Egypt, the Great Wall of China, the Shwedagon of Burma. It is also man's labour that has built mills and factories, schools and colleges, dams and bridges, towns and villages, pagodas and churches.

လုပ်အားနှစ်မျိုးရှိသည်။ တစ်ခုမှာ ကာယလုပ်အားဖြစ်၍ အခြားတစ်ခုမှာ ဉာဏလုပ်အားဖြစ်သည်။ နှစ်ခုစလုံး အရေးကြီးသည်။ သူတို့သည် အတူရှင်တွဲနေကြ သည်။ သို့ရာတွင် အရင်းရှင်စနစ်အောက်တွင် ကာယအလုပ်ကို အထင်သေးကြသည်။ ကာယအလုပ်သမားရော ဉာဏအလုပ်သမားပါ ခေါင်းပုံဖြတ်ခံရသည်။ သူတို့သည် သူတို့လုပ်အား၏ အသီးအပွင့်ကို အပြည့်အဝမခံစားရ။ အရင်းရှင်များမှာ ချမ်းသာ သည်ထက် ချမ်းသာလာကြ၍ အလုပ်သမားများမှာ ဆင်းရဲသည်ထက် ဆင်းရဲရသည်။

There are two kinds of labour. One is physical labour and the other is mental labour. Both are important. They go together. However, under capitalism physical labour is looked down upon. Both physical and mental workers are exploited. They do not fully enjoy the fruits of their own labour.

ယနေ့ နိုင်ငံတော်သည် လယ်သမားများနှင့် အလုပ်သမားများကို အစွမ်းကုန် အကူအညီပေးနေသည်။ သူတို့ ကုန်ပိုမိုထုတ်လေလေ၊ သူတို့သည် မိမိတို့၏ လူနေ မှုအဆင့်အတန်းကို ပို၍ မြှင့်နိုင်မည်ကို သိကြသည်။

Today the State is giving all out help to the Peasants and workers. They work harder. They know that the more they produce, the sooner they will be able to raise their own living standard.

မြန်မာပြည်သည် လယ်သမားအလုပ်သမားနှင့် လုပ်သားပြည်သူတို့၏ နိုင်ငံ ဖြစ်သည်။ ငါတို့ ယခုဆိုရှယ်လစ်လူ့ဘောင်ကို တည်ဆောက်နေကြသည်။ ငါတို့၏ အင်အားသည် ပြည်တွင်း၌သာ ရှိသည်။ ထိုအင်အားသည် လယ်သမားအလုပ်သမား နှင့် လုပ်သားပြည်သူတို့၏ ဖန်တီးနိုင်စွမ်းဖြစ်သည်။ လူတိုင်းလူတိုင်း ပိုမိုပြင်းထန်စွာ အလုပ်လုပ်ရမည်။ လယ်သမားများနှင့် အလုပ်သမားများသည် ကုန်ပိုမိုထုတ်ရန် ကြိုးပမ်းရမည်။ ငါတို့အားလုံးသည် အလုပ်ကို လေးစားမြတ်နိုးတန်ဖိုးထားရမည်။

Burma is a land of peasants, workers and the working people. We are now building up a modern nation. Our strength lies within the country. It is the creative power of the peasants, the workers and the

working people. Everybody must work harder. The peasant and workers must strive to produce more. We all must value and respect the power of labour.

LESSON 28

(B) ၁၉၇၇- ခုနှစ် နှစ်ဦး ဆုတောင်းလွှာအဖြစ် ရန်ကုန်မြို့ရှိ ကုလသမဂ္ဂပြန်ကြား ရေးဌာနမှ ထုတ်ဝေသော စာပိုဒ်ဖြစ်သည်။ မြဝတီမဂ္ဂဇင်းထဲတွင် စာရေးသူကိုယ်တိုင် ဘာသာပြန်ထည့်သွင်းခဲ့ဖူးသည်။ ယခု ကျောင်းသားများလေ့လာနိုင်ရန် ထပ်မံထည့်သွင်းပေးလိုက်ပါသည်။ နာမိတစ်ခုနှင့် ကြိုယာတစ်ခု ပါဝင်သော စာကြောင်းများအဖြစ် စီစဉ်ပုံကောင်းသည်။

What is life? ဘဝဆိုတာဘာလဲ

Life is a challenge ..... meet it. ဘဝဟူသည် စိန်ခေါ်ခြင်းတစ်ရပ်ပင် ပြေးတွေ့ပါ။

Life is a struggle ..... accept it. ဘဝဟူသည် တိုက်ပွဲ လက်ခံလိုက်ပါ။

Life is a sorrow ..... overcome it. ဘဝဟူသည် ဝမ်းနည်းခြင်းတစ်ရပ် အောင်မြင်ကျော်လွှားပါ။

Life is a mystery ..... unfold it. ဘဝဟူသည် ရှုပ်ထွေးနက်နဲသော အရာတစ်ခုပင် ဖွင့်ထုတ်လိုက်ပါ။

