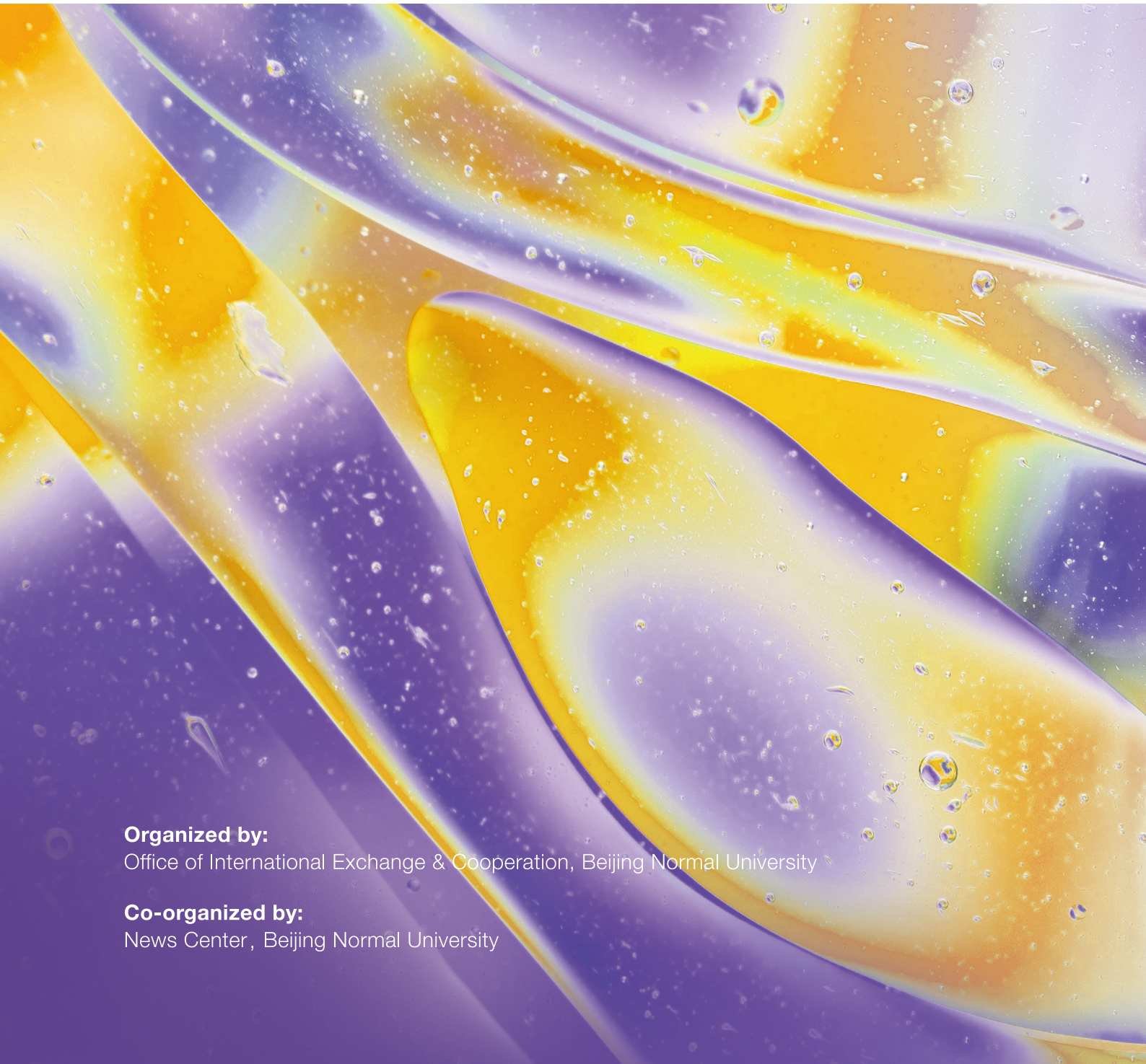
Beijing Normal University

Newsletter

Summer 2020 / Issue 3



Organized by:
Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, Beijing Normal University

Co-organized by:
News Center, Beijing Normal University

Newsletter

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Party Group Secretary and Minister Chen Baosheng of the Ministry of Education and His Delegation Inspected the Preparations for the Opening of the High School Affiliated to Beijing Normal University

Article source: Office of Training and Basic Education, Beijing Normal University | Release date 2020-04-27

On the afternoon of April 26, the Party Group Secretary and Minister Chen Baosheng of the Ministry of Education visited the High School affiliated to Beijing Normal University to inspect the preparations for Junior-three and Senior-three for the start of 2020 spring semester. Secretary of Standing Committee of Beijing Municipal Committee and the Teaching and Work Committee Wang Ning, Vice Mayor Zhang Jiaming, Secretary of the University's Party Committee Cheng Jianping, and affiliated high school comrades accompanied the investigation.









Chen Baosheng inspected the epidemic prevention detection facilities, back-to-school teaching arrangements, medical observation rooms etc. of the High School affiliated to BNU, listened to reports on the high school's overall epidemic prevention measures and preparations for the resumption of school. In addition, he observed and experienced the online teaching, and talked with returning teachers and students. He pointed out that the online education covering more than 200 million young people nationwide in recent months is an unprecedented feat, providing the world with a "Chinese model" for education and teaching during periods of epidemic prevention and control. He stressed that as we adjust to the new normal of preventing infectious diseases, we need to think deeply about what we have explored, accumulated and exposed in the fight so far. We can use our experience to better make up for our shortcomings whilst continuing to consolidate the hard-won achievements in prevention and control, as well as pay close attention to the practical and detailed prevention and control measures. We can't forget the great importance of psychological guidance to students. In keeping all the above factors in mind, we can be sure to achieve the "scientific and effective prevention and control; safe and orderly start of school." Chen expressed his full affirmation of the meticulous and thoughtful preparations for the resumption of schooling at the affiliated high school. He encouraged the school to continuously explore effective methods of resumption of schooling, to do a good job in the accurate articulation of online and offline teaching, to create and accumulate experience for the whole country.

Cheng Jianping introduced the resumption of work and schooling in the schools directly affiliated to BNU. Each one thoroughly implemented the central deployment, and coordinated the work of epidemic prevention and control and school education and teaching development in a responsive manner. He stressed that the university pays close attention to the resumption of classes and various difficulties encountered by the affiliated schools, providing all-round support to ensure campus safety and orderly teaching whilst epidemic prevention in place. The university will use its resources and subject advantages in the field of basic education, actively explore theoretical and practical innovations in online education, and provide more powerful support to guarantee the construction of a new teaching ecology and education modernization after the epidemic in China.

Under the guidance and requirements of all levels of both central and metropolitan government, and with the goal of ensuring the health and safety of staff and students and maintaining the normal education order on campus, the affiliated schools of Beijing Normal University have scientifically formulated and implemented a work plan for the trial opening, and carefully implemented epidemic prevention and control measures alongside education and teaching programs. At present, more than 1,100 senior-three students have resumed their studies in an orderly manner.



BNU Representatives Attended the Two Sessions Making a "Good Voice" for Education

On May 21 and 22, 2020, the third session of the 13th CPPCC and the third session of the 13th National People's Congress opened in Beijing. Beijing Normal University boasted four representatives participating in the meeting. They fulfilled their solemn mission, actively offer advice and suggestions, and provided a "good voice" for education!



Cheng Jianping,

Member of the CPPCC National Committee and Secretary of the Party committee of Beijing Normal University

Proposal's Key Points

- Suggestions on fully utilising the important role of education in consolidating the achievements of poverty alleviation
- Proposal on establishing and improving the community work system for college graduates
- Proposals for revitalizing education "in county"



Pang Lijuan,

Member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Vice Chairman of the Minjin Central Committee, Professor of Faculty of Education of Beijing Normal University

Proposal's Key Points

- Suggestions on improving the policy system of rural teachers and promoting the Rural Revitalization
- Suggestions on promoting the integrated development of urban and rural compulsory education
- Suggestions on strengthening the construction of China's teacher education system, building first-class normal universities and first-class teacher education majors

Liu Yan,

Member of CPPCC National Committee, Professor of Faculty of Education of Beijing Normal University

Proposal's Key Points

- Proposed the inclusion of preschool education in basic public services





Zhang Zhiyong,

Deputy to the National People's Congress, Executive Director and Professor of Institute of Education Policy of Beijing Normal University

Proposal's Key Points

- Suggestions on accelerating the promotion of education modernization.
- Suggestions on speeding up the establishment of public service system for online learning and safeguarding the right of primary and secondary school students to online learning.
- Suggestions on reconstructing basic education in the public service systems and promoting the construction of new urbanization.
- Suggestions on speeding up the development of "intelligent terminal standards" for minors' safety protection.

Opening of the 2020 Great Discussion on Education and Teaching at Beijing Normal University

Article source: Provosts Office and Academic Affairs (Graduate School), Beijing Normal University | Release date 2020-05-08

On the morning of May 8, the 2020 Great Discussion on Education and Teaching of Beijing Normal University opened in Yingdong Academic Hall. The theme of this discussion which will last from May until December is "to implement the basic task of establishing virtues and cultivating talent, to promote the modernization of education and teaching governance system and capacity, and to comprehensively improve the quality of talent cultivation." The opening ceremony implemented a combination of in-situ meeting and video conference. Sun Yao, member of the Party group and vice minister in the Ministry of Education, attended the ceremony and made a speech. Cheng Jianping, Secretary of the Party Committee of Beijing Normal University, presided over the opening ceremony. President Dong Qi made a speech on mobilization and Vice President Tu Qingyun provided a work report.



At the opening ceremony, Sun Yao first conveyed the ardent expectations of Chen Baosheng, Secretary of the Party Group and Minister of the Ministry of Education, for the great discussion on education and teaching at BNU, as well as his six requirements; firstly, to “compare” education and teaching ability and the contribution to talent cultivation; secondly, to “learn” and explore the laws of education and teaching in the new era; thirdly, to “catch up” with the tide of information technology; fourthly, to “help” young teachers, especially teachers born after the 1980s, improve their educational and teaching ability; fifthly is to study the future “in advance”, especially what problems are to be solved, what problems should be prevented and what “first moves” can be taken in the development of China’s higher education; lastly, to “create.” To implement China’s Education Modernization 2035, to innovate the model of education and teaching and solve the difficult problems in education and teaching. Later, he affirmed the strategic layout of “one body, two wings” of the university, pointing out that Zhuhai Campus should not only contribute to Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, playing a leading role in teacher education of BNU,



but also contribute to the national basic education, and train and deliver excellent teachers to poor areas in the central and western regions of China. In his concluding remarks, he hoped that by fully implementing the important remarks made by General Secretary Xi Jinping on education, the eight-month-long discussion would explore a new model for future development, find out effective solutions to difficult problems, and integrate them into the relevant work arrangements of the Ministry of Education, and into the reform and development of fellow universities, so as to give full play to the important role of the school on the road to the modernization of education in China!

Cheng Jianping, Secretary of the Party Committee of the universities, pointed out that since the eighteenth Party's Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping has published a series of important statements on education, emphasizing that we should persist in taking moral education as the fundamental task. We should cultivate socialist “builders” and “successors;” with an all-round development of moral, intellectual, physical, aesthetic and labor education He also stressed the importance of constantly cultivating "four haves" teachers in the new era. The Party group of the Ministry of Education attaches great importance to talent training. Minister Chen Baosheng has repeatedly stressed that talent training is the essential function of the university, and the effectiveness of cultivating people through morality should be regarded as the fundamental standard to test all the work of the university.

Under the leadership and care of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of Education, BNU actively deepened the education and teaching of reform, establishing a first-class talent training system supported by multi-disciplinary groups, continuously cultivating a batch of "Four Haves" excellent good teachers and innovative talents, and actively built a "one body, two wings" framework to promote future education exploration. However, in contrast to the new requirements of the new era and the new expectations of the party and the state, there is still a certain gap in the talent training. As a famous institution of higher education with a history of nearly 120 years, BNU characterized by its advantage of teacher education, should have a higher goal and pursuit in the field of teaching and education, and be brave in self-analysis and self-innovation. This year, the Party committee of BNU decided to carry out a year-round discussion on education and teaching throughout the University. The goal of this is to codify the "plan of BNU" in the context of education and teaching reform, so as to provide a useful reference for the reform and development of China's higher education!

President Dong Qi made a mobilization speech. He pointed out that we should deeply understand the University urgently needs to carry out this “great discussion” on education and teaching to implement General Secretary Xi Jinping's thoughts and the decision-making and deployment of the Central Committee of the CPC. The University also must implement the connotative development of higher education, and the mission of the University to promote "double first-class" construction and cultivate "four haves" teachers and other top-notch innovative talents. He stressed that talent cultivation is the first priority of school work. It is necessary to take the opportunity of education and teaching discussion to reflect on the key issues in talent cultivation. This is across a range of fields including teaching and research work, undergraduate and graduate education. The main role of teachers and students, teaching and educating, evaluation of teaching and learning, management responsibilities of schools and departments, students' development and the formation laws defining teachers' teaching ability will all promote real and hard skills in education and pedagogy. We hope to push past our limits and make new breakthroughs.

Dong Qi stressed that the whole university should attach great importance to the discussion. He wants the university to organize and carry out the discussion carefully to effectively improve the political position and unify ideological understanding, consolidate layer by the layer responsibility and strengthen the organization and leadership, fully implementing the role of teachers and enhance their central position, adhere to the student-oriented teaching and strengthen self-development responsibility, pay attention to experience sharing and insist on strict supervision and guidance of teachers, to jointly promote the “great discussion” on education and teaching deeply, practically and effectively. The university also must







effectively promote the modernization of education and teaching governance systems, and to contribute wisdom and strength to the overall improvement of the quality of talent cultivation in the university and the reform and development of higher education!

Vice president Tu Qingyun gave a report on the discussion of education and teaching. He provided a detailed interpretation of the design idea, formation process and work plan of the education and teaching discussion, and explained the requirements of the discussion and how it would proceed. He pointed out that the purpose of this discussion is to focus on the most direct, critical, core and realistic issues through extensive participation, effective coordination and in-depth discussion, and strive to further change ideas, update ideas, improve understanding, find problems, reflect on and solve problems, so as to achieve the purpose of comprehensively improving the quality of talent cultivation. The preliminary preparation of this discussion lasted nearly two months. After eight meetings, including two core meetings, one president's office meeting, two meetings of standing committee of the Party committee, and the organizing meeting of the research group, the preparatory meeting of the departments and the preparatory meeting of the research group, one meeting theme, five discussion subjects, 20 discussion special topics and more than 100 discussion points were finally determined.

This discussion focuses on five topics: How to further strengthen the ideological and political courses and ideological and political construction of curriculums? How to further strengthen the curriculum construction? How to deepen the reform and innovation of "Internet + education and teaching"? How to build a "one body, two wings" education and teaching system? How to further strengthen the construction of educational and teaching organization and management capacity? At the school level, we have improved the organizational structure and clarified the work responsibilities, set up school-level leading groups and working groups for the Great Discussion on Education and Teaching, and set up five school-level thematic research groups, namely, the research groups on the ideological and political courses, curriculum construction, "Internet + education and teaching", "one body and two wings" and educational and teaching governance. At the level of the training unit, a working group was established to scientifically develop the work plan of the unit. Through research, special reports, symposiums, seminars and other forms, the University and its colleges work together to clarify the task limits of the special research group and the training unit, and constantly promote the in-depth development of the discussion and the preparation of reform measures.

On this basis, the expected results of the great discussion on education and teaching will be formed. First, the collective wisdom of teachers and students will be gathered to form a batch of the system's achievements.



Second, the valuable education experience of each training unit will be tapped, and a group of typical teaching and education cases will be selected. Third, we will learn from the advanced education practices of first-class universities at home and abroad. As this discussion has the widest scope and largest number of participants, it is our sincere hope that we can make teaching and education concepts more advanced by joining forces with other institutions across the world to unify our ideas and continue in our pursuit for excellence.

Through thorough and timely analysis and implantation of new concepts, this discussion will have a profound impact on education in the coming years and decades.

At the opening ceremony, Professor Kang Zhen of the School of Chinese Language and Literature, famous for his "Ten Thousand Talents Project" spoke on behalf of the faculty. Based on his own experience in teaching ancient literature for many years, he insisted that to teach a professional course that incorporates ideological and political education there are certain prerequisites. These include keeping students close to heart, furthering advancements in the field and staying loyal to the country and having confidence in the party. For a teacher who is Party member, it is of great importance to actively pursue these values. In order to build BNU into a world-class socialist university with Chinese characteristics, it is necessary to carry out teaching and educating with these virtues in mind and let every teacher nurture their students, let every course nurture it's discipline, and truly make the education of China's excellent traditional culture and socialist core values penetrate and cultivate the people. He sincerely expected that this discussion will push the whole cause of teaching and education of BNU to a new level, and provide great wisdom and new ideas for the reform and innovation of education and teaching in China's colleges and universities.

