

## Development of Belarus-China Educational Exchanges

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**Keywords:** Educational institutions, Academic mobility, Educational cooperation, BELARUS-China educational exchanges, Triple helix, Innovations, Chinese-Belarusian platform of specialties, economy development.

**Abstract.** The mobility of students and teachers plays a significant role not only as a tool of integration of the universities into the international educational space. Today, the ranking of academic mobility is considered as one of the performance indicators of universities. As a factor, contributing to the formation of a qualitatively new workforce, able to take its rightful place in the national economy and the global labor market, academic mobility is not so much necessary as inevitable process. In this work, will be consider the problems of development and ways of modernization and improvement of educational exchanges between Belarus and China. Also there are will be proposed a new model for development and improvement of current educational exchanges between Belarus and China. I will suggest the implementation of a Triple Helix Model into educational exchanges, where all three structures—government, university and business—will integrate with each other through innovations. In this model, all three institution spheres cooperate closely, and obtain the best results for all parties. This model will contribute to the development and improvement of educational exchanges, regions and overall economy of the two countries.

### Introduction

Educational exchanges are the link and the exchange of experience between its participants. This is the exchange of cultural and educational legacy between different countries. Educational exchanges carry the meaning of penetration and understanding of other nations, strengthen political and economic ties.

Academic mobility is becoming one of the main indicators of the development of educational standards in the country. The spread of globalization led to the fact that the international exchanges involve a growing number of countries.

Since the beginning of the 60s of the 20th century, cultural and educational exchanges between the two countries have been increased. The relationship between states in the field of education leads to strengthen their cooperation in economy and politic. With the collapse of the Soviet Union to the present day the cooperation between the Republic of Belarus and the People's Republic of China is slowly but steadily growing.

Educational exchanges between the Republic of Belarus and the People's Republic of China are developing, but the development model is not ideal. During the research have been found many limiting factors, the main from them it is using the old education system and management in the universities, which is completely outdated, cannot ensure high efficiency as before and which prevent a quick respond and implementation of programs for increasing the international relations. All this has leading to the reduction in the effectiveness of the educational exchange programs and therefore not highly productive for the development of educational cooperation between Belarus and China.

Thus the task was to find and implement the model for future development of educational exchanges which would give more benefits to both countries. If to develop educational cooperation on more new scheme, it will give a new impetus to the relationship of both countries.

But at the same time must be paid attention to the fact that the success of one model, developed and successfully implemented in one country, does not guarantee the operation of this model in another country. Thus two countries can choose and develop its own model of cooperation in educational exchanges, which will satisfy the interests of both countries and develop the educational cooperation ties.

### **Method: Hybrid Model: Within the Concept of the Triple Helix**

General trends of the development relations between the Belarus and China are development they political, economic, educational and cultural or humanitarian relations. This is dictated not only by common interests and goals of the two states, but also by globalization with its new directions.

One of these world trends currently is the theory of the Triple Helix of the researcher Henry Etzkowitz [1], which can be implemented also in the relations between China and Belarus. American Triple Helix Model is displayed in the close interaction between the state, enterprises and institutions. The theory based on the concept of knowledge of the management. Concept suggests the origin usages of knowledge of the economy and innovations. [2] The theory of the "Triple Helix" defines the increasingly important role of the university in relation to business and government. In its modern mission of the university associated with the obtaining of new knowledge and innovation, aimed at developing the economy and the state as a whole. [3]

Increasingly popular for educational cooperation is becoming the cooperation in science and innovations. The leaders in the international arena become countries, which develop and identify of new technologies. Such trends are becoming more and more attractive also for Belarus-China educational cooperation.

Well known that in order to create a high-tech enterprise activity of one individual is not enough. This requires the cooperation at least of several individuals. This option can be the best implemented through Triple Helix model.

In the modern world needs a flexible model where consensus of states, universities and business play an important role, as one of the fundamental pillars of this model. Of course, it is impossible for two states China and Belarus simply copy the already created models. It is necessary to adapt a new model to the economy and mentality of the people of these states and to supplement with individual scenario association of these components. For Belarus-China cooperation the model should be something hybrid as the economy and mentality of the Belarusians and Chinese has its own characteristics.

