

Research on the Characteristics, Challenges and Prospects of Education Exchange between China and Laos in the Context of the Belt and Road Initiative

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Abstract: Since The Belt and Road Initiative was put forward, China and Laos have signed various cooperation mechanisms, including education cooperation. The educational exchange between China and Laos has developed rapidly this year; and China has become the second most favorable destination country for studying in Laos. In the process of educational exchange in China and Laos, there are three characteristics: firstly, higher education is the main focus; government led and multi-party participated; various forms. In addition, there have also been some issues, such as significant imbalances in communication and shallow content. In order to promote The Belt and Road Initiative, promote educational exchanges between China and Laos, and solve these problems, the author puts forward suggestions and prospects on the challenges faced in the process of educational exchanges between China and Laos, and points out the importance of educational exchanges for China Laos cooperation.

Keywords: The Belt and Road Initiative; Educational Exchanges; Laos

1. Introduction

Since The Belt and Road Initiative was put forward, China and Laos have carried out extensive educational exchanges under a variety of cooperation mechanisms, including the establishment of scholarships, the exchange of foreign students, the exchange of teacher training, cooperation in running schools, school enterprise cooperation, and the donation of books and buildings. In the process of these educational exchanges and cooperation, many characteristics have emerged. First, higher education is the main focus, which is mainly reflected in comprehensive universities and vocational colleges. This article will focus on introducing the Confucius Institute of Laos National University, Soochow University in Laos, Souphanouvong Confucius Institute, Laos Railway Vocational and Technical Institute, Laos National Defense Institute, and Laos Babasa Technical Institute. Secondly, with the government as the main body and multiple parties involved, this article will introduce the roles played by the government, schools, enterprises, and non-governmental organizations in the exchange of education between China and Laos. Finally, there are various forms of educational exchange, and this article will list various forms. However, educational exchanges between China and Laos also face some challenges. On the one hand, there is unequal communication, reflected in the unequal scale of international students and imbalanced importance for language. On the other hand, the content of communication is not in-depth, mainly related to language and technology, and lacks in-depth academic exploration. In response to these problems, the author puts forward some suggestions and prospects for the future. The first is to increase the publicity and support for studying in Lao language, cultivate more Lao language talents, and achieve the balance of educational exchanges between the two countries. Secondly, expand the exchange content to fields such as literature, art, and scientific research, and finally help Laos strengthen the construction of think tanks and achieve deeper cooperation. Educational exchange is an important link in people-to-people exchanges, which can help the construction of The Belt and Road and consolidate the foundation of mutual trust and mutual assistance between China and Laos.

2. The Development Background of Educational Exchange between China and Laos

2.1 Lancang Mekong Cooperation Mechanism

In November 2014, Premier Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council of China, proposed to establish

the Lancang Mekong cooperation mechanism at the 17th China-ASEAN Leaders' Meeting, which is intended to deepen cooperation and exchanges among the six countries in the Lancang Mekong Basin (China, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam), and give priority to cooperation in connectivity, production capacity, cross-border economy, water resources, agriculture, and poverty reduction. Afterwards, the cooperation also expanded to the field of youth, and universities from six countries jointly established the Lancang Mekong Youth Exchange and Cooperation Center, aiming to establish an international education platform in the Lancang Mekong region for young people from six countries, providing channels and support for mutual learning and mutual learning among young people.

2.2 The Belt and Road Initiative

In September 2016, Li Keqiang, Premier of the State Council of China, and Thong Lun, Prime Minister of Laos, witnessed the signing of the *Memorandum of Understanding between the People's Republic of China and the Lao People's Democratic Republic on the Preparation of an Outline for Cooperation in Jointly Promoting the Construction of The Belt and Road*. The next day, the two countries jointly issued the *Joint Communiqué of the People's Republic of China and the Lao People's Democratic Republic*. During Li Keqiang's visit to Laos, the two countries signed 20 cooperation documents covering production capacity cooperation, trade and investment, economy and technology, education and other fields, opening up a broader space for bilateral cooperation.

2.3 Community with a Shared Future between China and Laos

In May 2018, during Bunyang's visit to China, the highest leaders of both parties and countries unanimously decided to launch the formulation of the *Action Plan for Building a Community with a Shared Future between China and Laos*. This is the first document on the construction of a "Community of Shared Future" and one of the few bilateral cooperation documents signed personally by Chinese Party and state leaders and leaders of other countries. It is also the first bilateral cooperation document on the construction of a Community of Shared Future signed in the name of the Party in China. This document has made China–Laos relations closer and promoted all-round cooperation and exchanges between China and Laos.