Lei Tong, a student representative and 2019 graduate student of the

School of Government, shared her undergraduate and graduate education at BNU under the title of "Three Rays of Lights of BNU Education Warm Me". The guidance of tutors, the personalized, interdisciplinary and diversified training methods, as well as standing on the shoulders of the University to look into the wider world ready to actively and bravely step forward are the three warm rays of lights given by the education of BNU.

The responsible colleagues of the Department of Higher Education, the Department of Ideological and Political work and the Department of Social Sciences of the Ministry of Education, all members of the leading group of BNU, members of the Party Committee, members of the Discipline Inspection Committee, representatives of the party and government leaders of all training units, representatives of the heads of the departments, public service platforms and teaching auxiliary centers, representatives of the members of the academic degree evaluation committee, teaching steering committee, undergraduate and graduate education members of the academic steering group, members of the undergraduate general education expert committee, directors of the national experimental teaching center, leaders of national quality courses, representatives of democratic parties and relevant teachers and students attended the opening ceremony in the main venue. At the same time, 21 branch venues have been set up in Zhuhai Campus, Changping campus and Haidian campus of BNU. More teachers and students watch the live broadcast of the opening ceremony through online video.

Times Higher Education Asia University Rankings 2020 Released!

Article source: Department of Development Planning & Discipline Construction | Release date 2020-06-04

On June 3, Times Higher Education (THE) officially announced the Asia University Rankings 2020.

北京师范大学首次参加泰晤士高等教育亚洲大学排名，位列亚洲地区第45名，中国内地第12名。

Beijing Normal University took part in THE Asia University Rankings for the first time, ranking 45th in Asia and 12th in mainland China.

Top 20 Universities in Mainland China

内地排名	学校名称	亚洲排名
1	清华大学	1
2	北京大学	2
3	中国科学技术大学	10
4	浙江大学	13
5	复旦大学	17
6	南京大学	18
7	上海交通大学	19
8	南方科技大学	33
9	华中科技大学	34
10	中山大学	38
11	武汉大学	44
12	**北京师范大学**	**45**
13	同济大学	50
14	哈尔滨工业大学	51
15	南开大学	52
16	中南大学	54
17	华南理工大学	64
18	湖南大学	73
19	天津大学	79
20	东南大学	85

In 2020, Times Higher Education Asia University Rankings covers 489 universities from 30 countries and regions, and 13 universities in mainland China rank in the top 50.

Index System of the Rankings

指标类别	指标	权重 (%)
教学 25%	教学声誉	10
	师生比	4.5
	博士学位与学士学位授予比	2.25
	博士学位授予数量与教职工人数比	6
	大学总收入	2.25
研究 30%	科研声誉	15
	科研收入	7.5
	论文发表量	7.5
论文引用 30%	研究影响力	30
国际化 7.5%	国际国内教师比	2.5
	国际国内学生比	2.5
	国际合作论文比	2.5
行业收入 7.5%	知识转移能力	7.5

THE Asia University Rankings adopts the same index system as that of THE World University, i.e. 13 qualitative and quantitative evaluation indexes from five dimensions of "teaching", "research", "paper citation", "international outlook" and "industry income".

Source: THE Website
https://www.timeshighereducation.com/world-university-rankings/2020/regional-ranking#!/page/0/length/25/sort_by/rank/sort_order/asc/cols/stats

QS World University Rankings by Subject 2020 Released

Quacquarelli Symonds (QS), one of the leading education consultancies in the world, had released QS World University Rankings by Subject 2020 on March 4, 2020. The rankings covered 48 disciplines, sorted into five main subjects. Beijing Normal University has 22 subjects listed on the Rankings. Economics and Econometrics ranked 12th among the universities in China (Mainland), Accounting and Finance 12th and Business & Managements Studies 11th. The comprehensive ranking of BNU's Education reached a record high, ranking 25th in the world, and the first in mainland China. This is the first time that the Faculty of Education BNU has been listed in the top 30 globally for two consecutive years.

In 2020 QS World University Rankings of education subject, four performance indicators were used to assess the universities, with weightings recalibrated for each subject. The indicators and their weightings for the education subject are: 1) academic reputation (50%); 2) employer reputation (10%); 3) citations per paper (20%); and 4) H-index (20%), which measures both the productivity and impact of a scholar's publications.

Since 2012, QS has regularly released the rankings of education in universities around the world. Over the past years, it is clear to see BNU has made great progress in indicators such as academic reputation, average citation rate and H-Index relating to international publication.

In recent years, with the strong support from BNU and the joint efforts of all students, faculty and staff members, the Faculty of Education has achieved leapfrog development in the fields of education subject construction, team building, talent training, academic research, social services, and international engagement. The comparative advantages and international influence of BNU's education discipline has also been further consolidated and strengthened. Ranking 25th in the QS 2020 World University Education Subject Ranking surely will further expand the influence of our university at home and abroad. It provides an important reference for the goal of building up a "world-class discipline" with "BNU style, Chinese characteristics, and world-class" education at its course. We are confident we can continue contributing to major national education development strategies.

Chart: Ranking of BNU's Education 2012-2020

YEAR	Ranking of BNU's Education in QS World University Rankings by Subject
2020	**25**
2019	**29**
2018	**33**
2017	**30**
2016	**53**
2015	**42**
2014	**43**
2013	**51-100**
2012	**51-100**

Ranking index and weight:

Subject	Academic reputation	Employer reputation	Citations per paper	H-index
Business & Managements Studies	50%	**30%**	**10%**	**10%**
Accounting and Finance	**50%**	**30%**	**10%**	**10%**
Economics and Econometrics	**40%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**

Shanghai Ranking's Best Chinese Universities Ranking 2020 Released

Article source: Development Planning & Disciplinary Construction Department, Beijing Normal University | Release date 2020-05-15



On May 15, Shanghai Ranking officially released Best Chinese Universities Ranking 2020. The ranking covered 1,205 universities at undergraduate level, including 806 public universities, 156 private universities, 237 independent colleges, and 6 Chinese foreign cooperative universities and mainland, Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan cooperative universities.

For the first time, the ranking of this year included a main list (comprehensive university ranking), university rankings by single subject for six disciplines, 3 non-public university rankings, and a list of art universities. 1,205 universities were respectively included in their corresponding rankings or lists according to the nature and type. Our university is listed in the comprehensive universities ranking (main list).

Our university ranked 14th, up 8 places from the previous year.

学校名称	2020排名	2019排名	变化情况
清华大学	1	1	—
北京大学	2	2	—
浙江大学	3	3	—
上海交通大学	4	4	—
南京大学	5	7	↑2
复旦大学	6	5	↓1
中国科学技术大学	7	6	↓1
华中科技大学	8	7	↓1
武汉大学	9	12	↑3
中山大学	10	9	↓1
西安交通大学	11	14	↑3
哈尔滨工业大学	12	10	↓2
北京航空航天大学	13	11	↓2
北京师范大学	**14**	**22**	**↑8**
同济大学	15	13	↓2
四川大学	16	15	↓1
东南大学	17	17	—
中国人民大学	18	31	↑13
南开大学	19	18	↓1
北京理工大学	20	16	↓4
天津大学	21	19	↓2
山东大学	22	23	↑1
厦门大学	23	23	—
吉林大学	24	25	↑1
华南理工大学	25	20	↓5
中南大学	26	21	↓5
大连理工大学	27	26	↓1
西北工业大学	28	30	↑2
华东师范大学	29	32	↑3
中国农业大学	30	42	↑12

Fig.18 Top 30 of Shanghai Ranking's Best Chinese Universities Ranking 2020 (Main list)

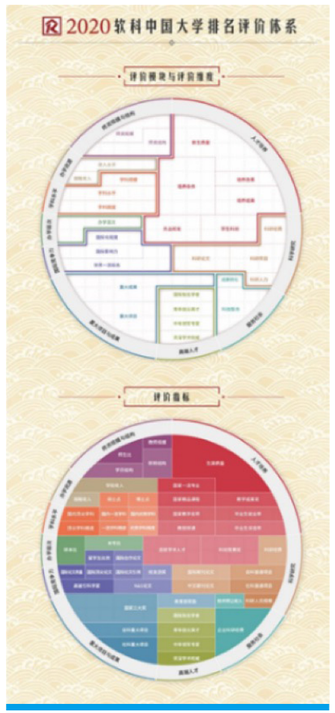


Fig.19 Ranking Evaluation System, Indicators and Weights



Fig.20 Ranking Indicators and Weights of Main List

Source: Shanghai Ranking

Chinese Universities of "Double First-Class" Construction Top 100 List (2020) Released, Beijing Normal University Ranked 9th in the Country!

On April 14, Guangzhou Daily Data and Digital Institute (GDI Think Tank) released the list of Top 100 "double first-class" construction universities (2020), which evaluated 137 first-class universities and first-class discipline construction universities with four first-class indicators of talent training, scientific research, social services and comprehensive reputation, and 14 second-class qualitative and quantitative indicators.

In the list, Beijing Normal University ranks ninth in China. Among them, the comprehensive reputation index ranks third in China, the social service index ranks sixth, the scientific research index ranks eighth, and the talent training index ranks 12th .

On the Construction of University Evaluation System with Chinese Characteristics

University evaluation systems at home and abroad play an important role in the development of higher education across the world. A series of university rankings released by GDI Think Tank break the stereotype of "emphasizing scale over quality, input over output, scientific research over education, natural science over humanities and social sciences", and help the high-quality and connotative development of higher education.

"Double first-class" university list released by GDI Think Tank comprehensively evaluated the domestic "double first-class" construction universities, measured the construction effect of "double first-class" construction universities with scientific evaluation index system, and presented the evaluation results in an intuitive and easy to understand way, aiming to try to build a university evaluation system with Chinese characteristics and create the third pole of university evaluation in the world.

Leading the Evaluation of "Double First-Class" with Connotation Development

The "double first-class" university list adheres to the four international general standards of university evaluation: the principle of being results oriented, the principle of consulted evaluation, the principle of multiple evaluation, and the principle of feasibility. The list leads the evaluation of "double first-class" and eliminated the "five only" based thinking pattern (thesis only, reputation only, title only, education only, awards only) as well as breaking the "SCI first" bias. In addition, the list focuses on the principle of classified evaluation and refuses to "measure the world with one ruler" to advocate colleges and universities to constantly improve the level and performance of running schools based on their own positioning.

Continue to Promote Cooperation with Foreign Universities

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, Beijing Normal University adjusted their communication methods to actively maintained good cooperation with overseas partners and further promote collaborative work. During the epidemic, BNU signed 48 agreements with 41 overseas partners, and kept developing 9 double-degree programs in disciplines including psychology, law, and finance, etc. (Form 1)

Form 1 List of 2020 Double-degree Programs

Name	Continent	Nation	Program	College
The University of Manchester	Europe	UK	Bachelor & Master 3+1+1	Faculty of Psychology
The University of Manchester	Europe	UK	Bachelor 2+2	Faculty of Psychology
The University of Manchester	Europe	UK	Master 1+1+1	Faculty of Psychology
Luiss University	Europe	Italy	Bachelor & Master 3+1+1	Business School
Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main	Europe	Germany	Master 1+1+1/ 2+1	Law School
Ghent University	Europe	Belgium	Bachelor & Master 3+1+1	School of Chinese Language and Literature
Vanderbilt University	North America	USA	Bachelor & Master 3+2	Collaborative Innovation Center of Assessment for Basic Education Quality
Fordham University	North America	USA	Master 1+1+1	Major in Accounting and Finance
International University of Japan	Asia	Japan	Master 1+1 /2+1	Business School

Beijing Normal University Connected with Cardiff University to Hold Online Theme Work Meeting

Article resource: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, Beijing Normal University | Release date: 2020-06-01

On the afternoon of May 28, Dong Qi, President of Beijing Normal University and Colin Riotdan, President of Cardiff University held a remote video conference on the theme of "The Future of Post Epidemic Era: Changing Universities, Changing World."

Dong Qi pointed out that after the outbreak of the epidemic, Beijing Normal University and Cardiff University wrote to encourage each other, reflecting the profound friendship between the two universities. BNU attaches great importance to the strategic partnership with Cardiff University, and the Chinese College jointly built by the two universities has produced fruitful results. During the epidemic, on the basis of ensuring the physical and mental health of teachers and students, BNU actively used new technical means and invested human and material resources to realize "non-stop learning". Dong Qi affirmed the double degree programs and academic exchange fund programs that the two universities have carried out, encouraged them to actively explore and innovate in the new situation, and further expand cooperation in brain cognition, artificial intelligence, system science, and other disciplines with the help of the development of the digital era.

Colin Riordan actively responded to the views and suggestions of BNU, introduced the work plan of Cardiff University in the next semester, and expected the two universities to establish cooperation in more disciplines and Zhuhai Campus.

Zhou Zuoyu, vice president of Beijing Normal University, and Rudolf Allemann, vice president of Cardiff University, shared their experiences in anti-epidemic work and expressed their determination of unity and cooperation.

Cheng Hongguang, Director of Office of International Exchange & Cooperation of Beijing Normal University, Liu Min, Deputy Director, Yu Xiaoyu, Project Director, Qiao Yun, Project Director of BNU-Cardiff University Chinese College, Jiang Yuanqun, Lecturer of Foreign Languages and Literature School, Kenneth Hamilton, Director of Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences of Cardiff University, Jiang Wenguo, Project Director of the Project in China, Anne Morgan, Director of International Office and Liu Xingfei, the Office of Cardiff University in China attended the meeting.

In 2015, BNU-Cardiff University Chinese College was officially listed as the first overseas school in China, and has successfully enrolled three sessions of students. In 2019, the two universities formally established a strategic partnership. Now, they have established double degree project cooperation in statistics and mathematics science, and established an academic exchange fund project. At present, the two universities are exploring the possibility of cooperation in the fields of artificial intelligence, psychology, economics, geosciences and other disciplines.

Explore Future Educational Forms, Application of Open Educational Practice

—The Webinar entitled "Advancing Open Educational Practice in line with UNESCO OER Recommendation during COVID-19 Pandemic"

Article source: Smart Learning Institute of BNU | Release date 2020-05-13

On May 8, 2020, an international webinar entitled "Advancing Open Educational Practice (OEP) in line with UNESCO Open Educational Resources (OER) Recommendation during COVID-19 Pandemic" was held at 20:00-22:10 (GMT+8). The webinar was organized by the Smart Learning Institute of Beijing Normal University (SLIBNU), UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (UNESCO IITE) and UNESCO International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED), co-hosted by Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), International Association of Smart Learning Environments (IASLE), Universidad International de La Rioja (UNIR) and West University of Timisoara, Romania, and supported by the global online learning community Edmodo, a subsidiary of NetDragon Websoft Holdings Limited.



The handbook Guidance on Open Educational Practices during School Closure: Utilizing OER in COVID-19 Pandemic in line with UNESCO OER Recommendation was shared during the webinar. The handbook was brought to life by the research team led by Co-Deans Ronghuai Huang and Dejian Liu. In line with UNESCO OER recommendation, the handbook presented examples of applying OEP and OER in different countries under COVID-19, as well as teaching new developed OEP framework to support open education. Furthermore, this handbook defined several OER competencies (e.g., searching OER, selecting OER, selecting an open license, etc.) that are crucial for the application of OEP. Finally, the handbook introduced several typical OER-enabled distance learning strategies, including Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs), game-based learning and tele-courses.

Experts and scholars from different countries shared their opinions and experience on the challenges of learning process brought by open education during COVID-19 pandemic, as well as how to effectively improve the ability of teachers and students to use OER, how to ensure inclusive and equitable education and how to facilitate international cooperation to ensure the access to quality OER. Dr. Ronghuai Huang presented a brief summary of the webinar and mentioned that in line with UNESCO OER Recommendation, the application of OER and OEP in open education is of great significance.

