

to professional training and resources. In contrast, teachers in counties or towns exhibit a significantly lower understanding of cultural diversity, reflecting the challenges faced in less urbanized areas. Notably, second-tier cities show a relatively strong ability to manage cultural differences, with the highest proportion of teachers reporting "basic understanding and certain coping experience." This suggests that targeted professional training and resource availability in these regions have positively impacted teachers' preparedness. The study underscores the need for tailored training programs and resource allocation to enhance the intercultural competence of preschool teachers, particularly in less urbanized areas. By addressing these disparities, it is possible to foster a more inclusive and effective educational environment for children from diverse cultural backgrounds, ultimately contributing to the development of a more inclusive society.

Thus, China's teacher training programs exemplify a systematic and multi-faceted approach to professional development. Policies emphasize collaboration among administrative bodies, higher education institutions, schools, and professional societies to enhance training quality. Training methods, including traditional, remote, and practice-based approaches, cater to diverse needs, while cross-cultural competence addresses the growing diversity in classrooms. These efforts collectively aim to build a robust and adaptable teaching workforce capable of meeting contemporary educational challenges. Strengthening teacher training remains pivotal for fostering innovation, inclusivity, and educational equity in China's rapidly evolving socio-educational landscape.

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BELARUS-CHINA COOPERATION IN EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE AND JOINT RESEARCH

Abstract: *This paper explores the key forms and methods of cooperation between Belarus and China, particularly in the fields of education and scientific research. Student and faculty exchange programs have emerged as central pillars of bilateral educational collaboration, offering opportunities for academic growth and cultural exchange. The paper highlights the significance of joint research projects and cooperative publications, which have contributed to advancements in technology, biomedicine, and environmental protection. Despite notable successes, challenges such as language barriers, cultural differences, and funding constraints persist. The study concludes by proposing strategies to enhance cooperation and ensure sustainable development in these partnerships.*

Key words: *Belarus-China cooperation, student exchange, teacher exchange, joint research, educational collaboration, international cooperation, scientific innovation.*

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К ВОПРОСУ О СОТРУДНИЧЕСТВЕ БЕЛАРУСИ И КИТАЯ В СФЕРЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУЧНЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯХ

Аннотация: *В данной статье рассматриваются основные формы и методы сотрудничества между Беларусью и Китаем, особенно в области образования и научных исследований. Программы обмена студентами и преподавателями стали центральными элементами двустороннего образовательного взаимодействия, предоставляя возможности для академического роста и культурного обмена. В работе подчеркивается значимость совместных научных проектов и публикаций, которые способствовали достижениям в технологиях, биомедицине и охране окружающей среды. Несмотря на значительные успехи, сохраняются такие проблемы, как языковые барьеры, культурные различия и ограниченность финансирования. В заключении статьи предлагаются стратегии для укрепления сотрудничества и обеспечения его устойчивого развития.*

Ключевые слова: *белорусско-китайское сотрудничество, обмен студентами, обмен преподавателями, совместные исследования, образовательное сотрудничество, международное взаимодействие, научные инновации.*

In the past few years, student and teacher exchange programs have played an important role in the educational cooperation between China and Belarus. With the acceleration of the globalization process, international cooperation in the field of education has become increasingly frequent. The exchanges and cooperation between China and Belarus in the field of education have continued to deepen, and student and teacher exchange programs have become one of the important forms of cooperation between the two sides.

According to the latest data, the number of student and teacher exchange programs between China and Belarus has increased year by year. In the past five years, an average of more than 100 students and teachers participated in these programs each year. These programs cover all levels from undergraduate to postgraduate, as well as different disciplines. Institutions participating in the exchange program include well-known universities in China such as Tsinghua University, Peking University, and Fudan University, as well as Belarusian State University and Belarusian University of Science and Technology, Belarus State Economic University, Dalian Technical University and etc. The cooperation between these institutions is not limited to the exchange of students and teachers, but also includes course sharing, scientific research cooperation and many other aspects. The students not only have the opportunity to learn professional knowledge in Belarus, but also have a deep understanding of local culture and language. Students participating in the exchange can choose a variety of courses offered by universities in Belarus, including professional courses, language courses and cultural courses. In addition to studying, students actively participate in local cultural activities, such as participating in festivals and visiting historical sites, which enhances their understanding of Belarusian culture.