The General Secretary pointed out, 'to truly build The Belt and Road, we must form a humanistic pattern of mutual appreciation, mutual understanding and mutual respect among the people of countries along The Belt and Road^[1]. Educational exchange is an important part of people to people and cultural exchanges. Since The Belt and Road Initiative, China and Laos have vigorously carried out various forms of educational exchanges under the promotion of the above cooperation mechanisms. According to the statistics of the Lao Embassy in China, there are 7798 Lao students studying in China's universities in the 2020-2021 academic year, including about 1000 foreign students in Guizhou Province. Currently, China is the second most favorable destination country for Lao students studying abroad. The two governments have increased cooperation in the construction of educational infrastructure, and China Laos universities have cooperated to establish a number of Confucius Institutes, which have become an important place for Lao people to learn China's languages and culture. At the same time, both parties also jointly studied various professional education and training courses to adapt to the development of human resources in Laos.

3. Characteristics of China Laos Education Exchange under The Belt and Road Initiative

3.1 Focus on higher education

The educational exchanges between China and Laos are mostly based on schools, mostly concentrated in higher education, including comprehensive universities and vocational colleges, with fewer primary and high schools. At present, the achievements of the cooperation between China and Laos comprehensive universities include the Confucius Institute at the National University of Laos, Suzhou University of Laos, and Souphanouvong Confucius Institute. Their majors are mainly liberal arts such as language and economy, and the teaching is mainly in Chinese, with relatively simple contents.

The Confucius Institute at the National University of Laos is the first Confucius Institute in Laos. It was established by Guangxi University for Nationalities in cooperation with the National University of Laos. Since its inception, it has recruited more than 40000 students of all kinds, established four Confucius schools, organized nearly 7000 people to take the HSK, held Chinese language training classes

for local teachers, recommended outstanding students to study in China, sent students and educators to study and exchange in China, and organize various cultural exchange activities. In 2019, the first Chinese teacher training major in Laos was opened, and this major adopts the "2+2" training mode, which means students go to Guangxi University for Nationalities to study in the third year. The college has more than 30 Chinese and Laos teachers, with rapid development and a total enrollment of 14000 so far. In 2019, the Confucius Institute Headquarters approved Wanrong Ethnic Middle School as a Confucius School under the Confucius Institute of the National University of Laos. Five Chinese language teachers were dispatched to the school to teach Chinese, train local teachers, organize cultural exchange activities, donate Chinese language textbooks, and assist the school in offering Chinese language courses. In addition to cooperating with Guangxi University for Nationalities to establish a Confucius Institute, Laos National University has also established cooperative relations with other universities in China to jointly discuss training, exchange lectures, exchange students and cooperative research projects. China Foreign Affairs University, Shanghai Institute of International Studies, Jinan University, Huaqiao University, Guangxi University for Nationalities, Yunnan Minzu University and other institutions of higher learning have signed various agreements with Laos National University in the fields of exchange of Chinese language teaching personnel and scientific research cooperation.

Laos Soochow University is the first overseas university donated by China and also the first foreign-funded university in Laos, built through school-enterprise cooperation between Suzhou University and Chinese enterprises. It has four undergraduate majors: International Economics and Trade, Finance, Chinese Language, and Computer Science and Technology. It adopts a 1+3 joint training model, which means students study basic Chinese at Suzhou University in Laos for the first year and go to Suzhou University in China for further study in the second year. Except general education courses must be taught in Lao language and taught by local teachers according to the regulations of the Laos Ministry of Education, other professional courses are taught in Chinese by Chinese teachers specially assigned by Suzhou University^[2]. They will simultaneously obtain the diploma and diploma in Laos Soochow University approved by the Ministry of Education and the diploma of China Su Zhou University. At the same time, Laos Soochow University also offers graduate degree education and Chinese preparatory education, as well as comprehensive Chinese language training for Lao society. Laos Soochow University has also jointly explored talent cultivation paths with enterprises from both China and Laos, signed exchange and cooperation agreements with the China General Chamber of Commerce in Laos, and established a teaching and internship base in cooperation with the Vientiane Saise Tower Comprehensive Development Zone, forming an interactive model of 'talent cultivation at Laos Soochow University, and student internships in the Lao Development Zone'^[3]. This has enabled the education of Lao students to be not limited to textbooks, but also extended to practice, in the interaction of internships with Chinese companies. In order to promote exchanges between Chinese and Laotian students, Laos Soochow University has successfully held the "Languages of China culture learning experience camp for young students from the Silk Road countries" and "The Belt and Road" national (Laos) cultural experience trip for Chinese college students in 2018 and 2019, and has been selected into "The Belt and Road" Education International Exchange Excellence Case Collection "compiled by the China Education Association for International Exchange.