Currently, completed by the research project team led by Co-Deans Ronghuai Huang and Dejian Liu, the three guidance handbooks have been released on the official websites of SLIBNU and UNESCO IITE. These are: Handbook on Facilitating Flexible Learning During Educational Disruption: The Chinese Experience in Maintaining Undisrupted Learning in COVID-19 Outbreak (English, Chinese, Arabic, Korean and Portuguese versions); Guidance on Active Learning at Home during Educational Disruption: Promoting Student's Self-regulation Skills in COVID-19 Outbreak (English version) and Guidance on Flexible Learning during Campus Closures Ensuring Course Quality of Higher Education in COVID-19 Outbreak (English version).

(Please download: http://sli.bnu.edu.cn/en/Download/Promotional/Research_Report/).

Inspiration and Lessons-learned from Campus Closure

—The 1st "Futures of Education" Webinar was Held Successfully

Article source: Smart Learning Institute | Release date: 2020-05-22

The mission of education is to prepare individuals to adapt to the uncertain and complex world in the future. In 2019, UNESCO launched the "Futures of Education" initiative, trying to imagine how education and knowledge will contribute to a better world in 2050 and beyond. Over the past few months, the COVID-19 outbreak has filled the world with more uncertainty. School based education in various countries has been forced to migrate to online platforms, and teachers and students are facing various challenges. This crisis has shown an inevitable trend towards using artificial intelligence and other emerging technologies to support education, which has also prompted us to think about how to design and provide education, as well as what approaches and forms can be utilized to realize the future education.

At 17:00 Beijing Time on May 16, the 1st "Futures of Education" Webinar was held online, which was planned and organized by more than a dozen college students, The theme of the webinar is "Inspiration and Lessons-learned from Campus

Closure". What is the learning status of students from various countries during the pandemic? What are the challenges in learning? What flexible learning resources and solutions are provided locally? What about the education in 2050? What would be the way of learning at that time? What conveniences and challenges will the new learning method bring to students? etc. More than 400 college students from over 10 countries around the world conducted a dialogue across national borders as well as time and space.

The webinar was hosted by Beijing Normal University (BNU), and organized by UNESCO International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (UNESCO INRULED), UNESCO Institution for Information Technologies in Education (UNESCO IITE) and the Smart Learning Institute of Beijing Normal University (SLIBNU). Experts and college students from all over the world talked about future education, aiming to see the future through pandemic situations, to see the world through students, and to see education through design.

First, Professor Zuoyu Zhou, Vice President of Beijing Normal University, and Professor Tao Zhan, Director of the UNESCO IITE, delivered speeches respectively. Mr. Zuoyu Zhou did not forget to express his gratitude to the students in his speech for providing such a good platform. He said that life was learned from education experience. The world is a Community of Shared Future for Mankind. Facing the global pandemic, we should listen to the voices from all over the world, and actively think about making changes, act quickly, and eternally innovate to achieve great progress. Mr. Tao Zhan believes that with the shared experience of schools and students worldwide, shortly we will see the vigorous development of electronic technologies and online education. This webinar will allow college students to discuss the future form of education, then prepare for the new era of education.

Experts from various countries shared their views on future education. Professor Chee-Kit Looi from Nanyang Technological University in Singapore pointed out that the pandemic had brought multiple obstacles to teaching activities, but the journey of learning is not only the four years in the university, and the learning location is not limited to the campus. In one's whole life, most of the learning takes place outside the stage of formal education. Jonathan Shaw, Executive Director of the Asian Institute of Technology Development pointed out that although online teaching has become the trend, online teaching is difficult to achieve the same quality of face-to-face interaction as offline teaching, and cannot be a substitute for offline teaching. Mr. Dejian Liu, co-dean of Smart Learning Institute of Beijing Normal University, shared the application of AI technology in education and proposed the concept of a virtual laboratory, hoping to encourage more students to think, design, and apply it in practice. Steven Duggan, Director of the UNESCO Institute of Information Technologies in Education, believes that the high penetration rate of electronic devices is an opportunity to solve the problem of educational inequity. As technology becomes more universal it will provide teachers with opportunities to master new skills and apply new technologies, as well as the ability to integrate them into existing models.

Future education from the perspective of college students

Student representatives analyzed advantages and disadvantages of traditional and online education, and imagined the future education, based on their experience during the epidemic. They believe future education should feature more technologies, customized teaching content, comfortable learning environment and being student-centered. Meanwhile, there may be problems including insufficient access to technology, lack of self-discipline and impacts from global issues.

Owing to achievements of IT application in education over the past decade and efforts during the epidemic, China has developed rich experience in online education, providing references for many countries around the world. Two students from Beijing Normal University shared their opinions. Xiao Keke hoped that educational institutions could build more knowledge-sharing platforms and that a variety of existing technologies and software could be used to improve the quality of online education. She held the view that future education would be more personalized and learning environment would be more comfortable to improve efficiency, which on the other hand, it requires students to develop better learning habits and time management skills. Ma Ziqi shared platforms used by Chinese universities and his experience in remote learning. He also proposed reasons for the lack of efficiency in distance teaching and expected that in the future, online and offline education could be highly integrated and complementary.

Europe also leads the world in the level of information technology in education. Qin Xinyi, a student from Munich university, demonstrated the courses and feedback offered by teachers on multiple platforms, as well as the support of various local organizations for education in different forms. She believed that in the future, advantages of online education should not be ignored and interpersonal interaction should also be taken into consideration.

Arlene Gonzales, an AIT student from the Philippines, argued that traditional education could spark innovation when blocked, and compared the differences between traditional and online education. She believes in the future education will combine more technologies and be delivered in a way where remote learning plays a larger role. Moaz Altaf, a student from Pakistan, shared the challenges faced by students overseas during the COVID-19 outbreak and showed how he adjusted himself through indoor exercise and resources from online educational platforms. He believed there might be more global issues in the future such as economic depression, climate change and population explosion, and called on young people to face the challenges together.

Hilda Garcia, a Dominican student at the IE business school in Spain, talked about the low penetration rate of computers and other techonological products in poor and underdeveloped areas and considered this a huge challenge for the widespread use of new technologies in future education. She believed that education in the future would be more student-centered, and data and virtual reality based, and put forward potential challenges along the way.

Other insights that college students have about the futures of education

During the free discussion session, student representatives put forward some further thoughts. For instance, not only is online learning prone to insufficiencies, lack of self-discipline and unstable network connections, but some activities in traditional teaching also cannot be achieved online. Experts purposed that inefficiency, lack of self-control and other problems did make home-based online learning unprecedentedly challenging. However, they also suggested that students can help supervise each other, therefore jointly solving difficulties with positivity. As Vice President Prof. Zuoyu Zhou pointed out, universities cannot be defined simply as a place as in geographical concepts, but rather as the intersection of great minds, consciousness and common spirit.

The comment session of this webinar was also heated. The online audience raised many valuable and thought-provoking questions, which led to our further thinking about the future of education. For example, will the application of technology in education promote or hinder international equity in education? What can international organizations and NGOs do to stimulate educational equity? Will online education become mainstream in the future, or will it never replace face-to-face, traditional education? How can online education do better by avoiding its current shortcomings?

The experts agreed on it that the speakers and students were all holding an optimistic view in terms of solving the problems in future education, and that now it is the perfect time for everyone to explore the possibilities of future education.

As one of the organizers, Smart Learning Institute of Beijing Normal University has been an active role in exploring what "future education" may look like. Professor Ronghuai Huang put forward that this "Futures of Education "online forum was planned and organized

by 14 volunteers, with the aim of promoting educational and technological advances and providing a platform for communication and exchange of ideas for global experts and college students. This webinar allowed more young peope to share their insights with the world. This forum provided an opportunity for experts, college students and audience to genuinely think about how to solve the complications emerging in distance education, how to design online classrooms to solve the actual teaching problems, and what kind of educational design can maximize the benefits of online education. Although we could not find the perfect answer to all the questions at the webinar, what is the most important is that this forum will take us one step closer to a better educational design for the future.

The forum fulfills two roles; it responds to UNESCO's "Futures of Education" initiative in 2019; and in the face of the impact of the epidemic and the rapid development of artificial intelligence, the forum also aims to explore various ways of integrating education and artificial intelligence in order to encourage the continuous emergence of more quality platforms and content.

Professor Fu Bojie Won the Honorary Fellowship of the Royal Geographical Society in 2020



On May 18, 2020, the Royal Geographical Society (with the Institute of British Geographers) announced its medal and award recipients. The Honorary Fellow is awarded to Dr. Bojie Fu, who is the Dean at the Faculty of Geographical Science, Beijing Normal University, and the distinguished professor at Research Centre for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The Royal Geographical Society (RGS), founded in 1830 for the advancement of geographical sciences, is the United Kingdom's professional body for geography. It has been the largest geographical society in Europe and among the most active of the learned societies ever since. The RGS-IBG operates at the regional, national, and international scales. The Society supports research, education, and training, together with the wider public understanding and enjoyment of geography. The award, Honorary Fellow, is given to those who have done extraordinary achievements in geographical research, fieldwork, teaching, and public engagement. Since the establishment in 2003, it has been awarded to 31 people around the world, among which, Professor Fu is the first Chinese to receive the prestigious award.

Professor Fu holds many influential leadership positions in China and internationally. He has been elected as Academician of Chinese Academy of Sciences (2011), Academician of The World Academy of Sciences (2012), Fellow of The Royal Society of Edinburgh (2015), International Honorary Member of American Academy of Arts & Sciences (2019). His research focuses on interactions between human beings and the environment and he has published more than 10 books, 400 papers in prestigious domestic and international scientific journals, with more than 40000 total citations. He is a pioneer for the development of landscape ecology in China and his achievements have made significant contributions to the understanding of interactions between landscape pattern and ecological processes, land use and soil erosion at multi-scales, and ecosystem services assessment and management and sustainability. His research won the China National Natural Sciences Prize in 2005, the National Sciences & Technology Advanced Prize in 2012, Award of Distinguished Service of International Association for Landscape Ecology in 2011, and Alexander Von Humboldt Medal in 2019.

TV Show Chronicles the Lives of 5 Chinese Youths

By Zhang Zhouxiang | China Daily Global | Updated: 2020-05-13

As the world enters a new decade, those born in the 2000s gradually enter their 20s and will play key roles in society. What do Chinese youths think, how are their lives shaping up, and how are they growing up?

A documentary titled Childhood in China might have the answers. Having observed the growth of five youths for 13 years (since the age of 5), it has tried to give the outside world a glimpse into the lives of this generation. They are now about 18 or 19 years.

The English version of the documentary was telecast on Discovery Asia-Pacific channel in late April, giving youths across the globe a deeper understanding of their counterparts on the other side of the Pacific.

It was in 2017 that the first version of the documentary was telecast on China Central Television. Since then, the Documentary Center of Beijing Normal University has been constantly updating it for new platforms.

"It's very rare to follow your characters for more than a decade and keep such a precious record as they evolve. At the same time, their lives were an amazing mirror that reflected the arrival of China as the new economic powerhouse it was becoming at the turn of the century," Vikram Channa, vice-president on Production and Partnerships at Discovery Asia, said.

"The convergence of their personal storylines with that of their country at this unique time in China's development makes it a standout documentary project anywhere."

The documentary revolves around

five youths, three boys, Chi Yiyang, Liang Haotian and Liu Jiayang, and two girls, Rou Rou and Yi Yi.

Chi, for instance, was known for his disobedient behavior and the tendency to get involved in fights in kindergarten and primary school. A complaint was received against him, signed by all parents, except his, when he was in kindergarten.

Rou was just the opposite. She was bursting with enthusiasm and she loved everyone. She, however, felt isolated from friends because she went to the United States for higher studies.

All of them have distinct personalities. In kindergarten, Haotian was considered introverted, while Jiayang was regarded as outgoing, and was popular among his peers.

Surprisingly, the then three-year-old Yi Yi enjoyed being alone, and playing and singing by herself. She admitted on camera she loved to play by herself because that's what she liked. "Everyone has their own choice."

More than a decade later, these five youths together watched the documentary about their lives.

Turning to Yi Yi, Jiayang said, "You have said extraordinary things at 3 than when I was at 13."

As the cameras kept rolling, the audience grew up with them as the magic of time unravelled their real-life dramas.



"No dramatic scenes were needed for this documentary," said Zhang Tongdao, a media professor at Beijing Normal University, who directed the documentary. "Every detail or line comes from their lives. What I did is to capture them."

"We just hope to faithfully record the lives of Chinese children, of which they are just two normal ones," said Yu Ming, executive director of the documentary. "Actually, if you record anybody's life for 13 years, you will find it is full of interesting stories."

Vikram Channa said it was because of this unique quality that Discovery Channel decided to collaborate on this and create an altogether new version targeting international audiences.

He said he believes the documentary screened on Discovery will change the long-term stereotype about China.

"Many foreigners misunderstand young Chinese as having no personality. As we can all see (in the documentary), every child in China has a distinct personality, an open mind and confidence. They think and express their individuality in unique ways, but without losing the sense of being connected to greater reality," he said.

"Looking China" Films Landed in North America, and Received Warm Response Overseas

Article source: Academy for International Communication of Chinese Culture, Beijing Normal University | Release date: 2020-06-02

At the end of 2019, the cultural experience project "Looking China-Foreign Youth Video Program" (hereinafter referred to as "Looking China") held by Academy for International Communication of Chinese Culture of Beijing Normal University reached cooperation with American EDI Media Inc, landing the works of "Looking China" on the North American local news network and TV stations. In the past six months, "Looking China" has gained warm response and good reputation overseas, becoming another successful case of Chinese culture "going global."

Since its inception in 2011, the "Looking China" program has been successfully held for nine times. It aims to showcase short films about China from the unique perspective of young foreign filmmakers. One-on-one cooperation with Chinese volunteers is a key part of the project, which aims to increase the international reputation of traditional Chinese culture and help young people all across the world understand their Chinese peers. By 2019, the program has organized 610 young people from 60 countries, including the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Georgia, India, Singapore, South Korea, Israel, Australia, Brazil, Argentina, etc., to complete 609 short films, which won more than 110 international awards.

Su Yantao, President of EDI Media Inc, said that as a media company serving the multicultural market of the United States for more than 30 years, EDI has participated in many international cultural exchanges between the East and the West. However, such a cultural project in new era as "look at China", which combines internationalization, youth and media, is indeed an innovation. With more than 600 micro films produced by more than 600 young people in more than 60 countries, which won more than 100 international awards, it is absolutely a successful idea to tell Chinese stories to the world. This cooperation has made "Looking China" works successfully landed on the five platforms under iCiTiTV, the most influential local Chinese-English bilingual TV network in the United States, and the multimedia official website of CBS (KCFJ570.com), the mainstream news station in the United States. Among them, iCiTiTV broadcasts "Looking China" works 24 hours a day through satellite channels, wireless channels, cable channels, IPTV and new media mobile terminals, covering more than 35 million viewers worldwide. Both platforms set up special columns or fixed time exclusive columns, set up on-demand and live channels, output diversified advertisements, form a three-dimensional "looking China"

brand promotion matrix, and attract the attention of more American mainstream audiences and other mainstream media.

Launching in North America, the program began broadcasting in January. At the time of the epidemic, "Looking China" received a warm response from the local audience. During this time, the feedbacks from the audience were received, including the affirmation of the "Looking China" and the positive evaluation of the works themselves.

"Looking China" has set up a bridge of friendship full of vitality and hope for young people from all over the world, and displayed splendid Chinese culture to local audiences in the United States. "Bruce Whitaker, city councilor of City of Fullerton, gave a positive comment on the" Looking China". According to Drexel Smith, an energy expert, "Looking China" is a good series, "It provides several of us with the opportunity to learn about China." John Kennedy, mayor of City of Pasadena, thinks that microfilms of "Looking China" is a new perspective to look at China: "What I see from other films is mostly China in the past, but there are not many films and television works like these microfilms that reflect the life emotion of ordinary Chinese people and the current situation of China."

From the feedback, the audience paid more attention to the environmental protection theme and traditional art theme, such as the paper-cut art of Big scissors Small Scissors (shot in Inner Mongolia in 2019), the Saihanba from desert to green land of Painting a Forest (shot in Beijing in 2018), the changes from lake to mountain and from mountain to lake of The Eyes of Qingshan (shot in Hubei in 2018), and the craftsmen The Mountain Folk (shot in Chongqing in 2018), etc. Overseas Chinese audiences are full of affection for the "Looking China" program. "I'm an old overseas Chinese. Recently I watched the video of the "Looking China" program. I'm proud of the modernization of our country," said Lei Huirong, vice president of the American Chinese United Association. Li Shechao from Wenzhou, honorary president of the Chinese American Federation, also said that "the current situation of China reflected by many microfilms of'Looking China" is very convincing."