Life is a joy ..... spread it. ဘဝဟူသည် ပျော်ရွှင်မှုတစ်ရပ်ပင် ဖြန့်ဝေလိုက်ပါ။

Life is a duty ..... perform it. ဘဝဟူသည် တာဝန်တစ်ရပ်ပင် ဆောင်ရွက်ပါ။

Life is a romance ..... enjoy it. ဘဝဟူသည် အချစ်ဇာတ်လမ်းတစ်ပုဒ် နှစ်သက်ခံစားပါ။

Life is a gamble ..... watch it. ဘဝဟူသည် အလောင်းအစားတစ်ရပ် စောင့်ကြည့်ပါ။

Life is a tragedy ..... face it. ဘဝဟူသည် ကြေကွဲဖွယ်ဇာတ်လမ်းတစ်ပုဒ် ရင်ဆိုင်ပါ။

Life is a song ..... sing it. ဘဝဟူသည် သီချင်းတစ်ပုဒ် သီဆိုပါ။

Life is a bliss ..... embrace it. ဘဝဟူသည် အလွန်အလွန် ပျော်ရွှင်ဖွယ်တစ်ရပ် ပွေ့ပိုက်ထားပါ။

Life is a dream ..... realize it. ဘဝဟူသည် အိမ်မက်တစ်ခုမျှသာ အကောင်အထည်ဖော်ပါ။

Life is a journey ..... complete it. ဘဝဟူသည် ခရီးတစ်ရပ် အပြီးသတ်ပါ။

Life is a promise ..... fulfil it. ဘဝဟူသည် ခရီးတစ်ရပ် ဖြည့်စွမ်းပါ။

Life is a puzzle ..... solve it. ဘဝဟူသည် ပဟေဠိတစ်ပုဒ် ဖြေရှင်းပါ။

Life is an adventure ..... dare it. ဘဝဟူသည် စွန့်စားခန်းတစ်ခု ဝံ့စားပါ။

Life is an opportunity ..... grasp it. ဘဝဟူသည် အခွင့်အရေးတစ်ခု မိမိရရဆုတ်ကိုင်ပါ။

Life is a game ..... play it. ဘဝဟူသည် ကစားခုန်စားတစ်ခု ကစားပါ။

Life is God's gift ..... cherish it. ဘဝဟူသည် ဘုရားသခင်၏ လက်ဆောင် အမြတ်တန်းထားပါ။

Patterns

(C) စာကြောင်းပုံစံများ (patterns) ကိုလည်း လေ့လာရန်လိုအပ်သဖြင့် ထပ်မံ ပေးထားပါသည်။

(a) (No sooner ..... than)

1. Ko Ko had just gone out when it began to rain.

မိုးစရွာသောအခါ ကိုကိုအပြင် ထွက်သွားပြီး ဖြစ်သည်။

No sooner had Ko Ko gone out than it began to rain.

ကိုကိုအပြင်ထွက်သွားပြီး၍မှ မကြာသေးမီ မိုးစရွာသည်။

- No sooner နှင့် စာကြောင်းကို စတင်ရသည်။
- ပထမ စာကြောင်းပါ just ကို ဖြတ်ပစ်ရသည်။
- Ko Ko (subject) နှင့် had (helping verb) ကို နေရာရွှေ့နောက် ပြောင်းပစ်ရသည်။
- စာကြောင်းဆက်စကားလုံး when အစား than ကို သုံးရသည်။

2. Ma Ma had just sat down to rest when Mother told her to boil some water.

မေမေက ရေနွေးကျိုရန် မမကို ပြောလိုက်သောအခါ မမသည် နားရန်ထိုင်ခါစပင်ရှိ သေးသည်။

No sooner had Ma Ma sat down to rest than Mother told her to boil some water.

မမနား ထိုင်၍မှ မကြာမီ အမေက သူမကို ရေနွေးကျိုရန် ပြောခဲ့သည်။

3. They had just gone to bed when the guests arrived.

ဧည့်သည်များရောက်လာသောအခါ သူတို့အိပ်ရာဝင်သွားပြီးစဖြစ်သည်။

No sooner had they gone to bed than the guests arrived.

သူတို့ အိပ်ရာဝင်သွားပြီးမှ မကြာမီဧည့်သည်များရောက်လာသည်။

4. He had just left for his office when I visited his house this morning.

ယနေ့နံနက်ကျွန်တော်သူ့အိမ်သို့ သွားလည်သောအခါ သူ့နားထွက်သွားပြီး ခါစဖြစ်သည်။

No sooner had he left for his office than I visited his house.

ယနေ့နံနက် သူ့နားထွက်သွားပြီး မကြာမီ ကျွန်တော်သူ့အိမ်သို့ သွားလည်ခဲ့သည်။

5. The train had just left when they arrived at the station.

သူတို့ ဘူတာရုံသို့ ရောက်သောအခါ မီးရထားထွက်ခွာသွားပြီးခါစ ဖြစ်သည်။

No sooner had the train left than they arrived at the station.

အောက်တွင် လေ့ကျင့်ခန်းများ လုပ်ကြည့်ပါ။

(ဤ pattern ကို ကိုယ်တိုင်ရေးနိုင်လာသည့်တိုင်အောင် လေ့လာပါ။ လေ့ကျင့်ပါ။)

- 1. She had just washed the clothes when Ko Ko gave her his old shirts and longyis.
2. He had just gone into the bathroom when the telephone rang.
3. I had just returned home from the office when I was called back.
4. They had just finished one lesson when the teacher gave them another.
5. The bus had just left when he remembered that he had left his umbrella on it.
6. Ma Ma had just made tea for us when Ko Ko asked her to make some coffee for him.
7. The doctor had just gone out when more patients arrived.