The Confucius Institute of Souphanouvong University is the second Confucius Institute in Laos jointly established with Kunming University of Science and Technology. In 2020, it successfully opened the Chinese undergraduate program, and the two universities cooperated to complete the writing and development of the Chinese professional curriculum system and training program. As the HSK school, it has trained more than 1500 Chinese course students and recruited more than 1500 examinees so far. The two schools have also cooperated in areas such as Chinese language training, student visits, and teacher exchanges. As an important Chinese language teaching base in northern Laos, Souphanouvong Confucius Institute has played a very good radiation role and is gradually developing into an important project and platform for the school to serve the training mechanism of Chinese applied talents in northern Laos and the cooperation mechanism between Yunnan and northern Laos.

Compared to higher education, China and Laos have more extensive cooperation in vocational education, mainly due to the development of vocational education in Laos and the demand for technology. In 2021, the two countries jointly established the China Laos Vocational Education Development Community, which includes more than 40 vocational colleges and industry enterprises, gradually becoming an important platform for education connectivity and cultural exchange and cooperation between China and Laos. Laos vocational colleges have established close cooperation with many Chinese vocational colleges and Chinese enterprises, with notable achievements being the Laos Railway Vocational and Technical College, Laos National Defense College, and Laos Babasa Technical College.

Laos Railway Vocational and Technical College is a project funded by China to develop railway vocational and technical skills in Laos. Yunnan Construction Investment Holding Group is the general contracting enterprise for construction projects, and Kunming Railway Vocational and Technical College undertakes the training content of 'Education Capacity Building and Education Technology Cooperation'^[4]. This college refers to the Chinese vocational education model, efforts will be made to build the educational framework of Laos Railway Vocational and Technical College from the aspects of educational system, professional construction, faculty and textbook construction, and educational and teaching organization and management capabilities, in order to assist in the cultivation of talents for Laos Railway. During the epidemic, Lao students were unable to attend classes in China. Kunming Railway Vocational and Technical College hired a Lao teacher to teach in Lao language, which adopted the online teaching mode. On the 22nd, the first batch of 32 Laotian students from Laos Railway Vocational and Technical College arrived at Kunming Railway Vocational and Technical College in China for a two-year study abroad. In 2023, Pu Simaravon, Minister of Education and Sports in Laos, visited the Laos Railway Vocational and Technical College for research. With the efforts of Chinese enterprises, the construction progress has reached 90%. Pu Simaravon expressed high appreciation and gratitude to China for the help.

The Lao National Defense College is a higher vocational and technical college that mainly recruits military students. The Chinese language teaching in the National Defense Academy adopts a "2+2" training model. In the first two years, students study at the National Defense Academy, and in the second two years, they study at relevant universities in China. After graduation, students obtain a specialized degree in Chinese language. 'From 1998 to the first half of 2005, the former Luoyang Foreign Language Institute of the People's Liberation Army undertook the task of assistance. Later, the former Kunming Army College of the People's Liberation Army and the former National Cadre College of the People's Liberation Army have been undertaking the task of foreign assistance. Now, the Kunming Campus of the China Army Border and Coastal Defense College is undertaking the task of assistance. The Chinese partner institutions send two Chinese teachers to teach Chinese to the school every year for a term of one year'^[5].

Babasa Technical College is the earliest vocational college established in Laos, the first vocational and technical training base established in Laos, and the only vocational college in Laos with international exchanges and training between China and Laos^[6]. The school has carried out extensive cooperation with many Chinese universities. For example, it established Hainan University Laos Branch, Tongren Vocational and Technical College Laos Branch, and jointly established the International Chinese Education Center with Yunnan Minzu University, becoming the first professional Chinese language training and foreign student enrollment platform approved by the Ministry of Education of Education in Laos. It also established the Vientiane Branch of Shenzhen Institute of Information Technology with Shenzhen Institute of Information Technology, and signed the "2+1" international student joint training agreement. In cooperation with Changsha Social Work College, Laos China Vocational and Technical Education Training Base was set up in Vientiane and Changsha respectively, and the two schools sent teachers to the base for vocational skills training.

