



## Section 5. Political processes and technologies

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### COOPERATION BETWEEN CHINA AND UZBEKISTAN IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION AND COMPARISON OF EDUCATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

*Zhao Rong*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The University of World Economy And Diplomacy Tashkent, Uzbekistan;  
Inner Mongolia Business&Trade Vocational College, China

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#### Abstract

The cooperation and exchanges between China and Uzbekistan in education are closely related to the changes in the diplomatic relations between China and Uzbekistan. In the process of Uzbekistan's educational development, China has taken measures such as sharing teacher resources, providing educational equipment and overseas students to promote the further development of Uzbekistan's educational activities. Uzbekistan offers Chinese courses in relevant schools to strengthen the study, training and research of Chinese. These measures have effectively promoted the cooperation and exchange of Chinese language education between China and Ukraine.

**Keyword:** *China, Uzbekistan, education Cooperation, contrast*

Since the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Uzbekistan in 1992, China and Uzbekistan have maintained close cooperation in the political, cultural and other fields, and the educational activities of the two countries have also achieved fruitful results. After the establishment of the strategic partnership between China and Ukraine, the pace of people to people and cultural cooperation between China and Ukraine has accelerated. Through relevant measures, the educational cooperation and exchanges between

China and Ukraine have been effectively promoted.

#### **Cooperation between China and Uzbekistan in the field of Education Joint construction of education and scientific research center**

During the construction of the two courses in Uzbekistan, the Chinese government gave great support in terms of teachers, teaching materials and teaching equipment. In terms of teachers, take the Confucius Institute of Tashkent national Oriental Insti-

tute as an example. According to statistics, China sends presidents and teachers every year. In addition, Shanghai University and Xinjiang Agricultural University have jointly built an education and scientific research center with Uzbekistan. The cooperation between China and Ukraine in the political, economic and trade, education and other fields has been deepened and developed. The center will serve as an important base for studying Uzbekistan and Central Asia, and carry out research and exchanges on Uzbekistan. In order to strengthen research on Uzbekistan and better promote exchanges and cooperation between China and Uzbekistan. According to incomplete statistics, in recent years, Chinese universities have successively established several Uzbekistan research centers. These research centers have played an important role in the cooperation and exchange between China and Uzbekistan, either in Uzbekistan, in Central Asian countries, or in international organizations including Uzbekistan.

#### ***Admission of international students***

In order to support overseas students to study in China, the Chinese government has set up “Chinese Bridge” scholarships, Confucius Institute scholarships, new Sinology scholarships, international Chinese teachers scholarships, etc. to subsidize overseas students in different levels and categories. For example, the new Sinology scholarships include Sino foreign cooperative training for doctorates and studying for doctorates in China; The scholarships for international Chinese teachers include postgraduate students, undergraduate students, postgraduate students majoring in Chinese international education, and doctoral students majoring in Chinese international education. Among them, the postgraduate students include one-year postgraduate students, one semester postgraduate students, and four week postgraduate students. In 2020, 196 foreign student receiving institutions established international Chinese teacher scholarships in China. According to the relevant data and information of the international exchange and Cooperation Department of the Ministry of education, the number of countries and regions with 500 or more foreign students in

China has gradually increased. During this period, the number of international students from Uzbekistan did not reach 500 per year. In the case of comparison between the data of international students in China and Uzbekistan, the number of international students from Uzbekistan has increased rapidly under the background of education cooperation between the two countries.

#### **Education comparison between China and Uzbekistan *Teaching scale***

With the improvement of Uzbekistan’s education laws and regulations and the reform of the education system, important changes have taken place in Uzbekistan’s education policy, especially foreign language teaching policy. After the promulgation of the national talent training plan act, foreign language education was conducted in the “language education” section. Foreign language has not yet received its due attention as a special subject. In terms of class hours, full-time schools carry out universal education in grades 5 to 9, mainly focusing on English teaching. After students are promoted to grade 10, Students with further foreign language learning needs can choose a second foreign language in the elective courses. Uzbekistan has formally planned the foreign language course in general education as a separate subject, which also confirms the diversified development path of foreign language education. Besides English, German, French and Spanish, there are other languages such as Chinese, Arabic, Korean and Japanese. The adjustment of Uzbekistan’s educational policies, especially foreign language teaching policies, has made it possible for China and Uzbekistan to carry out exchanges and cooperation in Chinese language education. Moreover, the development of Chinese language education exchanges and cooperation between China and Uzbekistan is also closely related to the further development of Sino Uzbek diplomatic relations. The total number of Chinese language learners in Uzbekistan is constantly increasing, and the number of people receiving education is also gradually increasing.