Answers (အဖြေများ)

- 1. No sooner had she washed the clothes than Ko Ko gave her his old shirts and longyis.
2. No sooner had he gone into the bathroom than the telephone rang.
3. No sooner had I returned home from the office than I was called back.
4. No sooner had they finished one lesson than the teacher gave them another.
5. No sooner had the bus left than he remembered that he had left his umbrella on it.
6. No sooner had Ma Ma made tea for us than Ko Ko asked her to make some coffee for him.
7. No sooner had the doctor gone out than more patients arrived.

(B) (about to ..... when) about to တော့မည်ဆဲဆဲ။

1. Ko Ko was about to go out when it began to rain.

မိုးစရွာသောအခါ ကိုကိုသည် အပြင် ထွက်တော့မည်ဆဲဆဲ ဖြစ်သည်။

2. They were about to leave the classroom when the teacher called them.

ဆရာက သူတို့ကိုခေါ်လိုက်သောအခါ သူတို့သည် အခန်းထဲမှ ထွက်ခွာတော့မည် ဆဲဆဲဖြစ်သည်။

3. He was about to break into the house when the police arrived.

ရဲများရောက်လာသောအခါ သူသည် တံခါးကို ချိုးဖောက်ဝင်ရောက်တော့မည် ဆဲဆဲဖြစ်သည်။

4. She was about to study her lessons when the lights went out.

မီးများငြိမ်းသွားသောအခါ သူမသည် သင်ခန်းစာများကို စတင်လေ့လာတော့မည် ဆဲဆဲဖြစ်သည်။

(TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK)

# Why we should turn foes into friends ?



By Kyal Sin Phu  
2<sup>nd</sup> Year Honours Student  
(English Specialization)  
University of Yangon

**I**T is natural that we, human beings, want to be surrounded by those who love us and those whom we love. However, it is not always possible for us to deal with only those who cherish us and whom we adore. At times in life, we may encounter antagonists who dislike us, who hate us, who oppose us and who negatively criticize us for whatever we do. Most of us tend to consider those antagonists as our enemies and we usually feel uncomfortable to communicate with them. Thus, we happen to avoid them as possible as we can. But, the problem is we cannot keep ourselves away from

those people all the time. In this small world, we may have some situations that need us to interact with them. For that reason, in my view, it is not a sensible approach to find ways to stay away from those antagonists. I believe we should turn our foes into friends for some reasons as follows.

First of all, if we see them as enemies, our heart is more likely to be filled with anger and resentment towards them. We may sometimes fuel those unpleasant emotions day in and day out. As a consequence, we are less likely to gain the peace of mind and inner pleasure. This points out that reciprocating hatred does more harm and good. Therefore, as a Myanmar proverb goes “Let love live long, let hate short live”, we ought to let go of our anger and hatred instead of bearing resentment in our mind. Then, we should see those antagonists with the eyes of love and treat them with kindness.

It is apparent that we should convert our enemies into friends for the sake of our peaceful mind. Secondly, it

is often said that “ One enemy is too many; thousands of friends are too few ”. Accordingly, it is really important to maximize the number of friends and minimize that of foes. So, why would we let those antagonists be our enemies? Abraham Lincoln once said “ I destroy my enemies when I make them my friends.” Thus, it would be smart of us to befriend our enemies and beat them. In this way, we can also expand our social networks.

Thirdly, we can create win-win situations if we can build up cozy friendship with the enemies. For instance, they may excel in the areas we are weak in since different people have different strengths. They may also have different perspectives towards life and experiences in different situations. So, if we become friends with them, we can exchange our ideas and insights, learn from each other, collaborate with each other and help each other.

In a nutshell, aforementioned reasons point out that it seems better to turn foes into friends for our inner peace and other social aspects rather than avoiding them, bearing resentment or reciprocating hatred.



The Bontalar Waterfall makes significant changes in the environment with the three seasons.