At present, higher education is the focus of China Laos cooperation, and in the context of The Belt and Road, most of its cooperation majors serve the construction of The Belt and Road. It not only helps to train talents for the two countries to promote the development of The Belt and Road, but also improves the international exchange and cooperation capabilities of universities.

3.2 Led by the government and involving multiple parties

In the process of educational exchanges between China and Laos, most of them are led by the government through the establishment of scholarships, public sending of overseas students and volunteer teachers, and official exchange activities. However, in recent years, under the initiative of The Belt and Road Initiative, various non-governmental organizations, enterprises, and overseas Chinese have also spontaneously participated in China Laos exchanges, contributing to China Laos educational cooperation.

According to the cooperation framework signed by the governments of Laos and China, the Chinese government provides 350 kinds of scholarships to Laos students annually. In addition, there are also scholarships for higher education, short-term and short-term vocational training, and other exchange visits, especially more than 20 scholarships for railway development education. Currently, the government scholarship quota provided by the Chinese government to the Lao government ranks first among ASEAN countries^[7]. Them Overseas Chinese Office regularly provides training for teachers in Chinese schools in Laos, and the Embassy in Laos regularly holds Chinese language teaching seminars

in Vientiane. The cooperation between the governments of the two countries has also made the communication between schools smoother. There is not only cooperation between universities, but also cooperation between schools and enterprises. For example, Hohai University and Laos Electric Power Company have jointly launched master's seminars, Soochow University in Laos signed internship agreements with Chinese enterprises, and Chongqing Changan Automobile Co., Ltd. provided vocational training for the China-Laos Vocational Education Development Community. In addition to institutional cooperation, there are many Chinese schools in Laos, such as Dongdu University in Vientiane City, Liaodu Public School, Xinhua School in Luang Prabang, Taqu Overseas Chinese School in Khammouane Province, Chongde School in Kantaburi, and Overseas Chinese Public School in Baixi. There are a large number of overseas Chinese teachers in these schools, and overseas Chinese associations such as the Chinese Council in charge of Chinese education in Laos also donated books to these schools, invited Chinese experts to give lectures in Laos and encouraged students to study in China.

3.3 Various forms

Since The Belt and Road Initiative, China and Laos have vigorously carried out various forms of educational exchanges, cooperated in running schools, exchange foreign students, held summer camps, technical training courses, donated teaching equipment, books, teaching buildings, etc., and conduct comprehensive educational exchanges.

Due to Laos's economic backwardness and imperfect teaching facilities, Chinese teachers will be hindered in educational exchanges. In order to improve the teaching conditions and educational level in Laos, China has invested multiple times to purchase teaching equipment for some Chinese schools, such as adding color TVs, video recorders, and other electrical appliances for Chongde School. It has also established a satellite ground receiving station to improve the school's educational conditions and aid in the construction of new teaching buildings for the Confucius Institute of the National University of Laos. For a long time, the Overseas Chinese Office has also donated new versions of Chinese textbooks to Chinese schools in Laos through various channels to improve the teaching level of Chinese schools. In order to better popularize Chinese education, the International Language Research and Development Center has also cooperated with the Confucius Institute in Laos to develop the Lao language version of *Experience Chinese*^[8]. In recent years, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office has also held multiple summer camps for Lao Chinese students through overseas Chinese tutoring schools in Beijing, Kunming, and Nanning. By hosting summer camps, not only do they provide excellent Lao students studying Chinese with opportunities to communicate and experience using Chinese, but they also promote the diversification of educational exchanges between the two countries.