Since the "Looking China" program was launched in North America half a year ago, the number of on-demand people on the iCitynews.com alone has exceeded 2 million; so far, 115 messages with more than 13,000 words have been received, and positive communication effects have been achieved. From the perspective of foreign youth, the series of works of "Looking China" has opened a new window for the world to understand China, from the vast North to the small bridge over the flowing stream, from the bustling metropolis to the boundless grassland, in-depth life details and close to China's reality. "Looking China" is becoming a powerful image card, which not only promotes the cooperation between domestic and foreign universities, but also builds a bridge of friendship between China and the world.

Chinese and Russian Teachers Gather to Fight "Epidemic"-BNU Carrying out a Series of Public Welfare Activities to Improve Online Teaching Skills of Russian Teachers in Middle Schools

Article source: School of Foreign Languages and Literature, Beijing Normal University | Release date 2020-04-13

From April 11 to 12, the Center for Russian Teacher Joint Development of Beijing Normal University - Moscow State University held a series of public welfare activities for Chinese middle school Russian teaching. The first station of the activity was located in Shandong Province, a major Russian teaching place. More than 70 Russian teachers from the first tier middle schools in Shandong Province participated in the online training, including all Russian teachers from the Fifth Middle School in Shan county, Russian teachers from Juxian No.2 Middle School in Rizhao, Jinan Foreign Language School, Guanxian Experimental Senior High School, Shenxian No.1 Middle School, No.2 Middle School, Jining Yanzhou No.6 Middle School, Zhucheng Fanhua Middle School, Yuncheng



Senior High School, Dongming Experimental Middle School, etc. The activity was carried out live on ZOOM platform.

During the two-day 16-class training, Professor Liu Juan from the Russian Department of the School of Foreign Languages and Literature of Beijing Normal University interpreted the "Russian Curriculum Standard for General High School" (2017 version), and made in-depth discussion with the teachers on the reform of the new Russian curriculum standard

for high school and the problems existing in the current Russian teaching in middle school. Mu Xinhua, Yang Yanchun, Wu Sujuan and Zhang Bonuo respectively held lectures on the teaching methods of Russian vocabulary, national culture, listening and grammar. They shared their valuable classroom teaching experience for many years with the training teachers and provided reference for the Russian teaching in middle schools through a large number of case analysis. Andre Bogomolov (АндрейБочомолоВ), director of the Russian Teaching and Research Office of the Russian and Culture School of Moscow State University and deputy director of the Department of Chinese Language, Professor Larisa Donayeva (Лариса Дунаева) shared rich and fresh online teaching resources, and made a detailed display and interpretation of the use of Russian learning websites and textbooks, which greatly expanded the vision of participating teachers and enriched the available classroom teaching resources in the future.

In addition, Valery chasterneh (ВалериЧастн х), the deputy dean of the Russian and Culture School of Moscow State University, Yulia Reich (Юлия Рыжих) and Malina Evgina (Марина Ивкина), the teachers of the School, were divided into three groups to carry out Russian practice classes, explaining



diversified teaching methods and conducting extensive interaction and warm exchange with teachers; Liu Xi, Secretary General of the Center, and Tan Yawen, member of the Center, provided technical support throughout the course. Teachers attending the meeting expressed that the online training is highly interactive, practical and knowledgeable. Many teaching methods and online teaching resources shared by experts from China and Russia can be integrated into the future teaching practice, and their oral practice ability has also been exercised, and they hope that more similar online training activities could be carried out in the future.

During the period of epidemic prevention and control, online teaching should be carried out in all primary and secondary schools. This is a great challenge to the traditional teaching method and also increases the difficulty of foreign language teaching. This public welfare activity aims at the practical problems encountered in the online teaching of middle school Russian teachers, and also promotes the construction of middle school Russian curriculum under the background of new curriculum reform as always. This activity fully considered the needs of front-line Russian teachers in middle schools, paid attention to the combination of theory and practice, and helped improve the comprehensive ability of Russian teachers in middle schools from teaching method guidance and experience display, teaching resource sharing, Russian oral practice drill and other aspects. It's another powerful measure of Center for the Joint Development of Russian Teachers of Beijing Normal University - Moscow State University to improve the construction of Russian teachers in middle schools nationwide and to promote advanced teaching concepts since its establishment in June 2019.

Online Press Conference on "Chinese Film International Communication" Research 2019 Held

Article source: Academy for International Communication of Chinese Culture | Release date 2020-04-03

On April 3, Academy for International Communication of Chinese Culture (AICCC) of Beijing Normal University held an online press conference on BTV Btime.com on "Chinese Film International Communication Research" 2019, and released the research result of The Influence of Film Contact and Preference of Japanese and Korean Audiences on their Cognition of China -2019 Research Report of Chinese Films in Japan and South Korea. It was the first time the conference had been held in the form of online live broadcast since the project was launched nine years ago.

Huang Huilin, the research project leader of "Chinese Film International Communication" and a senior professor of Beijing Normal University and President of Academy for International Communication of Chinese Culture, released the Research Report. Xiang Yunju, a distinguished professor of Beijing Normal University, executive director of Academy for International Communication of Chinese Culture and vice chairman of China Literature and Art Critics Association, and Dai yuanchu, director of Information Department of Beijing New Media Group, Made wonderful comments on the report.

According to Huang Huilin, "Chinese Film International Communication" research is a data research project with foreign audiences as the research object and Chinese film international communication as the core orientation. The project is hosted and implemented by Academy for International Communication of Chinese Culture of Beijing Normal University. Since it was launched in 2011, it has been carried out for nine consecutive sessions, forming a research report of more than 200,000 words and eight reports titled Silver Book: Annual Report of Chinese Film International Communication, which provide a lot of basic information and research basis for the relevant research of Chinese film international communication, and have aroused sustained and extensive attention in the film academic circle and industry at home and abroad. State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the PRC evaluated it possesses "the value of important industry reference and academic research", and Beijing Municipal Bureau of Press, Publication, Radio and Television evaluated that it has "certain brand effect."

In the Ninth "Chinese Film International Communication" Research, Japanese and Korean respondents were selected as samples to conduct a questionnaire survey. 1,500 valid questionnaires were collected, of which Japan and South Korea each account for 750. The relationship between the frequency, channel, preference of Chinese films and their impression on China was mainly investigated. Focusing on "Film Contact and Preference of Japanese and Korean Audiences on their Cognition of China, the research discusses the influence of Chinese films and foreign films containing Chinese elements on Japanese and Korean audiences' cognition of China.

The highlights of this research are shown in four aspects:

Highlight 1: From the perspective

After finishing the study of "the First Class", students made many comments:

of the frequency and channels of viewing Chinese films, there are significant differences in the frequency of viewing Chinese films between Japanese and Korean respondents. Japanese audiences have a lower frequency of viewing Chinese films as a whole, while Korean respondents show a higher enthusiasm for Chinese films. Among them, those who choose online viewing are significantly more than those who choose cinema.

Highlight 2: In terms of movie viewing preference, the research shows that the communication effect of Chinese films in Japan and South Korea in recent years is not good. Korean audiences have a higher enthusiasm for Hong Kong films created in the 1980s and 1990s. Films such as Gangland Boss, A Chinese Ghost Story, and Comrades: Almost a Love Story still have a sustained influence, contributing a unique force to the overseas communication of Chinese films.

Highlight 3: In the process of the survey group focusing on the influence of Japanese and Korean respondents' preferences for Chinese films and online movie viewing on their perception of China, the data shows that Korean respondents' impression on China is jointly influenced by Chinese mainland films and Chinese elements in Korean films. Chinese mainland films have a significant impact on Korean audiences' perception of Chinese national quality, happiness index and cultural identity, which is also in line with the expectations of Chinese films in overseas communication by telling Chinese stories and building Chinese image.

Highlight 4: According to the data in the Japanese group, the interviewees' perception of China is significantly influenced by the image of China in non-Chinese films. However, the Japanese audiences' viewing through Internet channels has increased their understanding of China's national appearance, natural scenery, ethnic religion and other aspects. Since online viewing provides a wider range of choices, it can also better reflect their actual preferences and concerns.

As a narrative text with entertaining and fictional features, the film presents an overall national image through intuitive visual expression in international communication, while Chinese films and foreign films with Chinese elements jointly present a complicated China's media images due to various intentions of the creative subject. These images establish a variety of imagination of overseas audiences on China, which affects their cognition of China image.

Based on the survey data, Huang Huilin suggested that in order to reduce the cultural discount in the overseas communication of Chinese films and effectively spread the positive national image, it is necessary to strengthen the understanding of the cultural characteristics of overseas audiences, improve the quality of film creation, further improve the overseas distribution network, expand the overseas communication channels of Chinese films, and make the high-quality Chinese culture truly "go global" with films as the carrier.

Xiang Yunju pointed out in his comments that the communication of culture is the ripple propagation model. In this survey, Japan and South Korea, which belong to the East Asian cultural circle, were selected as the objects. Compared with the positioning research method in previous years, it has innovated and accumulated different model experience for the long-distance delivery communication research. At the same time, the film works of Japan and South Korea enjoy a high international reputation. Thus, studying the evaluation of Japanese and Korean audiences on Chinese films will help us to think about film creation. In addition, the research focuses on the Chinese films' online communication in Japan and South Korea. With the arrival of 5G era, the Internet platform will show greater potential for international long-distance communication. The two aspects of Japanese and South Korean audiences' movie viewing preference and Internet communication focused on in this research also indicate the two directions of future development, which deserve continuous attention.

Dai yuanchu has been the commentator of the research data release of "Chinese films international communication" for many times. He pointed out that the research which has lasted for nine times is "making a big stride". From the investigation subject to the object, from the investigation coverage to its depth, it is constantly improving a grand goal: What kind of effect does the spread of Chinese films bring to the international spread of Chinese culture, and to what extent does the influence affect people's cognition of China all over the world. According to this year's data survey, Dai yuanchu made a high evaluation of this survey from three aspects: the innovation of survey design in nine years, the accuracy of cultural kinship between Japan and South Korea based on the survey samples, and the refinement of Japanese and South Korean film communication market based on the survey results.

The conference was broadcast live online on the "Beijing time" platform. The total number of viewers reached 55,000, and the number of likes was over 10,000, which attracted the common attention of scholars and industry people at home and abroad. The annual data research report has been published in the first issue of Modern Communication in 2020.

Overseas Students of BNU Warmly Discuss the Spirit of General Secretary Xi's Letter to Pakistani Students of University of Science & Technology Beijing

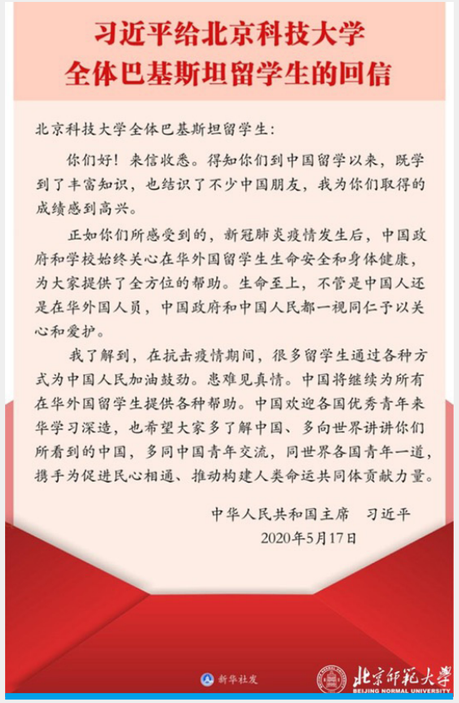
Article source: The Belt and Road School, Beijing Normal University | Release date 2020-05-31

In order to further understand and fully implement the important spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's reply, in accordance with the deployment of the University Party committee, on May 22, Beijing Normal University organized a symposium on The Spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Reply to Pakistani Students of University of Science & Technology Beijing. Vice President Zhou Zuoyu, relevant leaders of the Student Affair Office and Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, and nearly 20 representatives of teachers and of Chinese and foreign students staying on campus attended the on-site symposium, and some overseas students' representatives attended it online through video. The symposium was presided over by Zhou Zuoyu.

At the beginning of the meeting, the participants reviewed the news reports of The Spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Reply to Pakistani Students of University Of Science & Technology Beijing and the letter contents. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized in his reply that he welcomes the excellent young people studying in China and encourages them to communicate with Chinese youth and work together with young people from all over the world to contribute to the promotion of common aspiration and the building of a community of human destiny.

Students from more than 10 countries, including China, Pakistan, Egypt and Mongolia, spoke enthusiastically. Combined with their own situation, they reported their experience of learning the spirit of General Secretary's reply letter, shared their learning and life experience in China and their anti-epidemic stories, thanked the University for its meticulous care for students during the epidemic, and expressed their love and support for China and BNU.

During his return to China, Huang Jintai, a student from Malaysia, received the anti-epidemic materials and







care from BNU, and personally realized that "Life is the highest" in President Xi's reply and "The Chinese government and schools always care about the life safety and health of overseas students in China". Zeb Johar from Pakistan expressed his love for China. He said that with the efforts of the Chinese government, international students can live in a friendly and safe environment, and he never felt far away from home. Paul, a student from Egypt, described China's contribution to the epidemic by saying "A friend in need is a friend indeed". He said that China makes the world know more about true friendship. Arashi Sato from Japan saw the importance of unity through the friendship and mutual assistance between China and Japan during the outbreak, and hoped that he could become a bridge of friendship between China and Japan, contribute to the unity of China and Japan, and bring good influence to the world. Bai Yan, a Chinese student, put forward his own thoughts on the development of science and technology. He said that this outbreak is a wake-up call for us to pay more attention to basic scientific research. Young people should bear in mind the words of General Secretary Xi, strengthen academic exchanges and cooperation, and improve the level of science and technology.

Students from the Belt and Road School study initially, think seriously, and show their recognition and blessings to China and BNU after hearing that General Secretary Xi wrote back to Pakistani students of University of Science and Technology Beijing.



Soothar Tulsi Das, a Pakistani Student in BNU

Greetings!

I am so much inspired by President Xi's Reply to Pakistani students. It's mean a lot to Pakistani Students. Its proud moments for all Pakistani students and Pakistani people. Its motivation for students who are studying in China, also for those students who want to get further education in China. Not only for Pakistani students but also the students from all over the world. This message not just replies to Pakistani students but also showing their love for Pakistan. President Xi's reply also showed the world how international students are safe and how China is taking care of international students. Also, student's letters to President Xi showed how China is using modern technology to continue their study online. During the COVID-19 epidemic, China helps a lot to Pakistan, we are thankful for China, Chinese People, and the Chinese Government for helping and making bond strong between countries and their love. Now we are felling strong that in the future we have a lot of opportunities in the Belt and Road Initiative to make a bridge between countries. We are feeling positive and proud to be studying in China.

I am Tulsi Das from China's Best friend country Pakistan. My Chinese name is Sū Dù Xī 苏度熙 . I Love BNU, I Love China, I don't know how to express my love with BNU, China. Because they gave us respect, love, everything more than our expectations. I want to say thanks to Professor Biliang HU Executive Dean of Belt and Road School BNU, who send us a letter to encourage and motivate us during this epidemic. I liked one thing very much that everyone in China is encouraging and motivates to everyone, that you can do it, you are the leader of future, Jia You, Jia You, 加油，加油。 I made many friends in campus and off-campus as well. Whenever I introduced myself that I am Su Du Xi from Pakistan, I received a lot of love and respect with this word 巴铁 . We are eagerly waiting to go back to China. I hope we have a good time again.

Thanks and Regards

Soothar Tulsi Das, Pakistan
Belt and Road School
Bejing Normal University



Sajjad Gul, a Pakistani Student in BNU

My Feedback on President Xi's letter to Pakistani Students;

After I saw this letter, it made me realize that not only school who took good care of us, but also the Chinese government who cared so much about international students who were in China during the epidemic period. It clarifies that no matter who we are, where we are from, Chinese government treats us equally as Chinese citizen. After I read this letter, it made me feel so excited and warm. I do appreciate and thank to what school and government have done during this period. I will tell my country about what Chinese government and school did exactly and never forget all of your kindness. I really hope Chinese will get through this tough time and get back to normal very soon. Apart from this, emphasizing that China's the principal of "human-oriented" during the anti-epidemic period, whether compatriots or international friends, we always put everyone's health in the first place, all the infected should be treated. At the same time, for Chinese people, the grace of dripping water should be shared by a pouring spring, we are grateful to the international friends who provide support and help China in the fight against the epidemic, and we will provide all the help if they are in need.