# Matupi's Bontalar Waterfall is popular tourist destination

By Salai Van Ro Htan

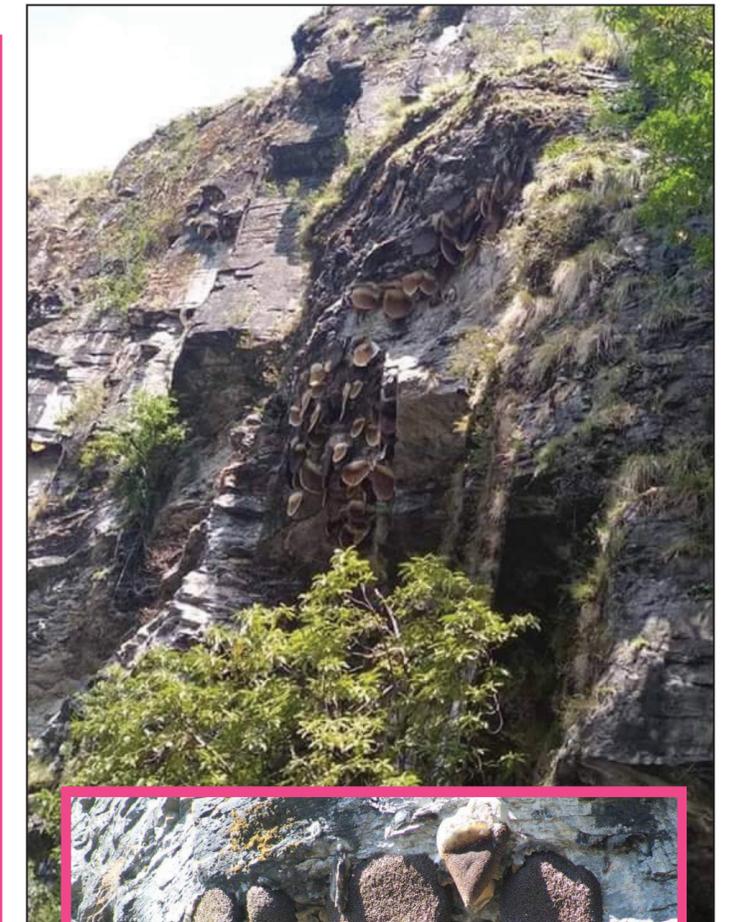
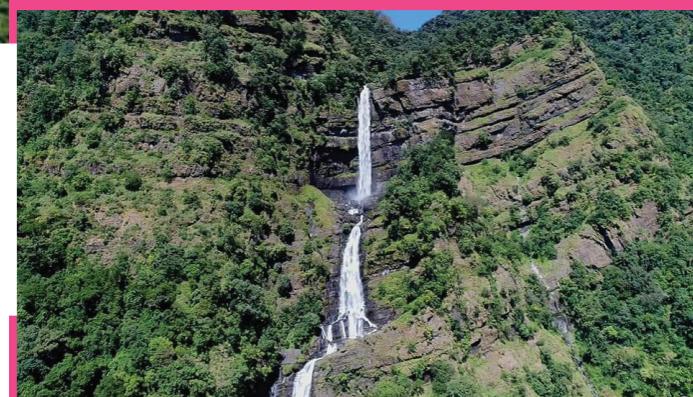
PHOTOS: HTAL NAING, VANROE MON

**T**HE Bontala Waterfall in the forests of Chin State's Matupi offers an amazing vacation for holiday makers. The waterfall has become popular among local and foreign travelers due to its promotion in the media. The fragrance of pine trees floating in the air of Matupi, walking on the pebbles around the waterfall, along with monkeys, birds and wildlife in the forests, are attracting a wide range of visitors. With seven falls, the Bontalar waterfall offers an impressive sight in a very

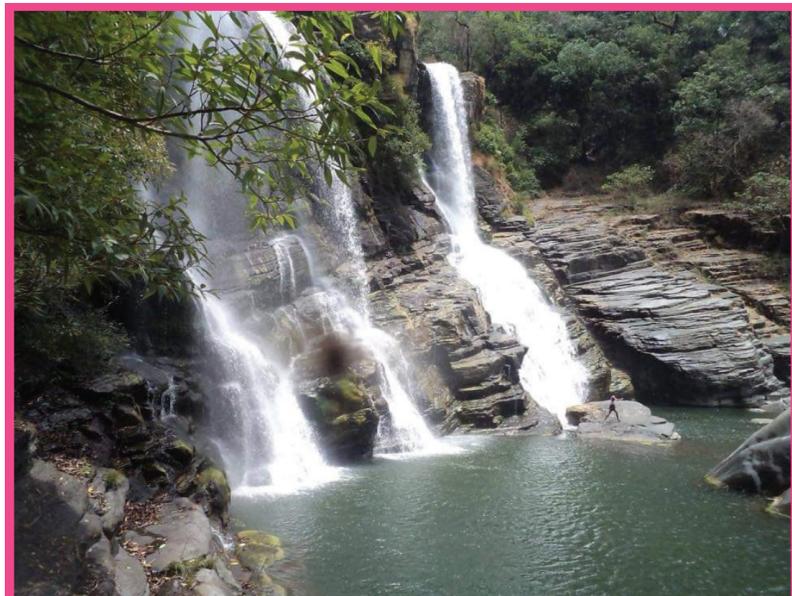
scenic location. Each waterfall is about 60 ft high. The name Bontalar comes from the local Matu ethnic language "Bung Tla". It means flowing neat and tidy. **Camping at Bontalar** Road access to the falls has improved, and travelers need to walk about three miles from Matupi to reach the falls. Previously, vacationers had to walk for some 15 miles to visit the waterfalls, while camping nearby for one or two days. Since 2013, the road has reached a point three miles from the waterfall.

**Natural beehives in cliffs** Natural beehives in the cliffs around the Bontalar Waterfall are another impressive sight. In the evening, visitors can see groups of monkeys from the forests vying with each other to grab pieces of beehives that are within their reach. According to local residents, there once were some 1,000 beehives in the cliffs. But, today the number has fallen to below 500. The Bontalar is at the peak of its beauty in the rainy season, with very large amounts of water flows down the falls. The waterfalls attract large numbers of visitors in the summer. But, its beauty in summer is not as magnificent as in the rainy season. Year by year, the water flowing over the falls has been decreasing in the summers. In the rainy season, there are few people who visit the falls due to natural barriers, such as possible landslides which can block the roads. According to residents, the river provided large amounts of water year round until 2000. Now that there is less water in summer, local people blame land reclamation and deforestation along the river beyond the waterfalls. To save the Bontalar Wafertall, residents demanded strict law enforcement of deforestation in the area.