4. Challenges faced by China Laos educational exchanges in the context of The Belt and Road Initiative

4.1 Unequal communication

Although the educational exchanges between China and Laos are in full swing at present, due to the gap between the two countries in economic and education, most exchanges is mainly about China's help, such as Laos sends teachers and students to China for study. In terms of the scale of foreign students, it still shows that the number of Laotian students studying in China is far greater than the number of Chinese students studying in Laos. On this basis, China is relatively short of Laotian language talents, and the number of students studying in Laos is also small, which easily leads to divergences in the perception of The Belt and Road Initiative among all sectors of Laos, and creates the illusion that big countries bully small countries. Under the advocacy of China threat theory, some Laotian afraid of receiving unfair treatment when communicating with China, which is not conducive to establishing equal bilateral relations and engaging in friendly educational exchanges. On the other hand, the unequal scale is also reflected in language learning. Due to the similarity between Lao language and Thai, Thai can achieve normal communication with Lao language, so Lao is excluded in all aspects. There are only 9 colleges and universities in Lao language in China, while there are as many as 53 in Thai. Many Lao majors were opened after The Belt and Road Initiative, which has a short teaching history and a shortage of teaching resource. Therefore, there is a shortage of translation talents in Lao language in China. By comparison, many comprehensive universities and vocational colleges in Laos have Chinese majors and there are also many Chinese training institutions. At present, there are 8 Chinese schools in Laos, but even Liaodu Public School, which is the largest, with the largest number of students and the strongest teaching staff, still cannot fully meet the needs of students to learn Chinese. It is reported that Chinese language

education has been incorporated into the national education system of Laos^[9], covering all stages from kindergarten to high school. Therefore, there are not a few people in Laos who can speak Chinese. However, there are also great problems in the development of language construction in Laos. The printing industry and media in Laos are strictly controlled, and most of the people's access to information comes from the Internet. However, the lack of local media means that they can only access information in Thai, which hinders the development of Lao language and also affects the international status of Lao language. The low language status not only makes Laos subject to Thai in international education, but also makes it possible that there may be a shortage of Lao language talents in China-Laos educational exchanges.

4.2 Insufficient depth of content

The education exchange between China and Laos mainly involves language and technical training, lacking in-depth cultural promotion and scientific cooperation. In language teaching, there are often topics related to national conditions, social customs, economy and trade, without delving too deeply into philosophy, religion, art, and other aspects. The content of communication between the two countries is relatively shallow. Laos is a Buddhist country, and the concept of 'Small wealth brings peace' is deeply rooted in people's hearts, which also affects their educational idea. If we do not have a deep understanding during cooperation, it can easily lead to the misunderstanding of 'Lao people are lazy and not motivated'. In addition, monks have a high status in Laos, and there much their presence in some Confucius Institutes and Chinese language schools. However, due to the unique nature of their status, we should treat monks politely and respectfully in the process of educational exchange, avoid disrespectful words and actions, and respect the religious culture of other countries. China is different from Laos in that it does not have a national religion, but our Buddhist culture is also very brilliant and eye-catching. We can engage in more exchanges and learning with Laos in this regard. Most of Laos' historical buildings are also related to Buddhism, and its temple murals and other arts are unique and worthy of our in-depth exploration. However, due to Laos' slow development and insufficient attention to this, these arts have not been thoroughly studied yet, so we can seize this opportunity to explore more profound and unique educational content, and engage in more dialogue and in-depth cooperation in this regard. In terms of technology, Laos lags behind China, so at present, communication remains at the technical level, and there is still little scientific exploration. Due to insufficient scientific level and funding, Laos has low research capabilities, and the country has not even established comprehensive database and insufficient research personnel to conduct sufficient research on education and teaching, resulting in a disconnect between industry, academia, and research. Additionally, the country's higher education level is insufficient, and there is a lack of highly educated think tanks, making it difficult to carry out high-level dialogues and exchanges.

5. Prospects for Future Education Exchange between China and Laos

In order to better promote the construction of The Belt and Road and work together to build an unbreakable community of common destiny between China and Laos, it is urgent to strengthen educational exchanges between China and Laos. The exchange of education between China and Laos can effectively improve the quality of education and education between both sides. In the context of economic globalization, strengthening cooperation in international talent cultivation among universities in China and Laos can enhance the international competitiveness of relevant talents from both sides. Chinese and Laotian universities should strengthen cooperation in innovation and entrepreneurship education, promote innovation and entrepreneurship education for all college students, and run through the entire process of talent cultivation. For this reason, in the construction of The Belt and Road, firstly, the Chinese government can increase the publicity and support for studying abroad in Laos. Government departments and universities at all levels provide more scholarship support and channels for Laos students studying in China, form a scholarship system supported by local government, universities, enterprises and individuals, for Laos students studying in China^[10], and encourage universities to open Lao language majors in a large-scale, high-quality Targeted training of Laotian language talents for the elderly and vigorously introducing Laotian teachers. Secondly, in addition to school training, the social level can also set up Lao language training classes, strengthen the research and development of Lao language translation APP, and enable ordinary people to learn Lao language independently. At the same time, we can help Laos to promote Internet construction, promote E-learning exchange platform, develop bilingual mutual aid education APP, realize the modernization of education exchange, and make China Laos education exchange more unimpeded. At the same time, it is necessary to continuously enhance the cultural literacy and cross-cultural communication ability of teaching teachers in Laos. Not only should

