

# The Current Situation and Practical Exploration of Educational Exchange and Cooperation Between Chinese and Russian Universities

Ying Liu

Department of General Education, Heihe University, Heihe, China

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**Abstract:** The cooperation between China and Russia has a long history in the field of education. In order to implement the strategic concept of "one belt and one road", Heilongjiang province put forward the strategy of building the economic corridor between China, Mongolia and Russia, and the strategy of Longjiang land and Sea Silk Road Economic Belt. The general idea is to give full play to the adjacent geographical advantages of Heilongjiang and Russia, and Strive to build an international trade logistics belt, an industrial belt with elements gathering, and an open belt with mutual benefit and win-win results, helping Heilongjiang province to build an opening-up economic new system. On the basis of summarizing the existing achievements of scholars at home and abroad, this article takes the border universities of China and Russia as the research object and universities as the main body to sort out the current situation of educational exchange and cooperation between China and Russia, hoping to enrich the specific content of educational exchange between China and Russia.

## 1. Introduction

The cooperation between China and Russia (Soviet Union) has a long history in the field of education, and university cooperation is the basis for the development of multi-level diplomacy between China and Russia. In order to achieve the strategic goal of the development of China and Russia, university cooperation has been put on the agenda of the development of bilateral multi-level diplomatic relations. Historical experience proves that expert interaction can not only strengthen mutual understanding and trust, but also make great contributions to the infrastructure construction of state relations. Through the development of science and education, we can make the situation that "the government (official) relationship develops warmly, while the folk relationship is cold" changes qualitatively.

## 2. The current situation of educational exchange between China and Russia

### 2.1 Training college students

Studying language and culture by abroad which can expand mutual cooperation in the field of non-verbal majors; we should not put the number of students and teaching plans in the first place, but put the quality of training college students in the first place, and focus on the training of graduates' career prospects [1]. The traditional cooperation in science, technology and innovation among countries is reflected in the exchange of students and the learning of each other's languages and cultures. Russia and China have also adopted this kind of cooperation. One third of Chinese students in Russian Universities and most of Russian students studying in China who are learning each other's languages. The choice of major is not only related to students' own interests, but also depends on the existing number of majors for foreign students. On the whole, Russian universities are more willing to recruit foreign students to study non-verbal majors, just as China has recently started to open some non-verbal departments for foreign students.

### 2.2 Teachers and scientific researchers

In China's system, university teachers and researchers from abroad who are foreign experts with

labor disciplines. According to the Bureau of foreign experts, about 50000-60000 foreign experts acquire such licenses every year. Attracting foreign teachers and researchers which is a much more complicated process than attracting students [2]. This requires a series of subjective and objective factors: the university needs to be open to foreign personnels; foreigners are allowed to enter the labor market; the political and geographical factors of university cooperation will have a certain impact on the recruitment standards of scientific education institutions; there is potential competition between national and international scientific research talents, and there is a large amount of project costs compared with college students.

### **2.3 United university and research center**

It is a new trend for the internationalization of higher education to establish campuses of key universities, union universities and science centers abroad. Yale University (Yale campus - National University of Singapore), New York University (New York University in Abu Dhabi and New York University in Shanghai) are the leaders in this field. Russia is represented by the Moscow State University of Lomonosov, with branches in Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Moscow State University of Lomonosov is the first Russian University to realize international teaching program in China. Establishing a stable relationship in educational institutions of the two countries. To promote the integration of education and Science in Eurasia.

## **3. Problems and main tasks in educational exchange between China and Russia**

### **3.1 Training college students**

According to the results of empirical research, college students from Russia and Eurasian countries, after studying in Chinese universities, found that the employment prospects showing a weak position outside of learning were not in harmony with the ideal. The communication between universities should not only focus on understanding the language and culture of the country, but also on improving the career prospects of overseas students, so as to make it more effective. It's no secret that having a degree from the United States and European countries can help you find a more decent job, because having a degree from the United States and Europe can help you have a better future in employment, which is inseparable from the charm of the western education system.