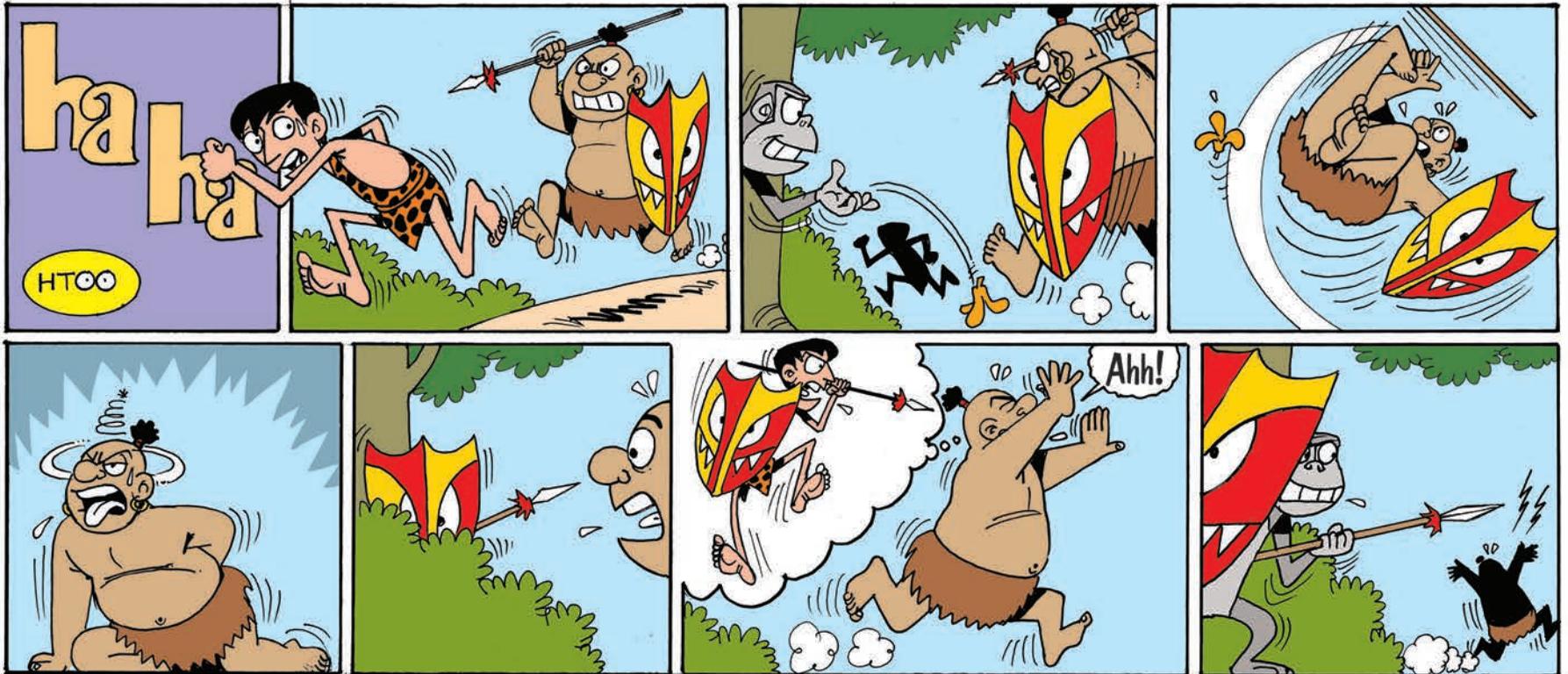
Translated by GNLM



Natural beehives in cliffs around the waterfall are added to the breathtaking scenic beauty.