Sajjad Gul

MPA – BEIJING NORMAL UNIVERSITY ZHUHAI CAMPUS.



MAY THU AUNG (Zhao Xingyuan), a Burmese Student in BNU

The year of 2020, under the good expectation of people, finally came, which should have been particularly good. However, a sudden epidemic has made everything less beautiful than expected. People in the world are panic stricken and unprepared.

At the beginning of the outbreak, when I was studying in China, I began to pay more attention to China's situation than usual, praying for China to come out of the disaster as soon as possible, and trying to do what I could. I also learned that in order to prevent the spread of the epidemic, China began to implement the city lockdown strategy, and every city has sounded an alarm to suspend the use of public gathering and public transport. However, in the process of the whole people's anti-epidemic campaign, there has been discrimination against China in some parts of some countries. But even if it's been maligned, China has proved everything with its strength in the end!

Gradually, the epidemic broke out all over the world. It's heartwarming for China to start helping the epidemic countries regardless of the past! We also received the concern from teachers and School leaders. It's so warm! After the epidemic, China has shown friendship to the world and another new face. I hope China will get better and better!



Mainga Muwindwa, a Zambian Student in BNU

Over the years before coming to China I had read several reports and heard more about China. However, I had different perception and understanding about China. Some perceptions I had were that Chinese people are not welcoming and discriminate other races more especially black people. Basically, that was the biggest fear I had before arriving into China. Perhaps, I was proven wrong because I never encountered all those mischievous and unfounded reports, in other words, I have come to understand and learn that Chinese people are very peaceful and welcoming.

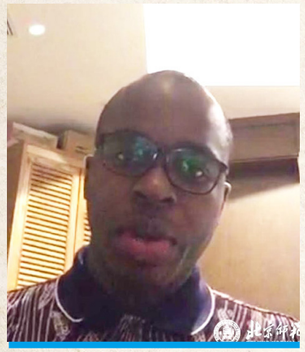
I wish to state that Belt and Road School imparts complete global knowledge. Through the knowledge and skills that I have acquired from well-rounded Professors, I can proudly confirm that my reasoning and ways of doing things have completely changed into a better person than before in order to address pressing global challenges with a winning approach.

In addition, that only takes visionary and enormous support from the Government of the People's Republic of China; my gratitude goes to the great visionary and inspirational leadership of President Xi Jinping for the love and care he has for the Chinese citizens and the world at large especially us the international students during this hard time of world deadly virus that has claimed lives around the world.

Studying at Beijing Normal University through Belt and Road School is very interesting, epitomizing, defining, dream come true, rare opportunity that has made a big difference in my entire life. I am very excited to be part and parcel of the Belt and Road School. I wish also to mention that I have managed to legally register my company in my home country so that I can do business with Chinese enterprises, I have decided to do so due to the good relations my country has with the Government of China through the Belt and Road Initiative.

Once again, my sincere thanks to Belt and Road School for there profound hard work in making life easy for international students even during hard times of Covid-19.

Written by Mainga Muwindwa MBA, ZAMBIA



Stephen Arumasi, a Tanzanian Student in BNU

My name is Stephen Arumasi. I am coming from Tanzania which was eastern part of Africa continent. I am pursuing Master Of Business Administration(MBA) at Beijing Normal University under Belt and Road School in Zhuhai Campus which I was joined since last year in 2019. My purposes let me to study in China was including to grasp the skills, knowledge, technology and experiences used by China to promote and pushing forward economic activities through entrepreneurship which contributed to make China been more super power economically in the world. Through Belt and Road Initiative I hope optimistically that it will help me to be connected between China and developing world particularly my country Tanzania specifically in my entrepreneurship journey for sharing different opportunities which came from different social challenges facing developing world like Tanzania. Another thing I want to share for learning was how China addressed and fighted against COVID-19. It was teaching me how professionalism was important specifically medical expertise and technology are so important during the fighting against COVID-19. China's government contributed a lot to make sure these stuffs working perpendicular and finally become winner during this fighting. Also I want to express my appreciations followed by thanks to whole management of Belt and Road school for make us more learning, studying and experiencing different culture, understanding, exposure on conducting businesses among Chinese companies and sharing values, norms, skills and perspectives among school members like top management, staffs, students. Finally I give thanks with appreciations to the government of China to give me opportunity to stay and study here and taking care of us through our school from last year up to now. My appreciations should pass to president of China, President Xi. Many Thanks. Hopefully I will be good ambassador of Belt and Road Initiative to the world to make this world better place for our future.

Regards Stephen



Prof. Liu Baocun of Faculty of Education, and Yi Sijing, a counselor for overseas students in School of Environment, encourage students to strive for Cultural Ambassadors and promote cultural exchanges among countries. Sui Lulu, director of Student Affair Office, and Cheng Hongguang, director of Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, affirmed the contributions made by Chinese and international students of BNU in promoting campus cultural exchange. All departments of the University will continue to build a platform for international exchange and youth dialogue, and constantly improve the quality and level of overseas education in China.

Zhou Zuoyu fully affirmed the important role played by Chinese and international teachers and students during the epidemic prevention period. After the outbreak, the students of BNU at home and abroad are affiliated with their alma mater and pray for China. They support the prevention and control of the epidemic in BNU by raising protective materials, donating charity funds and actively speaking. Teachers and students strictly abide by the school's epidemic prevention policies and management measures, overcome difficulties and actively participate in online courses to ensure the orderly development of teaching during the epidemic.

Zhou Zuoyu summarized the speeches of teachers and students into five key words: care, family, concept, cooperation and development. He encouraged teachers and students to understand President Xi's reply spirit through practice, integrate the spirit of development, inclusiveness and sharing into their study and life, become cultural ambassador and bridge between China and other countries in the world, promote world cultural exchanges, and contribute to promoting the community of human destiny.

Team of BNU Won a Championship of the 2020 ICC Moot Court English Competition in China

Article source: Law School of Beijing Normal University | Release date 2020-03-27

On March 25, the International Criminal Court (ICC) moot court English competition China announced that the BNU team won the championship award, and again won the qualification to represent China in the international competition held in Hague, the Netherlands, from June 7 to June 12 at the same time.

经过对所有参赛队书状的严格评审和复核，现将本次竞赛获奖名单公布如下：（以得分高低为序）

总冠军奖：

北京师范大学

中国政法大学

北京大学

武汉大学

Affected by the epidemic, the Organizing Committee of ICCMCC China competition region cancelled the competition in the court debate stage of the 2020 International Criminal Court moot court English competition, and the final result of the competition was determined according to the score of each team's pleadings. BNU team ranked first in the final results of the written statements, and won the championship award of this competition, which has refreshed the University's best performance since it participated in the competition.

The International Criminal Court is the first permanent international criminal justice organ established by the international community. It plays a very important role in combating international crimes and establishing a unified international criminal legal system. The Chinese government has always supported the punishment of crimes that seriously endanger the common interests of human society, and has always paid attention to the work of the International Criminal Court. In order to train international criminal law talents and improve the ability of Chinese students to use international language for court debate, according to an agreement with the International Criminal Court, China University of Political Science and Law hosts a China trial of the ICC Moot Court Competition in March every year.



This year is the seventh year of the competition. 40 teams of universities including Peking University, Wuhan University and University of International Business and Economics entered for the competition.

The current ICC BNU team was set up in September 2019, with teacher Li Bin of Law School as the coach. The team is composed of Gong Yu (Master Class 1, Grade 2019, assistant coach), Xiao Zhixun (Law Experimental Class of Maxdo College, Grade 2016), Liu Yichen (Law Experimental Class of Maxdo College, Grade 2016), Tian Jiurun (Law Experimental Class of Maxdo College, Grade 2017, team leader), Liu Muhan (Zhuoyue Law Experimental Class, Grade 2017), Geng Zhi (Law Experimental Class of Maxdo College, Grade 2018), and Dong Xiaojin (Zhuoyue Law Experimental Class, Grade 2018).

The current ICC Moot Court (in English) set up competition topics around direct and flagrant incitement to genocide, individual criminal responsibility, cyberspace jurisdiction, etc. The team members began to train the new members since September 2019. After the task was announced, the team further organized legal search and arranged the mission of writing the pleadings in an orderly manner. After more than five months of careful preparation, the team finally submit the written pleadings on time on January 20, 2020.

Such excellent results in this competition achieved by the team of BNU is closely related to the full support of Law School and Maxido College, the careful guidance of Teacher Li Bin, and the hard work of the team members. During the pre-match training, Teacher Liao Shiping provided valuable suggestions for the team. During the preparation stage, older ICC players such as Guo Yiwei (Law Experimental Class of Maxdo College, Grade 2016), Wang Jingyang (Law Experimental Class of Maxdo College, Grade 2016), Xu Shiwen (Zhuoyue Law Experimental Class, Grade 2016), Guo Zihe (Law Experimental Class of Maxdo College, Grade 2017) also provided great support and help for the team. In the coming days, Law School will continue to strongly support various international moot court competitions such as Jessup, VisMoot, ICC, etc., to help students enrich their experience and improve their learning ability in the competition.



Welcome the Graduates of BNU to Return to Campus

Article source Student Affair Office | Release date 2020-06-07



The reunion after a long separation is full of lingering sentiments
Bloom to the full just to give you a warm welcome
I am eager to see you

On June 6, Beijing Normal University welcomed the first batch of back to campus graduates, a total of 16 graduates from Hubei and Jilin returned. Zhang Kai, vice president, and Li Xiaobing, deputy secretary of the Party committee of the University, respectively went to the gate of the University and students' dormitory to welcome and visit the returned students, as well as the heads of the Student Affair Office, Security Office, Information Network Center and other units.















In order to ensure the students' safe return to campus, the University arranged vehicles to connect the returned students one by one, and earnestly completed the pick-up service. Students enter the school only after scanning the two-dimensional code, showing the nucleic acid test results and measuring the body temperature. After the students enter the campus, the head teacher and counselor come to the gate to welcome the students back to school, carry out the dormitory visit timely, understand the students' situation in detail, and convey the warmth of care.







In this special semester
Thank you for being safe and sound
Winter has passed and summer flowers are in bloom
It's time to come back



With yearning and luggage
You come back from your hometown

In order to do well in the work of graduates returning to campus, the Student Affairs Office and the Academic Affairs department recorded and organized the returning graduates to learn "first class for returning campus" well in advance, where the deployment and requirements of campus epidemic prevention and control were detailed interpretated, personal protection and health and safety education during the school period were strengthened, and students were guided to actively do a good job in the psychological adaptation. At the same time, the Univerisity organize graduate classes in 2020 to carry out the back to campus theme class meeting, combine the Univeristy arrangement and the actual situation of the students, to interpret the back to school work plan and campus management and control measures for the majority of graduates in detail in the form of network video conference, and guide students to comply with the Univerisity's prevention and control requirements. Banners were hung and murals painted in the campus to convey the university's well wishes towards our returning students, and various measures were undertaken to provide a warm welcome.





BNU and Indiana University Held a Special Online Working Conference on "International Cooperation during the Epidemic"

Article resource: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, Beijing Normal University | Release date: 2020-06-01

On the morning of May 29, Zhou Zuoyu, vice president of Beijing Normal University, connected Shawn Reynolds and Rita Koryan, assistant vice presidents of Indiana University. Representatives of the two universities in charge of international exchange and cooperation jointly held an online working conference on the theme of "international cooperation during the epidemic".

At the meeting, Zhou Zuoyu shared BNU's efforts and experience in teaching, scientific research and other work after its lockdown. In particular, he introduced the work of the University's scientific research team, which used its own disciplinary advantages to carry out psychological counseling services, published research on the effect of communication control measures on Science, and published home-based learning manuals on UNESCO and other international organizations. Zhou Zuoyu thanked Indiana University for its letter of concern and support during the anti-epidemic period in China. He said that the epidemic could not block the friendship and exchange between the two universities, and he could use the poetry of Lemuel Watson, a professor of Indiana University, to give back to foreign colleagues "For the meaning of this journey…It's to make the blessings, the tears, and the smiles, gifts to others for their understanding."

Shawn Reynolds introduced Indiana University's response to the global epidemic and its next phase of work plan. Subsequently, the heads of international cooperation between the two sides exchanged views on the issue of international exchange in talent training and scientific research under the "new normal". Both sides agreed that the global epidemic is both a challenge and an opportunity. The international community should unite and depoliticize, and universities should strengthen exchanges and cooperation.

Indiana University (IU) is one of the top public universities in the United States. It has eight campuses, nearly 110,000 students and 8,700 staff. The most powerful discipline of it is social science, which has become one of the strongest universities in the Arts and Social Sciences in the United States. Especially in economics, music, sociology, news communication and other fields, it is at the leading level in the United States and even in the world. BNU and IU have established extensive cooperation in folklore, pedagogy, English language and literature, and jointly established the China-U.S.Joint Research Academy for Interantional Education.

"China-U.S. Maker Education on COVID-19 and UX: A Virtual Conference" Held

Article resource: Faculty of Psychology, Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, Beijing Normal University | Release date: 2020-05-21

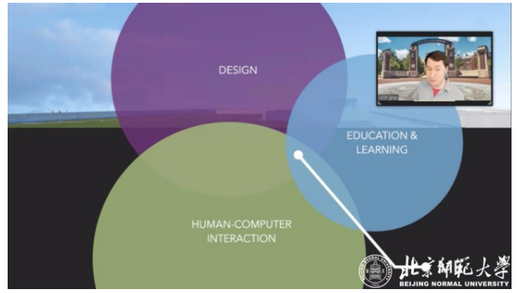












On May 20, the "China-U.S. Maker Education on COVID-19 and UX: A Virtual Conference" supported by Innovation Center for China-U.S. Youth Exchange and Faculty of Psychology at Beijing Normal University was held online. Zhou Zuoyu, vice president of Beijing Normal University, Ai Hongge, deputy director general of Chinese Service Center for Scholarly Exchange, Larry Leifer, Professor of Stanford University, Barry Katz, Professor of California College of Arts and Stanford University, Colin Gray, Professor of Purdue University, Liu Chunrong, vice dean of Faculty of Psychology at Beijing Normal University, Qu Yanrui, Professor of Beijing Normal University, Pan Qiye, CXO of RaceFit, Huang Feng, CEO of Tang UX, and more than 1,000 views from all over the country attended the meeting online. Based on the broad research results in the field of China and U.S. society, the conference discussed the understanding of Chinese and American universities on the virus and Maker Education its impact on society in the context of the global epidemic.

Zhou Zuoyu and Ai Hongge respectively delivered a welcome speech, warmly congratulating the convening of the conference, and highly affirming the outstanding performance of Innovation Center for China-U.S. Youth Exchange of BNU in cooperation for double win, exchanges and mutual assistance with other universities. From the aspects of international epidemic situation, future education and China-U.S. Maker, this conference elaborated that the current traditional education concept, system and mode have changed greatly along with the new generation of information technology, such as Internet and artificial intelligence. Wisdom and talents were encouraged to be given full play to contribute to the development of Maker Education, and play a positive role in benefiting mankind.

Later, Prof. Liu Chunrong, Prof. Larry Larry Leifer, Prof. Qu Yanrui, Prof. Barry Katz, Prof. Colin Gray, Mr. Pan Qiye and Mr. Huang Feng respectively gave a keynote speech on Fourth Classroom and Maker Education, Design Thinking and the 'Hunter' Metaphor, From Bauhaus to Maker Innovation, Making Technology Accessible, UX Design Pedagogy, Understand Human Motion, and Thinking: Innovation Driven Value Growth, seven experts and scholars interpreted the theme of the conference from different perspectives and made multiple interpretations. They showed the common expectations and vision of the universities of China and the United States for maker education to the



participants. Sharing content is a useful exploration for maker education of China and the United States, and also enhanced the new crown epidemic and user body between the universities and schools and enterprises of China and the United States in the context of the global epidemic Understanding of maker education.





At the end of the conference, Xiao Kai and Liu Wei presided over the summary, and gave a prospect on the next step of China-U.S. Maker Education. The launching ceremony of the China-U.S. Maker Competition 2020 in Beijing has been officially held on May 20. During the epdemic, the competition will continue to provide opportunities for Makers from China and America to demonstrate and exchange, enhancing cultural exchange and cooperation between China and U.S., and exploring UX solutions that benefit all mankind.

After more than 80 hours in three weeks of careful preparation by the conference affairs group, the virtual conference attracted 1,184 viewers to sign up to watch. With its rich contents and profound intention, it has been unanimously praised and fully affirmed by the audience.

Prof. Djoomart Otorbayev of the Belt and Road School at BNU Wrote Articles in Guangming Daily

—How the World Will Look After the Coronavirus Pandemic?