The interest of Russian and Chinese college students in the humanities is constantly increasing, which not only needs to learn foreign languages, but also involves the fields of natural science, technology and engineering projects. These majors can be taught not only in Russian and Chinese, but also in English. This is not in conflict with mastering the national language, because in the process where you can learn a foreign language at the same time. In addition, the study of non-verbal majors has a great relationship with the achievement of outstanding achievements in the field of scientific innovation.

### **3.2 Attracting teachers and scientific researchers**

The employment mechanism of vocational teachers is competitive in some major colleges and universities in China. Both Chinese and foreign citizens will get the assessment of their professional ability when they are employed to fixed jobs. Despite the appeal of openness, there are still a small number of Russians working in Chinese universities. Firstly, it has a certain relationship with China's standards for the political and geographical positioning of colleges and universities in the field of science and higher education; secondly, it has a certain relationship with Russia's incompatibility with the world's scientific research management.

### **3.3 Joint universities and research centers**

There is a difference of principle in the exchange of students and professional teachers in the joint universities, research centers and traditional programs. First, graduates can get a double diploma. Based on this, the joint university and research center can become a potential market for deepening the exchange between college students and research teachers. But these projects will also face many technical difficulties, including the impact of China's education system for it.

First, the policy of China's education fields does not support foreign universities to set up branches in China, and only allows them to form partnerships and carry out joint projects with Chinese universities.

Second, the charm of Russian education is not only a little less than that of western education, but also a little less than that of some key universities in China. Admission to union universities of China, which work with western universities, is lower than passing scores at some of China's top universities.

Thirdly, language teaching and communication are the main problems in joint education programs. Because of the difference between Chinese and Russian, language is a big problem for most people. Because in modern society, English is the most widely used in every field.

For research centers, the problem is financial. The most successful representatives of the center are the Carnegie center for global policy at Tsinghua, the Brookings-Tsinghua center for public policy, and the center for Sino-French studies at Tsinghua University. It is also worth mentioning that the center for contemporary Chinese and French studies in Hong Kong, also open a number of similar centers and organizations. Although some of the funding details for these centers have not been resolved, the Chinese side is also looking forward to some funding from foreign partner schools.

#### **4. Effective measures to solve the problems existing in the educational exchanges between Chinese and Russian universities**

##### **4.1 Cultivating college students**

When attracting students to learn major, they should not only focus on foreign language learning, but also include majors such as science, technology and engineering [3]. Classes can be taught in Russian, Chinese and English, or in three languages. Multilingual instruction has recently been used in classrooms, such as the Moscow school of international relations. The master's program in political science is taught in Russian and French to students from Russia, France and other third countries. Postgraduate students are taught partly in Russian and partly in French. In order to attract more international students, long and short term teaching programs have been adopted.

##### **4.2 Attracting teachers and scientific researchers**

Conditions for Chinese and Russian experts in science education institutions should take into account the nature of their employment, whether permanent or temporary. It's not just about steady work, it's also about long or short term exchanges, drawing on the ideas of visiting professors, resident or non-resident researchers. The purpose of these fellows is to understand the science education system of the cooperating countries and establish working contacts. Institutional mobility must be taken into account when creating a fund-funded project for university teachers and researchers. For scientific travel, it must be on vacation or in a situation that improves his career prospects.

##### **4.3 Joint universities and research centers**

Considering the lack of funds for joint universities and center projects in Russia, it is necessary to select Chinese university partners according to the following criteria. The first criterion: authority. The second criterion: the degree of interest of Chinese partners. The third criterion: location. In the economically developed areas of southern China, a large number of Russian expatriates have emerged in recent years. In the future, the enrollment of students and staff of some regional cooperative educational institutions will be reduced. Russian language teaching and communication should be treated flexibly. The mixed language model of English, Chinese and Russian has a good prospect. As English teaching and scientific research exchange has become a trend in the world, so it is necessary to expand the current work experience of Russian scholars. International teaching programs should be developed for Russian universities to adapt to the situation and Russian university personnel fluent in English should be encouraged to go abroad.

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