Teacher exchange programs aim to promote academic exchanges between the universities in the field of engineering. For example, since 2012, 20 Chinese teachers have already gone to Belarus State Economic University for teaching and scientific research activities.

Chinese teachers have opened many professional courses for students, cooperated with teachers of the Belarusian University of Science and Technology to carry out scientific research projects and jointly published many academic papers. The teaching methods and professional knowledge of Chinese teachers have been recognized by teachers and students, and have improved the academic level of students.

We should also mention some advantages of such programs. Through student and teacher exchange programs, educational institutions in China and Belarus can share high-quality educational resources, including teaching staff, teaching facilities and scientific research platforms. This helps to improve the quality of education and scientific research level of both sides. Students participating in the exchange program can also accept different educational models and ways of thinking in a foreign country, and cultivate an international perspective and cross-cultural communication skills. Teachers can update their teaching concepts and methods through exchanges and learning, and improve their educational and teaching abilities. The exchange programs also provide researchers from both countries with opportunities for cooperative research, which helps to jointly solve scientific research problems and promote scientific and technological innovation. At the same time, through cooperative research, both sides can jointly apply for international scientific research projects and strive for more scientific research funds.

The exchange between students and teachers is not limited to the academic field, but also includes culture, art, sports and other aspects. This all-round exchange helps to enhance mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and lay a solid foundation for deepening bilateral relations.

However, there are still a lot of challenges.

1. Language barriers. Although English, as an international common language, plays an important role in academic exchanges, language is still an obstacle that cannot be ignored in actual exchanges. Especially in non-English speaking countries, language barriers may lead to poor communication and affect the effectiveness of the project.

2. Cultural differences. There are large differences between China and Belarus in cultural background, education system, academic norms. These differences may cause students to encounter difficulties in adapting to the new environment and teachers to have misunderstandings when conducting teaching and scientific research cooperation.

3. Insufficient financial support. The implementation of student and teacher exchange programs requires certain financial support, including transportation, accommodation, living expenses. At present, some projects have limited funding sources and it is difficult to meet the needs of all participants.

4. Imperfect management and service system. As the scale of the project expands, the management and service system need to be more perfect to ensure the smooth progress of the project. At present, some projects still have deficiencies in management and services, such as information asymmetry and cumbersome procedures.

The author suggests some useful strategies to implement.

1. Strengthen language training. Provide participants with corresponding language training before the implementation of the project to improve their language communication skills. At the same time, encourage students to learn the local language during the exchange period to better adapt to the environment.

2. Respect cultural differences. In the process of project design and implementation, fully consider cultural differences and respect each other's educational traditions and academic norms. Enhance mutual understanding and friendship by holding cultural exchange activities.

3. Broaden funding sources. Actively seek support from the government, enterprises and all sectors of society to broaden the source of project funds. At the same time, use funds reasonably to ensure the sustainable development of the project.

4. Improve the management and service system. Establish and improve the project management and service system to improve service quality and efficiency. Through information technology, realize the transparency and symmetry of project information and provide convenient services for participants.

1-3-2 Joint research projects and academic publications. The cooperation between Belarus and China in the field of education has been continuously deepened, among which joint research projects and cooperative publications are important achievements of the cooperation between the two sides. In the past few years, Belarus and China have jointly implemented a series of influential research projects, which have not only promoted academic exchanges, but also promoted the improvement of scientific research capabilities of both sides.

The famous projects include:

1. China-Belarus Science and Technology Park Project. As an important cooperation project between the governments of China and Belarus, the China-Belarus Science and Technology Park aims to establish an international scientific and technological innovation platform integrating scientific research, education and industry. The project brings together outstanding scientific research teams from both countries to jointly carry out cutting-edge technology research and industrial application.

2. Agricultural science and technology cooperation project. Agriculture is one of the important industries in Belarus. China and Belarus have carried out a number of cooperation in the field of agricultural science and technology, including high-quality seed cultivation, agricultural technology exchange, agricultural product processing., aiming to improve the modernization level of Belarusian agriculture.

3. Biomedical research project. In the field of biomedicine, China and Belarus have cooperated in a series of research projects, such as vaccine development, gene editing technology, bioinformatics. These studies help to enhance the international competitiveness of the two countries in the field of biomedicine.