Article source: Guangming Daily (2020.06.03 Page 12) | Release date: 2020-06-03

On May 29, at the Villa el Salvador hospital in Lima, Peru, members of the Chinese anti-epidemic medical expert group and hospital staff discussed the COVID-19 treatment process plan. Xinhua News Agency (picture provided by Chinese medical expert group)

Humanity now is in a state of extreme uncertainty caused by the tragic stresses and shocks associated with numerous deaths, serious illnesses, rapid contraction of national economies and decline in people's living standards. Now more than half of the world's population, many of whom are unemployed, thought to be under some kind of "house arrests" in an attempt to control the spread of the disease. People are sitting at home and communicate with the world through mobile phones. Movements of people severely restricted, factories, shops, and streets are empty, the hospitality industry is suspended, hotels, restaurants, and airplanes are in catastrophic crisis, borders are closed. One thing can be said with certainty - a pandemic will lead to long-term changes in both political and economic areas, as well as in the life of an ordinary individual. Many of these changes will not be immediately noticeable.





What awaits us in the future? Will our close ones stop getting sick and dying, will we be able to get employed again, will it be possible to visit our friends and to travel, and will our economies be able to recover in a reasonable time?

Naturally, the protection of the health and safety of citizens is defined now as an absolute priority for most states. Restoration of economic growth, preservation of current jobs and creation of new ones is the second most important aim. Future economic recovery will be a complicated, lengthy and painful process. Many enterprises will not be able to reopen; many people will not get employed again. For surviving enterprises global restructuring and rebooting of their activities will be necessary. Significant changes await us in the area of international relations.

In the post-virus world, investments will decrease; labour productivity is likely to fall. Both ordinary people and professional investors will not want to take risks and will save more. All this will invariably weaken demand and limit investments and innovations. The gap between developed and developing countries will increase since the appetite of investors for putting their money to emerging markets will be dropping. All this will increase the uncertainty in the markets, increase the nervousness of investors. The longer we are in self-isolation, the deeper the economic wounds, the slower will be the recovery process. Fixing of these numerous problems will require decisive action by political and economic elites. Unfortunately, this is unlikely to happen.

In many sectors of the traditional



On June 1, in Rome, the Italian capital, media reporters interviewed and filmed in the reopened Colosseum. *Xinhua News Agency*

economy, such as retail, hospitality, education, healthcare, which even before the pandemic had faced fierce competition from online competitors, current shutdown with many following bankruptcies will become a new normal. Millions of traditional offline jobs especially at small and medium-sized enterprises are under unprecedented threat.

Global re-orientation to online formats caused by the pandemic will continue and gets an irreversible course in the post-virus era. What is effectively working online is unlikely to return offline. A significant part of the retail businesses will go online and leave there because consumers will be convinced that they can purchase things without going physically to the shops. Our transition to the digital age has accelerated enormously. What would be realizing in decades is happening in months.

But non-contact industries will expand explosively. Contactless instruments like artificial intelligence, the Internet of Things, robots, digital collaboration, image recognition, virtual workspaces and online conferences will have got huge impetus. As a result, when this crisis will end the world around us will turn out to be very different. Who knows, perhaps humanity will get rid of a few fundamental and long-lived fetishes of the past. What about workweek or workday?

The changes which are introducing "just temporarily" to save the lives would change the principles with which we will live in the future, perhaps permanently. Many of those perceived as simply anti-crisis decisions or temporarily established institutions will remain as new habits and new institutions of the future.

Pandemics are forcing historic changes in the worlds of business and education to perceive many of the tools that they have been normally avoiding, believing the old ways still work best. Surely, the quarantines and "social distancing" policies are against the human nature. Thus the humans, who are by nature the social animals, quickly went online to communicate and to socialize. The pandemic pushes us ahead of time to live in virtual reality. In particular, the elderly and people who are far from the Internet began to actively replenish the ranks of Internet users.

With the ban of lectures and exams with conventional physical participation, the schools and universities did not stop but continue to work, this time remotely. People, wherever they are taking virtual courses at most schools and universities. Already now in advanced universities the curriculum contains hundreds of online courses. Digital platforms are being developed in high schools that offer many options for lessons and independent work. New technologies will make education less formal and more distributed. Most educational institutions will enter the streams of content production. The top tech giants are actively investing in this area. Classic educational products will lose university/school academic status, and digital interactive systems will conquer the place of traditional textbooks. Additionally the educational institutions will be able to seriously save on buildings, logistics, etc. Through new educational eco-systems the distinction between primary and secondary education will be disappearing.

The offices will not completely disappear, they will simply become smaller and people will not go there every day. Perhaps this trend will lead to the relocation of people from cities to rural areas.

We observe the collapse of the traditional labour markets. Countries like the US, UK, and Denmark have decided to send to their citizen cash to support their survival and to keep people at home. Policymakers around the world are mainly in consensus about adopting those measures by "strong states", which became the critical part of successful lockdowns. Suddenly the "strong state's authoritarian characteristics" became the only alternative for countries' governance principles.

Slowing of economies will likely lead to a gradual move of workers to non-traditional sectors. There will be more part-time employees; the number of freelancers will have a significant increase. All this will lead to the formation of more flexible systems of social guarantees that will move with the worker.

The definition of an employer will also change dramatically. Through specialized training programs, employers at all levels will need to get quickly new skills in the spheres of digitalization, data processing and artificial intelligence. Online work formats and the necessity of active use of remote access will require the usage of new 5G and 6G technologies, availability of stable and powerful Wi-Fi infrastructure, strengthening of mobile and fast Internet, etc. With other key digital components, this will deepen the modernisation of almost all areas of economic activity.

As during a couple of last decades the globalization has been deepened, the importance of state borders gradually levelled out. Boarders ceased to be taken seriously. In the past if a supply failure occurred, one could always turn to someone else regardless of national identity. As a result of the pandemic, the borders unexpectedly and quickly regained their original meaning. Countries began to restrict the export of "strategic" in their opinion materials, such as medical masks, medical equipment or medicines. The pandemic has decisively restored the role of the state as a dominant world order. In the new normality, it will become apparent that nations must seek and find a new balance between globalization and self-reliance.

Global supply chains that existed before the pandemic, and seemed eternal and indestructible, began to be disturbed as a result of the introduction of the principles of "economic nationalism". Countries were seriously concerned about the security of self-reliance and the supply of "strategic" goods. This

situation will likely continue for quite a long time even after the pandemic. The basic principles of financial infrastructure would most probably survive, but the foundations of international trade are seriously shaken and will not be restored for a long time.

Pandemics is demolishing traditional market economic values. The principles of free markets and free trade which have been seen as exclusive ways of running the market economies start to break down. The dominant trends of the last 100+ years have reversed taking economies out of the market and putting it into the hands of states.

The economic consequences of the pandemic will be complex and diverse. Most states are faced with a depth of economic turmoil that they have never encountered before. During deep economic crisis national governments began to act unconventionally and decisively. What is happening now is that some governments are moving fast even to deliberately disrupt well established international supply chains by blocking their export of items considered to be "strategic". Priorities currently include, for example, food security or medical supplies. These days we are seeing how trade restrictions and new tariffs destroying the international competition in production and distribution of wheat, flour, medicines, protective equipment or ventilators. It is quite likely that we will see more and more trade nationalism when it comes to what individual governments regard as essential goods or resources required for the security of the population.

As happened during the past financial crises the Central bankers came to assist the financial markets by starting purchases of assets and providing the working capital to the troubled national financial institutions. This time, they went more aggressively even violating their instructions and legislations. For example, the European Central Bank has announced that it will provide "unlimited" support to the Euro and will massively buy not only government securities but also the corporate bonds and other private-sector securities. The Bank of England began to directly finance government spending. Even some Central banks from developing countries, such as the Reserve Bank of India, despite all the risks are considering serious emergency measures to help public finances. Central banks, which should be considered as super-conservative institutions, have shown that during the most difficult situations and under political pressure they can go "out-of-the-box" and act aggressively and decisively. Perhaps in the future they will regret the responsibility they have taken over these non-traditional roles associated with extreme loads and uncertain expectations.

After many months spent in self-isolation, people will seek meetings and communication. But they will also be extremely careful, understanding the risks of too close contacts. A great time of expectation, controversy and uncertainty awaits us. As pandemic is a crisis that the world has never encountered before, there will be an in-depth analysis of why national health systems were unprepared for an epidemic. Much more attention will be given in the future to the quality of public health. Remote monitoring, sophisticated digital diagnostics and a new generation of various medicines and drugs, like smart pills will advance fairly quickly. We all have once again to assess and deeply rethink how we lived in the past. Perhaps we should return to some qualities of our lives during "old good times", which weren't so bad.

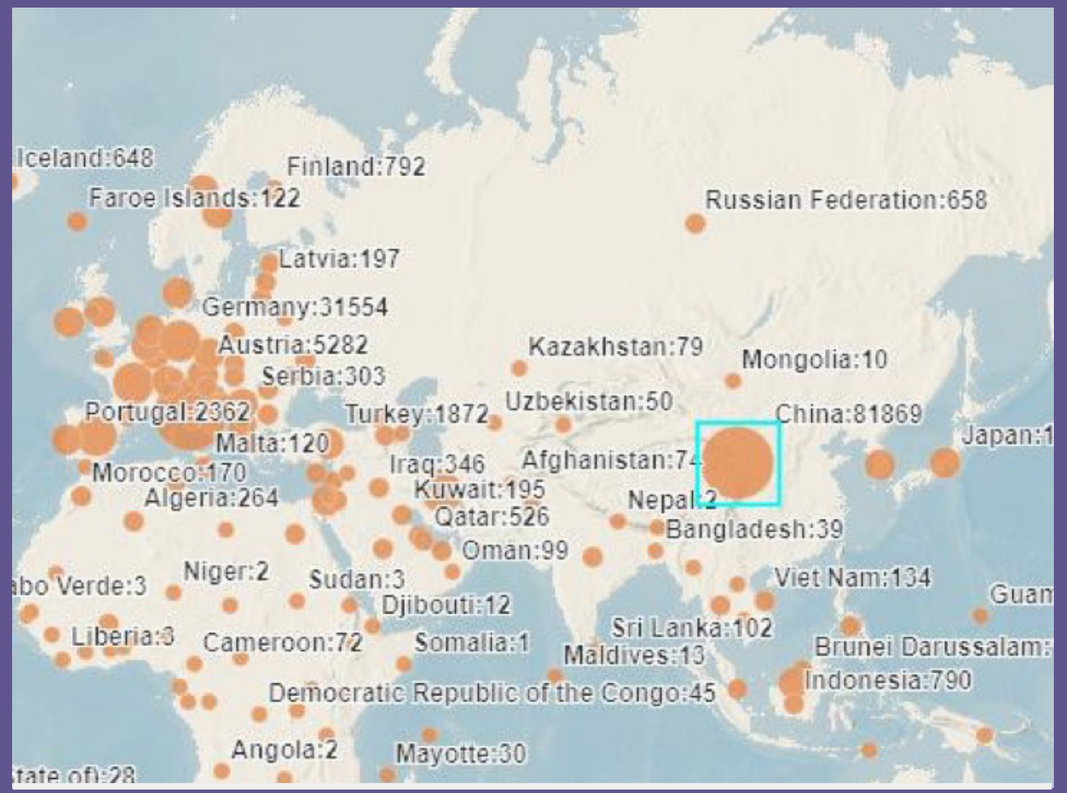
Note: The article by Djoomart Otorbayev is from Guangming Daily (2020.06.03 Page 12), translated by Liao Zhou, the Belt and Road School at Beijing Normal University.

Article Link: http://epaper.gmw.cn/gmrb/html/2020-06/03/nw.D110000gmrb_20200603_1-12.htm

BNU's Prof. Saini Yang Shares COVID-19 Lessons from China

Article source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Release date 2020-03-27

GENEVA – A serious shortage of medical resources was one of the main challenges which China had to overcome to stabilize the COVID19 outbreak in Wuhan, Hubei, where a mortality rate of 4.7% was recorded compared with 0.9% in the country's 30 other provinces.



Since the first case was confirmed on December 31, 2019, China has had 81,960 confirmed cases as of today, including 3,293 people who died and 74,196 people who were cured. The country has also had 541 imported cases. The national mortality rate is about 4%.

As many other countries have also realized, "medical supplies are highly critical to control the mortality rate," said Prof. Saini Yang, Director, International Centre for Collaborative Research on Disaster Risk Reduction, Beijing Normal University.

She was speaking at a second webinar organized this week by UNDRR's Global Education and Training Institute, and WHO, which focused on lessons learned from China's experience of the pandemic following an earlier one which focused on lessons from South Korea. Over 1,300 health and disaster management experts from over 150 countries registered for the two webinars.

Earlier this month, WHO Representative in China, Dr. Gauden Galea recognised China's efforts at containment.

"It is an epidemic that has been nipped as it was growing and stopped in its tracks. This is very clear from the data that we have, as well as the observations that we can see in society in general. So that's a big lesson: that the natural course of the outbreak does not need to be a very high peak that overwhelms health services. This lesson in containment, therefore, is a lesson that other countries can learn from and adapt for their own circumstances," he told UN News.

Prof. Yang attributed the fast spread of the coronavirus in Wuhan to the fact that it is located in the centre of China and there is high population density with 15 million people living there. Among them are many vulnerable groups including 14% of the population aged over 65 years.

A citywide lockdown was announced on January 23 two days before the Chinese New Year.

There was limited health care infrastructure and low public awareness initially of what was a new virus with little knowledge about its impact and means of transmission.

China took an all-of-government, all-of-society approach to identifying and controlling the source of the infection using testing, epidemic survey, isolation and social distancing from early on in an all-out effort to stop the spread of the disease.

It also reduced the risk of long-range transmission by closing transport links including highways, air and rail travel.

Resource allocation was also stepped up with hospital bed numbers increasing by 150,000 during the month of February. Each city in Hubei was paired with a province in China to provide medical support resulting in the deployment of over 40,000 health personnel.

Prof. Yang said special attention should be given to vulnerable populations in hospitals, nursing homes, prisons and schools.

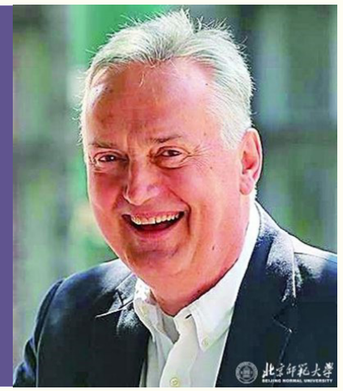
One key overall lesson from the experience to date was "improving the awareness and ability of the public and the community in disaster prevention and mitigation, and risk communication."

Prof. Yang concluded that international collaboration is extremely important at this moment. "We need to strengthen the collective efforts in information sharing, emergency logistics, transmission control and R&D of medicine and vaccine," she said.

BRS Distinguished Professor, Former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina: **The Impact of the Pandemic on the Current Global Governance and the Way Ahead**

Article source: United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction Release date 2020-03-27

Zlatko Lagumdzija, the former Prime Minister of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the distinguished professor of Belt and Road School in Beijing Normal University, recently published an article in Guangming Daily. He suggested that the COVID-19 crisis could provide an opportunity for change, growth and progress, nations have to work together in sincere cooperation to defeat common enemy of humanity.



A crisis provides an opportunity for change, growth and progress as well as a danger for stagnation, regression or depression. Post-corona time is not determined. Our long-term future depends of decisions that we will make in relatively short period of time. Current International Organizations are now confronted with two great tasks – to be part of active global response to deadly global problem and to survive by re-engineering themselves.

The twin challenges of public health and the global economy

It is no more enough to recognise the gravity and urgency of the entwined public health and economic crisis. What is urgently required are specific measures that are agreed by global leaders along two parallel paths and with funding far beyond the current capacity of existing international institutions. First, emergency support for global health initiatives led by the World Health Organization (WHO), and second, emergency measures to restore the global economy.

Economic crisis this time cannot be resolved until health emergency is effectively addressed. And health crisis cannot end by conquering virus in any country alone, but by doing it in all countries together.

"Nation silos" approach is not the

answer to the current crisis

Urgent Global Health Measures and Global Economic Measures followed by Global governance of climate change issues and speeded implementation of Agenda 2030 require paradigm shift from "nation silos" approach to shared global leadership.