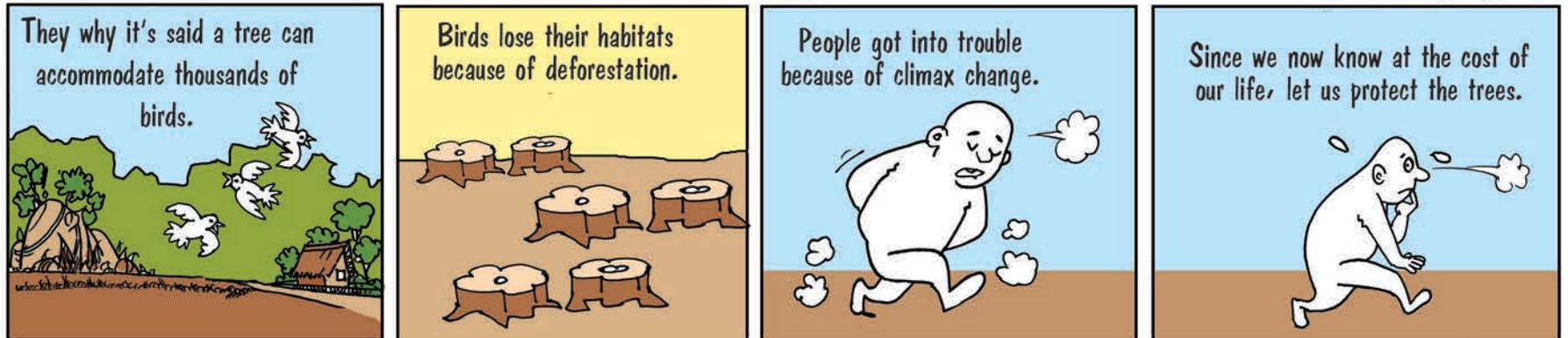
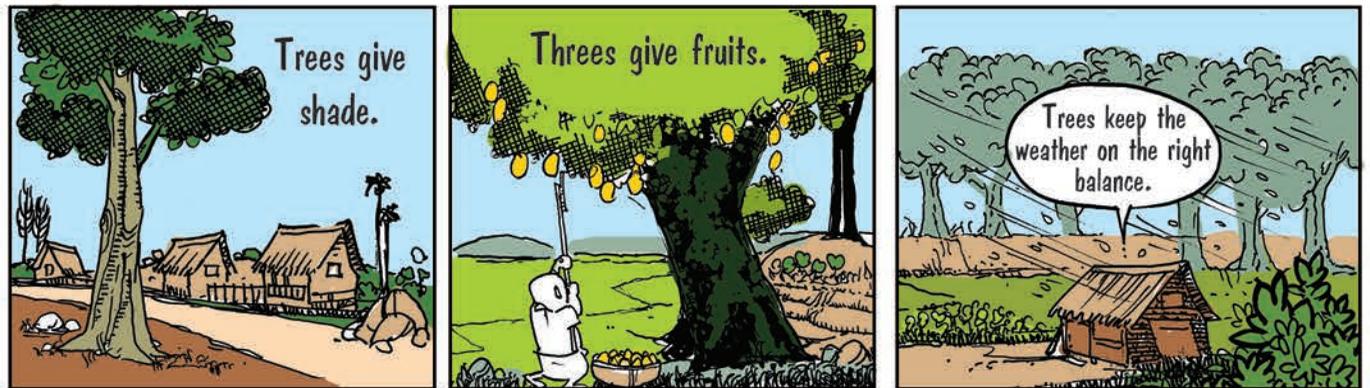


# SUNDAY COMICS



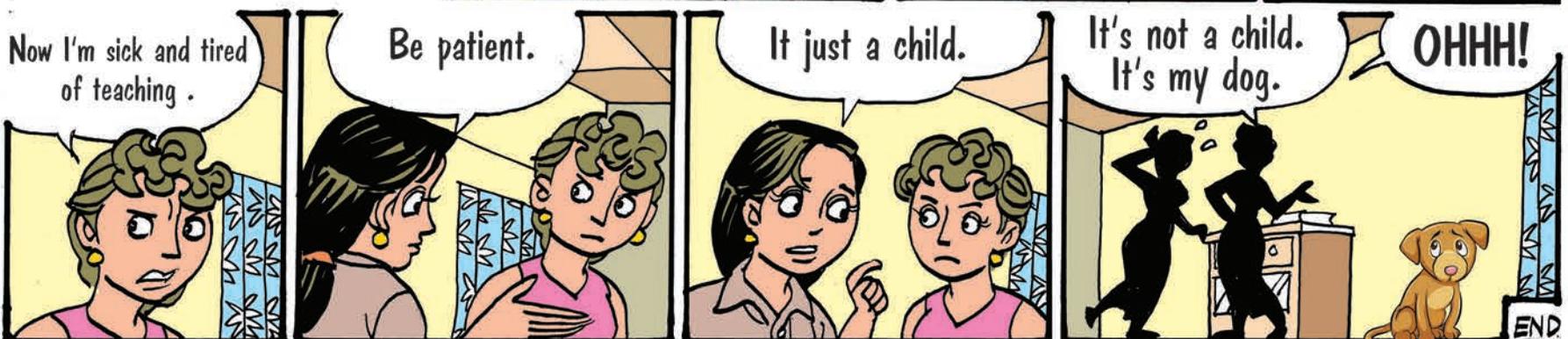
## PEOPLE WILL BE PEOPLE

Cartoon Maung Shwe Win



## SUNDAY JOKE

Cartoon Maung Aung 2019



# Cut off the obsession with the outer appearance



By May Thu Htay  
2<sup>nd</sup> year Honours Student,  
English Specialization,  
University of Yangon

**D**O we normally encounter the housewives who choose the vegetables that look super fresh, the onions that are bigger than the normal size, the meat that look as if they have been recently slain, the fruit that seem flawless? In the market, do you overhear the conversation between the market sellers and the customers, complaining about the condition of the meat appearing fade in color, the vegetables and fruit seeming withered?

Let me tell you about my first-time buying experience of fruits. When I saw the bananas selling in the market, I immediately bought it and when I saw the dragon fruit that was normal in size and a bit wilted, I also bought it. At the hostel, when I ate the banana, I found out that the taste was insipid, lacking the essence of the taste of the natural banana. Then, I tasted the wilted dragon fruit, which seemed not mouth-watering in appearance, and found out that it was in fact delicious and sweet. So far, what I would like to mention is not to be always confiding in choosing the food by the look of the outer appearance.