#### ***Teachers***

The teachers of the Confucius Institute are mainly composed of Uzbekistan local

teachers, Chinese national public teachers and Chinese teachers volunteers. Uzbekistan's local teachers include associate professors, lecturers, teaching assistants and other teachers, as well as young teachers and associate doctors. The educational cooperation activities between the two countries are carried out frequently. Every year, there are Chinese national public teachers, and every year, there are volunteer exchanges of Chinese teachers. Teacher training is not only an important link in the construction of teachers, but also an important guarantee to improve the quality of school education. The construction and improvement of teacher training system is a systematic project, which mainly includes three parts: training courses, management system and effect evaluation. The teacher training system is not static, but should be dynamically adjusted according to the needs of teachers, schools and society, so as to stimulate the willingness of teachers to participate in training and improve the training effect. To establish a teacher centered training system, it is necessary not only to formulate a training policy oriented to serving teachers and build a cross school learning and training platform, but also to establish a teacher training service network system, build a variety of teacher training forums, and establish a teacher learning and training community to better serve the needs of talent training and education development.

#### ***Courses and teaching materials***

The Ministry of national education of Uzbekistan is responsible for the teaching of compulsory education. Compulsory education in public schools is completely free. The compulsory education period is shown as 11 years. Students have the right to transfer to secondary vocational schools after graduation from grade 9. Secondary vocational schools have a two-year system. National secondary vocational schools did not recruit students in the 2019–2020 academic year. This is because in the past two years, secondary vocational schools have adjusted their majors in order to meet the “international education standard classification” and start new teaching courses according to the needs of the employment market. However, they all belong to the Ministry of higher and secondary specialized education of Uzbekistan from

the academic year 2020–2021. In terms of education, Uzbekistan pays more attention to the talent training and market demand of vocational education, which is essentially the demand for “educational opportunities” and “educational products” of vocational education, mainly occurring in the “entrance” and “export” links of secondary vocational education. The demand of society for talents is diverse, which requires that the training of talents in secondary vocational education should match the diversified needs of society. When carrying out vocational education, it should “take root in the region and serve the region”, which requires that its development not only follow the laws of vocational education, but also consider the needs of regional economy and society, adjust the professional structure and training plan of vocational education according to the development of regional economy and society and the dynamic changes of industry, broaden the communication and connection channels between secondary vocational education and economic society, We will form diversified channels for “import and export” personnel training, build an “Overpass” between secondary vocational education and external demand, and realize the “coupling” development between personnel training of secondary vocational education and market demand.

The Ministry of higher and secondary specialized education of Uzbekistan has universities (undergraduate and master's degree) and secondary vocational schools. The long-term goal of Uzbekistan is to promote education modernization and support national modernization. In the reform stage, we will particularly encourage the development of market-oriented private primary schools and secondary schools. Private schools and training institutions in the service industry are relatively more valuable for investment, and the teaching quality is quite high. The three-year secondary vocational education is an important part of Uzbekistan's continuing education system. The country's education law stipulates that secondary vocational education is organized by two educational institutions, namely academic colleges and vocational colleges, both of which provide free three-year secondary vocational education. The secondary vocational education

center reports to the Ministry of higher education and secondary vocational education and is responsible for coordinating work and providing methodological support. In academic colleges, students can choose the fields of study (HUMANITIES, science and technology, land) to improve their knowledge level and learn the skills required for further education in higher education institutions. Vocational colleges should ensure the in-depth development of students' professional talents, abilities and skills. Graduates of vocational colleges can also apply to higher education institutions to continue to receive higher education. Vocational colleges provide the academic knowledge needed to enter higher education institutions, organize vocational training related to employment, and provide opportunities for teenagers and adults to learn and master life skills. In recent years, education cooperation activities between China and Uzbekistan have been actively carried out. Most of the activities are actively applying for project approval, and teachers are organized to compile textbooks

for relevant courses. Some textbooks have been compiled and published. In addition, the State supports the corresponding publication of Uzbek and Chinese Uzbek bilingual reference materials in Chinese textbooks.

### **Concluding remarks**

With the adjustment of Uzbekistan's education policy and the further close diplomatic relations between China and Uzbekistan, the cooperation and exchanges between China and Uzbekistan in the fields of offering education courses, cooperation related majors, building Confucius Institutes and sending overseas students have greatly promoted the exchanges and cooperation between the two sides in the field of Chinese Language Education. At the same time, there are still some difficulties and problems in the exchange and cooperation in the field of Chinese language education, such as policy adjustment, financial support, teacher selection, textbook preparation, and Confucius Institute construction, which need to be analyzed in depth.

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Contact: 3068916499@qq.com