Instead looking for escaping alone from the ship on a troubled water with life vest, we have to start more acting as united crew that is saving itself and the passengers with courage, wisdom and proper stewardship

International cooperation should be the dominant concept of the Post-corona World

We have collectively to look for time to come when doctrines of international cooperation will flourish around the world. It requires Shared Leadership based on Trust, Transparency, Justice and Knowledge

Sharing information globally is first and foremost principle in order to defeat virus or similar common "enemies" in the future. We are "social animals" and that is our advantage since virus in one country cannot share tips on how to confronting humans. Virus advantage as a result of our divisions is the simple fact that it does not need passports, visas or any paper work in order to "pass the walls" that we made around us or in our heads.



Nations have to work together in sincere cooperation to defeat common enemy of humanity. COVID-19 crisis should be treated as a warning for next battles that can be more deadly. If we chose global solidarity and cooperation over selfishness and divisions it will not lead us only to victory over corona but against all future epidemics or common threats and "enemies".

Radical rethinking of global public health with proper resources as well as overall financial architecture should be in the centre of long-term solutions. Coordinated further actions of UN, the governments of the G20 nations and other stakeholders in search for a new global governance structures have no alternative. Change is the most difficult at the beginning, messy in the middle and gorgeous at the end.

Change we need in Post-corona World and Sustainable Development is not possible without Leadership with shared vision, values, responsibility, knowledge and education.

Dialogue, Tolerance, Learning and Understanding are necessary ingredients of shared future.

BNU Distinguished Professor: Better Paths Needed to Help Shape the Future

Article source: China Daily Global | Release date 2020-05-03

It is time to start asking the big question: What's next?



Which way will the world economy and political systems go after the coronavirus pandemic? We often hear that it will never be the same, but if so, how it will look?

After the Great Depression of 1929-1933, not only fascism and Nazism, but also militarism and Stalinism developed. The New Deal, the economic measures introduced by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt from 1933 to 1939 to counteract the effects of the Great Depression, also emerged.

This shows that both bad and good things can arise from an economic collapse.

World War II resulted in the division of the world into two opposing ideological, political and economic blocs. In the shadow of their confrontation was the mass of poor people in the developing nations.

Today, the situation is different because developing nations have 85 percent of the global population and account for 60 percent of the world's production. They cannot be pushed further into the emerging markets because they are visible on the world stage as emancipating economies and polities.

This time, they will have much more to say, contributing significantly to the post-pandemic world new order.

Geoeconomics will constantly intertwine with geopolitics. Great dangers will be there, because in the absence of clear global leadership for primacy in such an unstable world, China and the US will increasingly compete. Friendly competition would be fine, while hostile confrontation would be devastating.

Looking to the future, one should consider several alternative options. Apart from a return to "business as usual", the second path would be capitalism of limited democracy. Of course, there is some rationality in transferring certain areas of public affairs to be resolved by competent and efficient technocrats.

Nevertheless, in the post-pandemic

world, limited democracy would imply that the ruling elites and their servile bureaucracy dominate main areas of public discourse and the decision-making procedures.

In this case, one must be very careful that the temporary restrictions imposed on the movement of people and information, goods and capital-including intellectual capital-do not become permanent. We need discipline and democracy, but not necessarily "disciplined democracy".

The third path is the spread of what I call "Chinism" -a mono-party but meritocratic system, with ownership pluralism and a flexible synergy of the powers of an invisible hand of market and a visible hand of state.

This is not a proposal for highly developed countries, but it may become an increasingly tempting offer for the ambitious emancipating economies, in particular, in Africa, South Asia and the Middle East, and on a smaller scale in South and Central America due to traditionally strong US influence there.

It may prove to be an attractive political model because China has not only been very successful in managing incredible economic growth in the past four decades, but has also been highly successful in its fight against the pandemic.

The fourth path is inclusive globalization based on cooperation between social market economies, to which as many countries as possible should evolve in the post-pandemic world. Of course, with its own culturally embedded characteristics, it also requires appropriate synergy of market forces and state policy, as well as a new style of international coordination.

The functioning of economies must be based, to a greater extent, on a new pragmatism, taking into account the imperative of moderation, and caring for economically, socially and ecologically sustainable development. Then there will be more harmony, empathy and tolerance, and less exploitation, injustice and hostility.

The future will be a combination of these four paths. None of them will get the upper hand, and none will become universal. Their heterogeneous coexistence will be fluid and conflictual.

It is worthwhile to strive all the time-starting from now, when we have to deal with the pandemic-to shape a better system for the future than those we know from the past. Let them stay there forever.

The author is former deputy premier of Poland, international advisor of the Center for China and Globalization, professor of Kozminski University, Warsaw and advisor and distinguished professor at BRI School at Beijing Normal University. The views do not necessarily reflect those of China Daily.



Online Lecture on "Psychological self-care of Overseas Students during the Epidemic" Held by Beijing Normal University

Article source: Office of International Exchange & Cooperation, Beijing Normal University | Release date 2020-05-06

On April 30, Office of International Exchange & Cooperation and China Education Association for International Exchange jointly organized an online lecture on the theme of "Psychological Self-care during the Epidemic" for overseas students, with Professor Qiao Zhihong, Secretary of the Party committee of Faculty of Psychology as the keynote speaker.



Since the outbreak of the COVID-19, the normal life order has been broken. some people have lost their sense of control over life, and Chinese students living in foreign countries may also face life disorder and confusion. How to deal with the life under the new normal of epidemic situation, rebuild the order and recover is of great significance. Qiao Zhihong's lecture focuses on three aspects: the psychological problems of overseas students during the epidemic, the self-care of mental health under the epidemic, and how to act to improve one's sense of self-worth, explaining to students in a simple way. He said the key to fighting the epidemic is to maintain good health, establish a flexible response model, cultivate a positive cognitive style and build a useful social support system for fighting the epidemic. Finally, he encouraged the students to be able to deal with the negative emotions caused by the epidemic with rationality, and to do a good job in adjusting the negative emotions, and finally grow up in the other countries and epidemic environment.

The lecture was broadcast simultaneously through online platforms such as Jingshi Online and ZOOM, with over 800 viewers. Students who missed the live broadcast due to time difference can watch it through the playback link in the near future.

https://cernet.zoom.com.cn/rec/share veFxNe7x0lhOeKOVt1qPW44xRpqmX6a80SFI8vQOz03irxXCOmvpW3aDmkneV4ny

The Faculty of Education Participates in an Online International Seminar on "Higher Education under Epidemic: Digital Technologies as a Remedy?"

Article source: Faculty of Education, Office of International Exchange and Cooperation
Release date 2020-03-23

During COVID-19, many universities have to move from offline to comprehensive online teaching to ensure that students complete their study. Questions like how to carry out high-quality online teaching, how to keep students occupied in learning, and how to timely assess the learning results are common challenges in the field of higher education.



In Beijing time March 21-23 2020, International Seminar "Higher Education under Epidemic: Digital Technologies as a Remedy?" is held online. Launched by the Institute of Education of the Higher School of Economics, the seminar invited guests from the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, Beijing Normal University, Tsinghua University, Zhejiang University, UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (UNESCO IITE), the University of California, Berkeley and California State University to discuss online on issues regarding how to effectively promote the notion of "stop class and continue learning", and how to ensure the quality of higher education.The conference was hosted by Prof. Isak Froumin, the head of the Institute of Education, HSE.

Professor Zhu Xudong, Dean of Faculty of Education of Beijing Normal University, delivered a keynote report on the practice of Beijing Normal University. Prof. Zhu first introduced China's policy orientation and institutional guidelines. Then he took the FoE as an example to elaborate on the implementation process of online teaching. In essence, to support teachers in online education, the FoE introduced teachers to a variety of online teaching platforms and tools and encouraged teachers to share their experiences of using different online teaching platforms; the FoE actively organized professional training to improve teachers' online teaching skills; the administrative team assisted students in preparing for online learning to ensure student adjustment; the administrative and technical support teams also continuously collected data and assisted teaching upon request. With the joint efforts of teachers and students, FoE has successfully carried out 307 online courses since 24 February, involving some 3,000 students and 183 teachers. Up to now, online teaching has achieved positive results, according to some professors. Compared to traditional face-to-face instruction, students in online teaching classes are more active. Prof. Zhu also put forward some suggestions for the future development and promotion of high-quality online teaching in higher education.

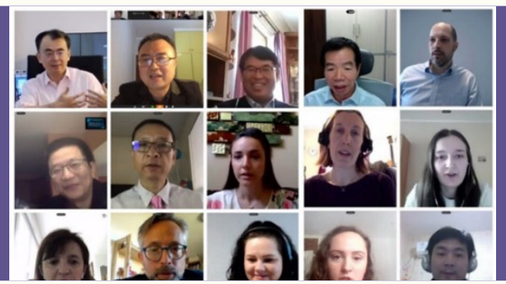
Wang Xiaoxiao, Secretary-General of the Online Education Research Center of the Ministry of Education, and Deputy Director of the Lifelong Education and Academic Affairs Division of Tsinghua University, shared the national coping strategies for higher education in China in the epidemic. Associate Professor Liu Shuhua, deputy director of the International Education Research Center of Zhejiang University, conducted a report titled "Transition of Zhejiang University to Online Education in Epidemic Prevention and Control", and listed a series of online teaching measures taken by Zhejiang University, and shared his view on the prospects for the future developments. Zhan Tao, director of the UNESCO IITE, pointed out that under the circumstances that the epidemic poses a challenge to global higher education, colleges and universities should actively practice online teaching and to provide support for primary and secondary schools. Alexander Sidorkin, Dean of the College of Education, California State University Sacramento, shared the American experience. Igor Chirikov, Director of the SERU program at the University of California Berkeley, shared his experience in the transformation of online teaching.



After the guest reports, the participants responded positively and thanked the guests for their sharing. The participants believe that China's experience is beneficial to Russian universities in coping with the challenges of this epidemic and wish a continuous collaboration between two institutions.

Smart Learning Institute of BNU Host International Webinar to Seek Educational Response to COVID-19 Outbreak and to Share Chinese Experience on "Disrupted Classes, Undisrupted Learning"





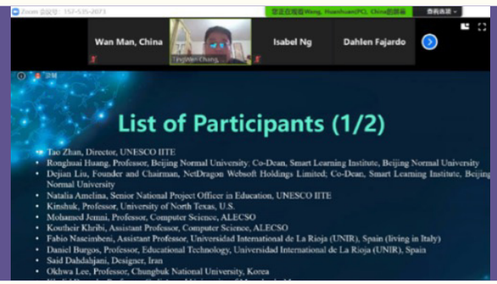
On March 27, 2020, an international webinar entitled "How to Help Children be Active Learners at Home during Educational Disruption" was held at 20:00-22:00 (GMT+8). It brought together scholars, teachers and students from severely-affected countries and areas to share their experiences on how to keep their students active, and explore how to improve their abilities of self-learning plan and self-monitoring.

The webinar was organized by the Smart Learning Institute of Beijing Normal University (SLIBNU), UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (UNESCO IITE) and UNESCO International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED), co-hosted by the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), International Association of Smart Learning Environments (IASLE), and supported by Edmodo.

Dejian Liu, Co-Dean of SLIBNU and Chairman of NetDragon, Junfeng Yang, Professor of Hangzhou Normal University shared the Guidance on Active Learning at Home during Educational Disruption: Chinese experience on promoting student's self-regulation skills during COVID-19 outbreak which presented the practical experience of active learning from students all over the country, and offered specific suggestions with a great variety of cases and relevant theories.

Dr. Tao Zhan, Director of UNESCO IITE highly appreciated the high-quality and efficient work done by SLIBNU, he also mentioned that the educational situation in African countries should not be overlooked.

More than 80 people attended the webinar, scholars, front-line teachers and students shared their active learning experience from the perspectives of current situation, measures, initiatives, resources, teaching methods and tools, etc. The guests included Saidou Sireh Jallow, Education Officer of UNESCO Nairobi Office, Galina Konyaeva, Program Assistant from Russia, Joseph South, Chief Learning Officer at ISTE, Harrison Hao Yang, professor of State University of New York, Charles Xiaoxue Wang, professor of Florida Gulf Coast University, Amanda Rose, High School Teacher from U.S., Elisabeth Stucklen, Instructional Designer from Online Learning Consortium (OLC), Heng Luo, Associate Professor of Central China Normal University, Carol Chan, professor of the University of Hong Kong, Paloma Diaz, professor of the Universidad Carlos III de Madrid, Spain, Joel Schmidt, professor of University of Applied Management, Germany, Manolis Mavrikis, Associate Professor of University College London, U.K., Corrina McEwan, Head of Online Learning at Nisai Group, Maiga Chang, Professor of Athabasca University, Canada, Olivera Pavlovic, a student of University of Novi Sad, Serbia, and Jennie Magiera, Global Head of Education Impact at Google for Education.





At the end of the webinar, Ronghuai Huang, Co-Dean of SLIBNU, put forward seven suggestions to help students to be active learners. Namely, scheduling learning and playing in balance, choosing learning resources on demand, inspiring the study from playing, engaged in learning by self-monitoring, nourishing learning ability with e-assessment, carrying out reflection on learning methods, and exercising daily and moderately.

On March 13, 2020, an international webinar entitled "How to Keep Students Learning during Schools Disruption in COVID-19 Situation" was held online during 17:00-19:00 (GMT+8). The webinar was organized by the Smart Learning Institute of BNU (SLIBNU) and UNESCO International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED), co-hosted by UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (UNESCO IITE), Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), International Association of Smart Learning Environments (IASLE), and supported by the global online learning community Edmodo.

Since January 2020, the coronavirus (COVID-19) has rapidly spread worldwide. According to UNESCO statistics, by March 10, fifteen countries had ordered nationwide school closures and 14 had implemented localized closures, impacting nearly 363 million students around the world. During the epidemic, China's Ministry of Education has launched an initiative entitled "Disrupted Classes, Undisrupted Learning" and published free and open high-quality educational resources which helped more than 270 million students to learn at home.

On the webinar, scholars, educational enterprise representatives and organizations from China, Italy, Spain, Korea, Iran, the United Stated, Morocco, Romania, etc. gathered to share their experience and strategies of online learning, and discuss how to effectively apply the "Disrupted Classes, Undisrupted Learning" initiative with the current issues and strategies in different regions. SLIBNU released Handbook on Facilitating Flexible Learning During Educational Disruption: The Chinese Experience in Maintaining Undisrupted Learning in COVID-19 Outbreak, which describes the concept of "flexible teaching" and the difficulties and experience of Chinese education during the outbreak, it also gives suggestions to help educators in other countries apply similar cases studies in their respective contexts.

At the end of the webinar, Prof. Ronghuai Huang, Dean of SLIBNU, gave a summary of the webinar. He pointed out that this global activity is a good chance for educators, parents and the society to rethink the "way" of education, it is also a large-scale educational experiment that uses information technology to change the learning method with the participation of the whole society.

Universities' Social Responsibilities

【The Front Line of Universities' Social Responsibilities】

Beijing Normal University Gives Full Play to Its Disciplinary Advantages to Help it Win the Battle of Epidemic Prevention and Control Scientifically and Accurately

Article source: Website of the Ministry of Education | Release date 2020-04-27

Beijing Normal University resolutely implements the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's important speech and instructions on epidemic prevention and control, giving full play to its advantages of disciplines, integrating relevant scientific research team and platform strength, and carrying out in-depth work on epidemic prevention and control, scientific research, policy consultation, psychological support and online teaching guarantee, helping to scientifically and accurately win the battle of epidemic prevention and control.

Focus on the scientific battle against "epidemic" and carry out scientific research and policy consultation. BNU has integrated multi-disciplinary forces, built a mathematical model, and carried out quantitative analysis on the epidemic situation and the effect of prevention and control measures. The relevant results were adopted by the World Health Organization, which provided an important basis for assessing the effectiveness of China's epidemic prevention and control and its contribution to the world. BNU set up a platform for risk prediction and warning of COVID-19 transmission with Beijing CDC, serving the capital epidemic prevention and control policy-making. Scientific research was carried out around the COVID-19 detection false negative, high sensitivity fluorescent probe, nucleic acid detection kit, etc., to promote the innovation of detection technology. In addition, BNU gives full play to the advantages of the national high-end think tank platform, focusing on public health and safety, construction of prevention and control system, management and control of prevention and control risk points, as well as social governance, psychological support, education policy, construction of the rule of law, economic development, poverty alleviation and other themes during the epidemic to organize and carry out special research with more than 70 consultation reports produced.