Some regions, companies and universities can consider as the most productive. Regions of China and Belarus also can teach each other. The best ways to do this are to find platform where they could work together under some problems. For example, such a platform could be created within the concept of the Triple Helix. Such unification would provide a platform for dialogue between the government, regional enterprises and universities and would move further to the development of innovative economy.

### **Implementation of the Hybrid Model into Belarus-China Education Exchanges**

#### **Case: The Chinese-Belarusian Platform of Specialties**

The hybrid model involves close interaction between universities, government and enterprises. Studying the development of Belarus-China educational exchanges I found out some problems which reflected the Belarus-China educational exchanges. I headlined the main several problems, such as the lack of qualified specialists, a glut of the market specialists, outdated education system, lack of specialists of new professions. For the development and modernization educational exchanges, by my opinion, could be created a Chinese-Belarusian Platform of Specialties, which will help of solving mane problems and improve the educational exchanges ties between the two states. Such a platform will help to prepare the specialists with the necessary skills for the enterprises (companies); added practice during the study; provided options for employment; make

close cooperation of all involved institutional structures. Finally such cooperation built under the educational exchanges will bring a high returns to the states and to the enterprises.

This Chinese-Belarusian Platform of Specialists involves new parallels of cooperation between universities, businesses and states. This Platform will include two states, educational institutions and research centers, enterprises and companies.

Now the cooperation between the Belarus and China are rapidly increasing and appearing new and new mutual projects. In Belarus today there are very noticeable shortages of qualified personnel for the common China-Belarus projects. There is a need for specific specialists for enterprises, but there do not exist such specialists with required qualification. Already there is a demand and the environment itself generates orders for specialists with new qualification characteristics to the market and the educational market has no time to train such specialists.

To solve such problem I propose to implement the Chinese-Belarusian Platform of Specialties, which is presented at the Figure 1. Such platform can be suitable as for future Belarus-China projects, and also to the present realities of improving the system of student exchanges between Belarus and China.

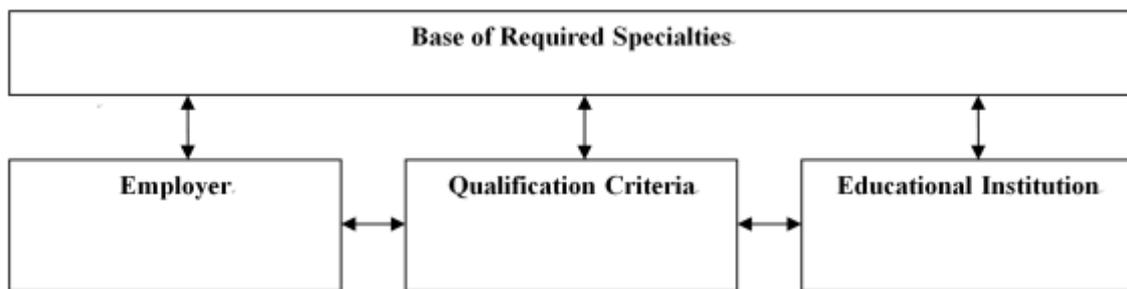


Figure 1. Chinese-Belarusian platform of specialties.

This scheme includes a list of a base of specialties, with requirements for applicants, where the applicants can get acquainted with information from employers on existing and planned future vacancies. In addition, applicants possessing certain knowledge and skills, this information platform can use educational institutions for rapid adjustment of curricula and training to new specialties. In turn, educational institution's place information on the same platform about the opening of new specialties, training and retraining, courses for raising qualifications, as well as on the types and conditions for receiving grants. On the scheme is visible the relationship between the main participants.

A "Base of Required Specialties" is the list of required specialties, where all specialties that are required now or will be required in the future in Belarus and in China. The need and training for some specialties can be only in China or only in Belarus. For example: with the development of airline industry in China, there was a big need on a flight personnel, and in Belarus since the Soviet Union were educational institutions which had previously prepared flight crews for the entire Soviet Union. The result of cooperation between two states according to the scheme 1 could be the information on jobs in the airline industry of China and, accordingly, the analysis of this information by educational institutions and applicants in the Republic of Belarus.