The cooperation between academic journals of China and Belarus is becoming increasingly close, and the two sides have jointly published a series of high-level academic journals. For example, journals such as "Belarusian Science" and "China Science" provide a platform for researchers from both countries to display their research results. Scholars from the two countries have jointly written and published a

number of monographs and collections of papers, covering fields such as physics, chemistry, biology, and economics. These publications not only reflect the latest research results of both sides in their respective fields, but also promote the exchange of academic ideas.

China and Belarus regularly hold international academic conferences and jointly publish conference proceedings. These collections include the latest research results of scholars from both countries and provide a platform for communication for the international academic community.

The funding sources of these projects and cooperative publications mainly include government funds, international organization funds, and corporate funding.

With the rise of Industry 4.0, China and Belarus have carried out in-depth cooperation in the fields of intelligent manufacturing, robotics, and big data analysis.

In the field of new materials, the two sides jointly study new alloys, nanomaterials, biomaterials. to promote the progress of materials science.

In the face of global environmental problems, China and Belarus have carried out extensive cooperation in the fields of environmental protection, clean energy, sustainable development.

In the field of life sciences and health, the two sides cooperate to carry out research on disease prevention, treatment technology, health management system. Through these famous projects and cooperative publications, China and Belarus have not only strengthened academic exchanges, but also jointly promoted the development of scientific research, and made positive contributions to the scientific and technological progress of the two countries and even the world. When exploring the forms and methods of Belarusian-Chinese cooperation, funding sources and research focus areas are two key factors. The funding sources of Belarusian-Chinese cooperation projects are diverse, mainly including the following. The two governments are the main funders of cooperation projects. Government funding is usually used to support large-scale research projects, educational exchange projects and infrastructure construction. For example, the China-Belarus Science and Technology Park project has received strong

support from the two governments to promote scientific and technological innovation and industrial upgrading.

International organizations such as the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) also provide financial support for Belarus-China cooperation projects. These funds are usually used to promote sustainable development, environmental protection, education and training.

As the cooperation between the two countries deepens, more and more companies are participating in cooperation projects. Corporate funding mainly flows to research projects related to their own business, such as new material research and development, intelligent manufacturing.

Cooperation funds between academic institutions of the two countries are also an important source of funds. These funds are usually used to support academic exchanges, joint research projects and the publication of academic publications.

Private donations are gradually emerging in Belarus-China cooperation projects, especially in cultural projects and community development projects.

Belarus and China have also carried out a number of cooperation in the fields of cultural exchange and education. For example, Chinese courses and cultural activities in Belarus have not only deepened the understanding between the two peoples, but also provided a platform for educational exchanges. In terms of funding sources, with the development of globalization and digitalization, cross-border capital flows and online payments have become increasingly convenient. This provides more funding sources for Belarusian-Chinese cooperation projects, such as cross-border crowdfunding platforms and online donations.

Industry 4.0 and intelligent manufacturing are currently hot spots in the manufacturing industry. Belarus and China can jointly study the integration of intelligent manufacturing systems, data analysis and artificial intelligence applications to promote the digital transformation of the manufacturing industry. The biomedical field is undergoing revolutionary changes, such as gene editing technology, cell

therapy and personalized medicine. Belarus and China can cooperate in these cutting-edge fields to jointly promote the development of biomedicine.

As the global demand for renewable energy continues to grow, Belarus and China can jointly study renewable energy technologies such as solar, wind and biomass energy, as well as energy storage and efficiency improvement.

With the increase in cyber-attacks and data leaks, cybersecurity has become a global challenge. Belarus and China can jointly research cybersecurity technologies such as encryption algorithms, intrusion detection systems and security protocols.

Thus, the study underscores the dynamic nature of Belarus-China cooperation, particularly in education and scientific research. Student and teacher exchange programs have fostered mutual understanding, enhanced academic achievement, and promoted cultural exchange. Joint research initiatives have driven innovation in fields such as advanced manufacturing, biomedicine, and environmental sustainability, reflecting the strengths of bilateral collaboration. However, challenges such as language barriers, cultural differences, and limited funding highlight areas for improvement. Strengthening language training, respecting cultural diversity, diversifying funding sources, and enhancing project management systems are essential strategies to overcome these obstacles. By addressing these challenges and building on existing successes, Belarus and China can continue to strengthen their partnerships, contributing to academic excellence, technological progress, and a deeper cultural connection between the two nations.

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THE CONCEPT OF ONLINE EDUCATION IN CHINA'S HIGHER EDUCATION