they have excellent language skills and professional knowledge, but they should also have a solid grasp of Chinese cultural knowledge and Lao national cultural customs, and continuously deepen and expand the content of educational exchanges. Thirdly, efforts should be made to introduce and translate books from both countries, not limited to language and technology, but also involving various aspects such as literature and art, to enhance comprehensive understanding between the two countries. We can also strengthen cooperation in the compilation of language textbooks to achieve the language and culture that can be reflected in the textbooks as a link, further promoting mutual understanding, communication, cooperation, and friendship. At the same time, we will help Laos improve its scientific research capabilities, cooperate in building databases, share information and resources, and gradually achieve two-way talent transfer and mutual learning of the same scale. Fourthly, think tanks are not only an important component and emerging channel for cultural and cultural exchanges between countries, but also an important component of national soft power. Therefore, we not only need to help Laos strengthen the construction of think tanks, but also increase our attention to Laos. We should regularly organize university teachers to hold exchange meetings and high-level think tank seminars, summarize problems and countermeasures in cooperation, and form a stable cooperation mechanism. The exchange of education between China and Laos can effectively improve the quality of education and education for both sides. In the context of economic globalization, strengthening cooperation in international talent cultivation between Chinese and Lao universities can enhance the international competitiveness of relevant talents from both sides. Chinese and Laotian universities should strengthen cooperation in innovation and entrepreneurship education, promote innovation and entrepreneurship education for all college students, and run through the entire process of talent cultivation. Lastly, the educational exchange between China and Laos should not be limited to between the two countries, but also rely on existing international cooperation mechanisms in the region to deepen educational exchange and cooperation. Both China and Laos are members of several bilateral and multilateral international mechanisms. Education is an important issue of concern to all member countries. We can rely on the existing bilateral or multilateral cooperation mechanisms between China and Laos, such as the China Laos Economic Corridor, China Southeast Asia Economic Corridor, Lancang-Mekong Cooperation, to increase or expand the connotation of education cooperation in cooperation mechanisms. Make good use of the China ASEAN Education Exchange Week to build partnerships in talent training, research cooperation, digital education, people to people and cultural exchanges, and work together to build an open and inclusive China ASEAN education community that learns from each other, so as to inject regional strength for sustainable development into the construction of The Belt and Road.

With the opening of the China Laos railway, China and Laos will have closer exchanges, and mutual study and training will be more convenient. On the basis of mutual benefit between the two countries, the educational cooperation between China and Laos continues to deepen. Courses related to the languages, culture, history, and other aspects of the two countries can be offered in universities, schools, and primary schools to promote the understanding and perception of each other's countries among young students in both countries, effectively promoting public awareness and mutual understanding, and building a public opinion and intellectual foundation for sustainable economic and social development of both sides. To realize The Belt and Road Initiative, the focus is on achieving the "five links", namely, policy communication, facility connectivity, unimpeded trade, financial integration and people to people connectivity. Strengthening exchanges and cooperation in the field of humanities and education exchanges is an important measure to promote people to people connectivity, and also an important support for mutual trust and mutual assistance between the two countries. With the in-depth development of The Belt and Road and the China-Laos community of shared future, China Laos educational exchanges will provide a continuous stream of high-quality human resources in future cooperation, improve international cultural communication, enhance China Laos friendship, and create more possibilities. To build a good relationship between China and Laos in the 21st century, to some extent, it depends on the depth and breadth of exchanges and cooperation in the field of humanities, science and technology. Education exchanges are an important part of humanities, science and technology exchanges. Further strengthening education exchanges and cooperation can promote good neighborliness and friendship between China and Laos, jointly build a harmonious Asia, and contribute to The Belt and Road Initiative.

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