Example number 2; In Belarus will soon be commissioned the "Ostrovets" nuclear power plant. This will be the first nuclear power plant in Belarus. To work it will need different experts, which in Belarus never prepared before. Currently, China is one of the few countries with modern nuclear industry and all the technical conditions to speed up the development of this type of energy. In China, many tertiary institutions have established special training programs and the faculties for training specialists of the nuclear industry. [4] Shown a scheme 1 - the Chinese-Belarusian Platform of Specialties could help to solve the problem of shortage of personnel in nuclear energy in the Republic of Belarus and their abundance in the PRC.

"Base of Required Specialties" includes different specialties: popular and in demand today, highly specialized and perspective tomorrow. The list of specialties should be separated by

specializations: jurisprudence, information technology, medicine, education, food industry, science, agriculture, sports, creative industry, technology, transport, military, economic and others.

“Employer” – are those who required specialists now and in the future. As employers may be municipalities, enterprises, various public entities, private companies, individuals, hospitals, shops, etc.

“Qualification Criteria” – are those professional requirements that must be met by a specialist in the enterprise. For different companies now require personnel with specific qualification requirements. It may be a different level of qualification (e.g., teaching in Higher Education of the Republic of Belarus is enough 5-years of higher education in any Belarusian University, and in China required a doctorate degree and including in foreign educational institutions), certain skills (for example, to train a pilot, a teacher shall have completed a certain number of hours in the sky by himself), knowledge of several languages (for example in Belarus High-tech Park required a storekeeper with knowledge of Russian, Belarusian, English and Chinese languages, advanced PC user, with the driving license), required experience, healthcare, etc.

Represented in the Scheme 1 “Educational Institutions” - are those educational institutions that currently exist in the market and who teach or reeducate citizens of various professions. These include public and private universities, commercial organizations and online learning structures.

Besides, Chinese-Belarusian Platform of Specialties simultaneously can be an informative and educational resource. For example on the Platform it would be possible to make a section of innovative-technical information, where could publish research works and lectures of the professors, containing the innovative information that could benefit institutions, employers and candidates.

Thus, the organs of government of the PRC and the Republic of Belarus can to capture and establish the relationship between these structures and, in addition, become their participant of these relations. Therefore, one of the solutions could be the creation of a united Platform for preparing the high level specialists in the profitable areas of national economy.

Therefore, today, states should think about skilled training of its citizens to possess a competitive advantage in the global market. International educational exchanges are designed to help the implementation of the realization of these national goals. The present system of educational exchanges does not take into account, such as existing and upcoming vacancies for training specialists, as there is no possibility to obtain relevant information about the needs in both states of certain specialists. In addition, there is no close interaction between the education system and employers.

Proposed Platform represents a clear system of the interaction of states, universities and businesses. Most importantly, that it can solve the main problems such as a shortage of necessary staff, which appeared in Belarus under the influence of globalization and the growth of the Chinese-Belarusian projects, balance the market specialists, upgrade the education system and to prepare necessary specialists for the future innovation projects. It's all pushing towards closer Belarus-China educational cooperation.

In my opinion, if two states would see the prospects in this direction, such Belarus-China Platform of Specialties would be advantageous to create.

## **Discussions and Conclusion**

Today in connection with the fast-changing international and economic situation in both countries, felt the lack of necessary specialists in many industries. Rapidly growing number of the Chinese-Belarusian projects. In this regard, the market requires professionals with innovative knowledge. The shortfall in Belarus-China educational exchanges training acquire a specific material sound: if the specialist has trained in a high level, than the state in profit; if not, then the state at a loss.

Therefore, the system of Chinese-Belarusian educational exchanges needs to constantly upgrade and improve. One of the options today can be a creation of Chinese-Belarusian Platform of Specialties. It will modernize the system of education in general and educational exchanges in

particular in promising areas. Such educational exchanges will be profitable, as well be developed with the help of common Platform of both states and without large financial investments. Also the Platform will help to make China-Belarus cooperation more productive by the integration of all three components: universities, enterprises and the states.

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