Nowadays, the food safety should be taken into account seri-

ously as the sellers of the foodstuff and the growers tend to dye the food. As the growers, the amount of the pesticide and insecticide that they apply to the plants is on the increase and also the additive-food is also on the increase. For them, if their fruit and vegetables seem small and have bruises and is ruined by pests, they have the pressure that their products do not make much profits in the market. As for the market sellers, they have the pressure that the stuff will not be sold out if they cannot please the customers' eyes. Thus, they tend to apply so many chemicals, pesticides, on the consumer goods to obtain high selling prices and to be appealing to the customers' eyes. So, on the part of the consumers, we should support the natural goods to be healthy and we should not be obsessed with the appearance of the food.

Continuously, in today's goods, artificial sweetening to season food (A Cho mont), chicken powder becomes the housewife's and the restaurant's constant companions for the dishes as these can sharpen the consumers' appetite. However,

if the consumers indulge in these seasoning, these can have negative impacts on the health in the long run. If we have the food that contains these artificial sweetening, we feel thirsty at once and ultimately, the terrible problems will certainly follow. Especially, in Yangon as the company employees, the university students have to rely on the "eating out in the restaurants" as they have to commute from home to work most of the time, the unhealthy food can be of a serious problem for them.

In sum, we should be conscious that our meals should be nutritious, not to be harming for our health. For this, what the consumers can do is to reject the food that seems only appealing in the outer part and the unhealthy artificial seasoning in cooking dishes. If the consumers take action for that, the producers have no reason to produce such kind of stuff as their business is totally dependent on the consumer's demands.



# Please apply your pride beneficially



By Ms. Moon  
Final year Honours  
(English) Dagon University



**I**T is 'Loba' (greed) that makes wicked people ruined.

It is 'Dosa' (anger) that makes foolish people ruined.

It is 'Moha' (ignorance) that makes stupid people ruined.

It is 'Māna' (pride) that makes ordinary people ruined.

I have ever learnt above wise admonitions for ages. Out of these things, the strength of the fourth is great. The writer would like to emphasize it in this short article.

Pride can make the relationship among family members be strangers as well as it can make the friendliness among friends more distant. For parents, making guidance and admonition with loving kindness are more effective to the children than making those things with pride. The children also easily understand and obey the guidance and admonition of the parents. It can also make the attachment between parents and children firmer and firmer.

The pride can be obstructive between the relationships of friends. Many people have met the pride in which one is reluctant to smile and greet to the other while both of them are meeting on the road. Pride can create the two intimate friends to be far away due to a tiny problem. It can also bewitch the two close friends in a hostile term for many years. The greatness of the

strength of pride is amazing.

I have noted that there is a progression only when there is a criticizing. However, if one is pointed out his mistake, he or she rejects it with pride. Due to the pride which is hiding in one's unconscious mind, people do not like when they are criticized. Only when one is criticized, one can mend weaknesses and mistakes which cannot be seen by oneself. Man often sees his or her strength but not weakness. Weaknesses must be raised into strength. Similarly, strength must be shifted into abilities. If so, one can become more and more perfect. However, if the strength of pride is immense and one does not accept the others' advice and different views, one will be still far from the success. Therefore, pride can block the improvement of one's life.

In reality, staying with pride and spending the time of a whole life is useless. It is the most auspicious and best thing in which one stays humbly in his or her life. It is necessary and important to apply the pride very well. Envy and imitating the ones who are successful in their respective fields, if one takes good pride and make endeavour with perseverance, diligence and striving, there will not be the impossibility. Therefore, one should take such pride which tends and leads towards the goal of benefit.

All in all, pride is an abstract noun that cannot be handled. Those who apply their pride very well like a ladder of improving life can achieve success. The lives of those who embrace the wrong pride and do not know the advantage of pride will be a knockout competition of life one day. Therefore, I would like to suggest to everyone especially the youths "Please apply your pride beneficially."



## INTERNATIONAL FLIGHT SCHEDULE



YANGON TO BANGKOK				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
PG706	5:50	8:10	Daily	
8M335	7:40	9:25	Daily	
UB-019	7:45	9:40	Daily	
TG2304	9:50	11:45	Daily	
PG702	10:30	12:30	Daily	
TG2302	11:30	13:25	3,4,5,7	
PG708	15:20	17:20	Daily	
8M331	16:30	18:15	Daily	
UB-017	17:25	19:20	Daily	
PG704	18:20	20:20	Daily	
TG306	19:45	21:40	Daily	

BANGKOK TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
TG2303	7:55	8:50	Daily	
PG701	8:50	9:40	Daily	
TG2301	9:35	10:30	3,4,5,7	
8M336	10:40	11:25	Daily	
UB020	11:00	11:55	1,3,5,6,7	
PG707	13:45	14:45	Daily	
PG703	16:45	17:35	Daily	
TG305	17:50	18:45	Daily	
8M332	19:15	20:00	Daily	
PG705	20:40	22:00	Daily	
UB018	20:20	21:15	Daily	

YANGON TO KUALA LUMPUR				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
AK505	8:25	12:40	Daily	
MH741	11:30	15:50	Daily	
OD551	12:25	16:45	1,4,7	
MH743	16:15	20:30	1,4,6,7	
OD553	23:55	4:20+1	2,3,5,6	

KUALA LUMPUR TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
AK504	6:45	7:55	Daily	
MH740	9:10	10:25	Daily	
OD550	10:15	11:30	1,4,7	
MH742	13:55	15:05	1,4,6,7	
OD552	21:45	22:55	2,3,5,6	

YANGON TO SHANGHAI				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
MU2099	22:15	1:35+1	2,4,6	

SHANGHAI TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
MU2100	2:35	8:50	3,5,7	

YANGON TO DON MUEANG				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
DD4231	8:05	9:50	Daily	
FD252	8:30	10:15	Daily	
SL201	9:25	11:15	Daily	
FD254	17:30	19:15	Daily	
FD258	19:25	21:15	Daily	
SL207	20:45	22:45	Daily	
DD4239	21:00	22:45	Daily	

DON MUEANG TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
DD4230	6:20	7:05	Daily	
FD251	7:15	8:00	Daily	
SL200	7:35	8:25	Daily	
FD253	16:10	17:00	Daily	
FD257	18:05	18:55	Daily	
SL206	18:55	19:45	Daily	
DD4238	19:30	20:15	Daily	

YANGON TO SEOUL INCHEON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
KE472	23:30	7:15	Daily	

SEOUL INCHEON TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
KE471	18:15	22:10	Daily	

YANGON TO DUBAI				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
EK389	2:20	5:40	5,7	

DUBAI TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
EK388	9:15	17:25	1,3,5,7	

YANGON TO GUANGZHOU				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
8M711	8:40	13:15	2,4,5,7	
CZ3056	11:25	15:55	3,6	
CZ8472	17:30	22:00	1,5	

GUANGZHOU TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
CZ3055	8:30	10:20	3,6	
8M712	14:15	15:50	2,4,5,7	
CZ8471	14:40	16:30	1,5	

YANGON TO HANIO				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
VN956	15:25	17:55	Daily	
VJ918	18:55	21:20	Daily	

HANIO TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
VN957	00:00	17:55	Daily	
VJ917	16:30	17:55	Daily	

YANGON TO BEIJING				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
CA906	23:50	5:50+1	1,3,5,7	

BEIJING TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
CA905	19:30	22:50	1,3,5,7	

YANGON TO SINGAPORE				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
UB001	7:30	12:00	Daily	
8M231	8:20	12:50	Daily	
SQ997	10:35	15:10	Daily	
3K582	11:15	15:50	1,3,4,5,7	
UB003	16:15	20:45	Daily	
MI519	17:35	22:10	1,2,3,4	
SQ995	17:35	22:10	5,6,7	
MI521	18:30	22:55	3,4	
3K584	19:15	23:50	1,2,5,6,7	

SINGAPORE TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
SQ998	7:55	09:20	Daily	
3K581	8:55	10:25	1,2,5,6,7	
UB002	13:15	14:45	Daily	
8M232	13:50	15:20	Daily	
MI518	15:15	16:40	1,2,3,4	
SQ996	15:15	16:40	5,6,7	
MI520	16:10	17:35	3,4	
3K583	16:55	18:35	1,3,4,5,7	
UB004	21:45	23:15	Daily	

YANGON TO HO CHI MINH				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
VN942	13:00	14:25	1,3,4,5,7	

HO CHI MINH TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
VN943	9:30	11:05	1,3,4,5,7	

YANGON TO TOKYO				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
NH814	21:45	6:50+1	Daily	

TOKYO TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
NH813	11:15	16:05	Daily	

YANGON TO HONG KONG				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
KA251	1:05	5:25	1,2,3,4,6,7	
UB8027	7:25	12:05	3,5,7	
KA275	17:20	21:45	5	

HONG KONG TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
UB8028	13:05	14:50	3,5,7	
KA250	21:50	23:45	1,2,3,5,6,7	
KA252	22:20	00:10+1	4	

YANGON TO CHIANG MAI				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
PG724	13:10	15:05	Daily	

CHIANG MAI TO YANGON				
FLIGHT	DEP	ARV	DATE	
PG723	10:40	12:35	Daily	

AIR LINES CODES	
3K = Jet Star	MH = Malaysia Airlines
8M = Myanmar Airways International	MI = Silk Air
AI = Air India	MU = China Eastern Airlines
AK = Air Asia	NH = All Nippon Airways
BG = Biman Bangladesh Airlines	PG = Bangkok Airways
CA = Air China	QR = Qatar Airways
CI = China Airlines	SL = Thai Lion Air
CZ = China Southern	SQ = Singapore Airways
DD = Nok Airline	TG = Thai Airways
FD = Air Asia	TR = Tiger Airlines
KA = Dragonair	UB = Myanmar National Airlines
KE = Korea Airlines	VN = Vietnam Airlines

DATE	
4 = Thursday	
1 = Monday	5 = Friday
2 = Tuesday	6 = Saturday
3 = Wednesday	7 = Sunday

Subjected to change by respective airlines.  
Hotline - (951) 229245