Focus on psychological epidemic prevention and provide psychological consultation and counseling services. We opened a hotline and online counseling service for the whole society, established a professional team of more than 300 people, and provided one-to-one psychological assistance for the people affected by the epidemic, with a total of more than 6,300 people served. In response to the situation of the epidemic situation abroad, psychological support services for overseas students and overseas Chinese were launched to provide free consultation for individuals seriously affected by the epidemic for two years. We carried out nationwide survey of netizens' anxiety during the epidemic period, built a service platform for cognitive anxiety adjustment, and developed intervention techniques for children's and adolescents' disaster mental health. We also built a multi-level, multi-media and multi-form public mental health science popularization system with more than 60 original articles published, which were read 4 million times. Then, a series of lectures on College students' psychological stress and coping were broadcast live on the Internet, with nearly 14 million people watching. Family Psychology Self-help Manual was launched to play the important role of family in the psychological battle against epidemic.

Focus on online teaching and build a comprehensive service guarantee system. BNU set up a "Support Community for Teacher Online Education and Teaching" in combination with several units to build an online education service guarantee platform. 27 internet education technology platforms and enterprises were organized to provide all-round services such as networks, platforms, tools, resources and programs. "Smart Learning Partner" platform was researched and developed to provide technical support for online learning and cloud mock examination of Beijing junior and senior high school students. Around the improvement of online teaching and learning ability, we carried out public welfare training, launched a series of live courses and fine micro courses, compiled and distributed more than 200 online education guidance materials, such as the Teacher's Action Guide for Non-stop Teaching and Online Learning Operation Guide. A series of surveys on online teaching, teaching and learning difficulties, and student satisfaction were carried out in the field of national basic education to help improve the quality of online education and solve key problems. In order to provide Chinese programs for educational and teaching organizations during the global epidemic, Flexible Teaching Manual: China's Experience of "Non-stop Teaching and Non-stop Learning" was issued by UNESCO. BNU gave full play to the resource advantages of the University Publishing Group, realize the free opening of more than 1,000 kinds of electronic teaching materials, all kinds of teaching auxiliary resources and video courses; gave full play to the role of platform resources gathering and leading radiation of affiliated schools, and promote the co-construction and sharing of online education resources of more than 80 affiliated schools.

Original Article: http://www.moe.gov.cn/jyb_xwfb/s6192/s133/s139/202004/t20200424_446141.html

Meaning of Assistance: China Philanthropy Research Institute of Beijing Normal University in Action

Article source: Law School, Beijing Normal University | Release date 2020-03-27

As the global spread of the COVID-19, data changes have affected people's minds. As of 10.57 on March 26, 2020 (Beijing time), 74,386 people were confirmed in Italy and 7,503 people died, which is still the country with the largest number of deaths due to the COVID-19 in the world.

Recently, President Loris Brunetta, head of the Italian Association of Ligurian Thalassemia (ALT), sent a letter of help to China Philanthropy Research Institute of Beijing Normal University and the China Liaison Office of Thalassaemia International Federation. It said, despite the lack of personal protective equipment (mainly masks) in the association, they left a protective area in the center for patients to treat, and weak thalassemia patients in the ALT, along with doctors, were still trying to resist the disease.

Thus, China Philanthropy Research Institute of BNU urgently contacted medical resources to raise mask materials and sent them to Genoa, Italy, on March 25. At the same time, Wang Zhenyao, President of China



致利古里亚地中海贫血联合会慰问信

Letter of Greetings to the Associazione Ligure Thalassemici

亲爱的意大利伙伴：

Dear Italian friends,

意大利新型冠状病毒感染的肺炎疫情自发生以来，牵动着中国人民的心。在此，我谨代表北师大中国公益研究院、国际地贫联盟中国联络处，向利古里亚地中海贫血联合会、当地医护人员以及广大民众致以诚挚的慰问！

Since the outbreak of COVID-19 in Italy, Chinese people have attached great concerns to the situation. On behalf of China Philanthropy Research Institute of Beijing Normal University and Thalassemia International Federation Liaison Office in China, I would like to extend my sincere greetings.

作为国际地贫联盟的一员，我们将始终与意大利人民、与地中海贫血患者们站在一起。我方共募集医用口罩30000个，希望该批物资可缓解当地疫情防控的燃眉之急。在未来，防治新型冠状病毒等传染性疾病，仍需要全球共同参与，联手努力，共克时艰。

As a member of the Thalassemia International Federation, we will always stand together firmly with the people of Italy and the thalassemia patients. We have collected a total of 30,000 masks in the hope that this batch of supplies can relieve the urgent need of local epidemic situation.

北师大中国公益研究院、国际地贫联盟中国联络处全体员工衷心祝愿，意大利早日度过疫情难关，地中海患者健康平安。

Sincerely wishes Italy to overcome the health crisis and the thalassemia patients healthy and safe.

王振耀 院长，教授

China public welfare research institute, Beijing normal university

Dean Wang Zhenyao

March 24, 2020







Philanthropy Research Institute, on behalf of the Institute, extended the most sincere concerns to ALT.

In response to the epidemic, in addition to patients and medical staff, special groups are also in need of social attention and assistance. Since 2015, China Philanthropy Research Institute has begun research on thalassemia, and actively participated in international exchanges and cooperation to promote the improvement of the prevention and control mechanism and policy of thalassemia in China. In the face of the severe situation of overseas epidemics, China Philanthropy Research Institute of BNU will continue to participate in the consultation and assistance of Chinese enterprises' donation to overseas, play the role of think tank, and fully support the global anti-epidemic.

【 Giving Full Play to Social Responsibilities and Promoting Education Equity 】

Beijing Normal University Education Group Launched the "Muduo Shaohua Action Plan"

Article source: Beijing Shida Assets Management Co. LTD | Release date 2020-05-06

In order to actively respond to the call of the Party Central Committee to win the fight against poverty in education, give full play to the advantages of social resources, and promote education equity, Beijing Normal University Education Group recently launched the "Muduo Shaohua Action Plan", which continuously recruited a group of educators and public welfare people to the "three districts and three prefectures", the friendly cooperation area of BNU, the basic education cooperative schools of BNU and education group resource service schools and other places carry out supporting education activities to help schools in recipient areas improve their teaching level and educational management ability.

For a long time, Beijing Normal University Education Group has been adhering to the family and country sentiment, giving full play to its social service function, paying long-term attention to the education development in underdeveloped areas, providing targeted education and poverty alleviation services for the minority areas and poverty-stricken areas in Leibo County, Sichuan, Menghai County, Yunnan, Linxia Prefecture, Gansu, Qushui County, Lhasa City, Duilong Deqing District, Tibet, etc. Since the outbreak of the epidemic, in order to ensure the effect of assistance, Beijing Normal University Education Group has adjusted the mode of assistance to the online timely, such as providing the education system of Leibo County with nearly 150 live and recorded lectures. The rich, high-quality and efficient online help contents, including the network teaching and research activities covering nine disciplines in senior high school, has really turned the education assistance work during the epidemic from a challenge to an opportunity and realized the optimization and upgrading.

For those who are interested in participating in the Muduo Shaohua Action Plan, please pay attention to the recruitment information on the official website of Beijing Normal University Education Group http://www.bnuedu.com/





【Voluntary Service Guiding the Practice of Social Responsibility】

Normal Students in Our University will Continue to Provide Academic Support for Children of the Front Line Workers of Anti-epidemic

Article source: Beijing Shida Assets Management Co. LTD | Release date 2020-05-06

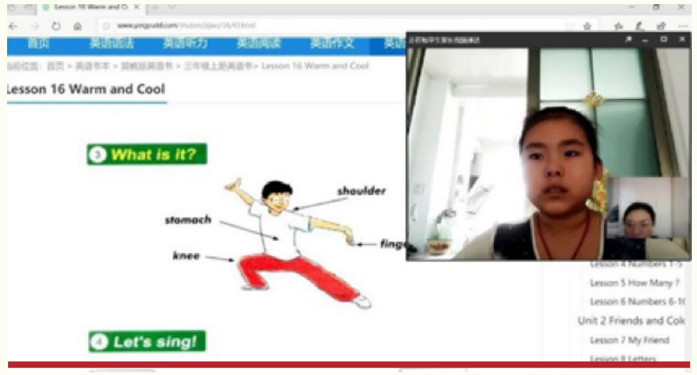
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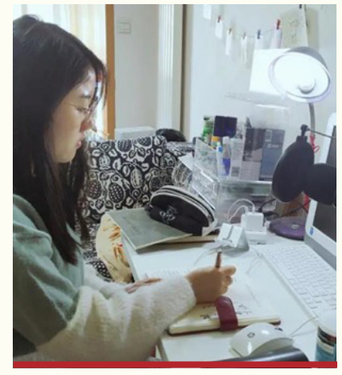


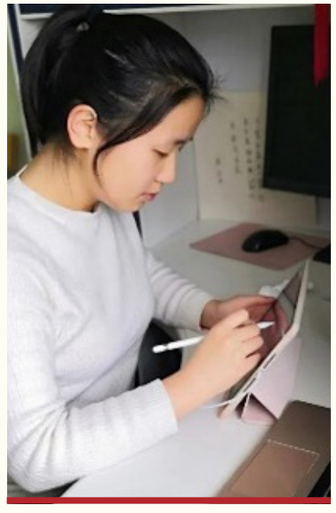


Since the outbreak of the COVID-19, countless heroes have gathered to fight with love and responsibility to build a defense line against the "epidemic" for the people of the country. They left their homes for the people, and their spirit of retrograde charge infected the students of BNU. On February 16, 2020, Grade 2016 public funded normal students from the Faculty of Geographical Science of Beijing Normal University launched the "keeping hopeful and waiting for the spring" voluntary activity, aiming to give full play to their professional expertise, practice the University's spirit of motto "Learn, so as to instruct others; Act, to serve as example to all" providing free academic guidance and spiritual companionship for the children of the front-line workers fighting against the epidemic, guarding their small homes, and fulfilling the new mission of normal students in the new era.

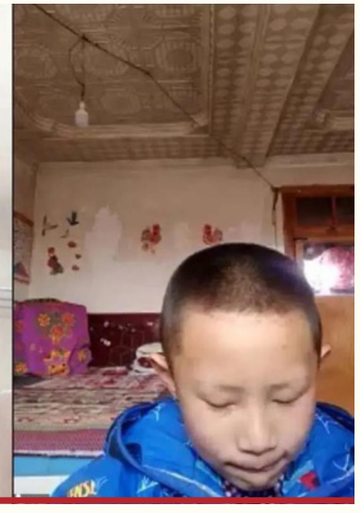
After the launch of the "keeping hopeful and waiting for the spring" activity, it was rapidly supported by the University and departments. Social media such as Learning Power, The Beijing News and The Paper also carried out various reports. The normal students of BNU also launched the initiative of "keeping hopeful, waiting for the spring and overcoming the difficulties" to the normal students of other national normal universities. They hope that the normal students all over the country can take active actions to make their own contribution to win the prevention and control of the epidemic, and write the chapter of love for the country with their youth and teachers' kindness. The activity attracted the enthusiastic participation of students both inside and outside the University. Within two days after its launch, 369 volunteers from 14 faculties and departments were registered, including Faculty of Geographical Science, Faculty of Education, School of Foreign Languages and Literature, College of Life Sciences, School of Mathematical science, School of Chinese Language and Literature, Chinese Language & Culture College. Students in Colleges and universities, alumni











of BNU and teachers in primary and secondary schools all over the country have signed up to join the volunteer team. As of April 5, more than 600 volunteers have registered and 184 pairs of teachers and students have matched with 881.6 volunteer hours in total, and more than 660 tutoring times in total.

On the first day of the activity notice, the working team received more than 60 assistance needs from medical staff, grass-roots cadres, community workers and other anti-epidemic front-line personnel from all over the country. The working team worked hard to contact and communicate with parents of students and volunteers to match volunteers for children. On the first day, 17 qualified children were matched with their favorite teachers. At present, the working team has completed the docking with anti-epidemic staff from more than 20 provinces and cities, including Hubei, Beijing, Jilin, Sichuan, Gansu, etc., and nearly 200 volunteers are providing academic guidance and spiritual companionship for their children. Hard work of the volunteer team and their attitude of attentively tutoring the children were also affirmed and praised by the parents.

Holding on

The activity of "keeping hopeful and waiting for the spring" was initiated by Grade 2016 public funded normal students from Faculty of Geographical Science of BNU. Later, it attracted students from several other departments to join in, and finally formed a "Nursery Gardener" team together. Song Qingwei, head teacher of Grade 2016 normal class, said, "The anti-epidemic personnel are fighting for us at the front line, but their children at home may lack of company and care, especially in academic counseling. We want to alleviate some worries for them. We are keeping hopeful that the spring will come and the virus will go. Children are the spring and the hope. "The young gardeners have also always been firm in their original intention of "keeping hopeful and waiting for the spring", bearing in mind the school motto spirit of "Learn, so as to instruct others; Act, to serve as example to all", and devoted themselves to the busy work with full enthusiasm. Especially in the early stage of the activity, it was also the crucial period of national epidemic prevention and control. A large number of children of the front-line anti-epidemic staff signed up every day, and at the same time, they also received many caring volunteers from students inside and outside the University. In order to match children with their favorite teachers, young gardeners were busy from early morning to late night, sorting out information, verifying qualifications, establishing communication groups, matching pairs, and learning inspection. We are glad to see that children are helped, happy to see that activities





The Expectation

At present, the epidemic in China has been effectively controlled, but the prevention and control cannot be relaxed. Many medical staff, police, grassroots cadres and community workers are still on the front line. We also decided to continue the "keeping hopeful and waiting for the spring" activity. After the completion of the first phase of voluntary service at the end of April, we will continue to provide academic support to the children of the workers in need. We hope to pass on the love of students and volunteers inside and outside the University through the activity, help more children in need, and salute and express thanks to the heroes with practical actions.

General Secretary Xi Jinping wrote to all the "post-90s" party members of the medical aid team of Peking University, are recognized by the society, and proud to do our best when the country needs us.

At present, the activity of "keeping hopeful and waiting for the spring" has formed a relatively perfect operation mechanism. First of all, the work team has formulated detailed job responsibilities, docking process, volunteer regulations, etc., with clear division of labor and efficient docking. Second, adhere to the weekly report system, and release the activity trend every week, including the number of people, student guidance, question response and other contents. Third, actively explore ways of activities, provide intimate services for students and volunteers, launch "cloud interaction" activities between volunteers and children; make learning feedback cards for children to record the growth of them; solve difficulties for volunteers and protect the rights and interests of them. Fourth, the volunteers have built a relatively complete curriculum assistance system, covering the whole subjects of primary and junior high schools, to meet the needs of children's after-school counseling, and to provide team support and system guarantee for the continuous development of volunteer activities.



saying, "Let youth bloom gorgeous flowers in places most needed by the party and people". Our volunteers will also stick together in the "keeping hopeful and waiting for the spring" activity, give full play to their professional expertise, pass on the power of youth, continue to guard the heroes' families with light and heat, and warm the heart of them.

Guarding what you love and looking forward to the spring together!



Huang Wenxiu: Poverty Alleviation
—From a Green Hand to a Stager

Article source: News Channel of Guangxi Radio and Television, XDS. Work, cnfpzz.com, CCTV NEWS
Author: Huang Wenxiu

Editor's note: Comrade Huang Wenxiu, an outstanding alumna of Beijing Normal University, was elected as 2019 China's Person of the Year on May 17, 2020. The award words are as follows: "Some people walk from the mountains and never come back, while you come back from the city and never leave. At first, you were afraid that you are not brave enough. In the end, you were in a hurry, leaving your most beautiful time behind. You are the most glorious sunrise from the mountain of Baise and the gorgeous yellow flower bloom in the battlefield of poverty alleviation."

Huang Wenxiu, female, born in April 1989, was a Master of Law from Beijing Normal University and the 2016 Guangxi Excellent Orientation Selected Graduates. She was the former Deputy Chief of Publicity Department of Baise Municipal Committee of Guangxi and First Secretary of Baini Village, Xinhua Town, Leye County. Huang comes from a family that is not rich and her father is seriously ill. Yet under the high pressure, Huang Wenxiu is always optimistic, cheerful and positive.



After graduation, she gave up the chance to work in a big city and went to Baise, Guangxi to work in the poverty alleviation front line. Since walking in the village, Huang Wenxiu has been trying hard to integrate into local life, visiting from door to door and has picked up Guiliu dialect. For more than a year, she has helped the village to introduce sugar orange planting technology and taught the villagers to do e-commerce. In addition, she coordinated the construction of garbage pools for each village. During Huang Wenxiu's tenure, 103 poor households in Baini Village successfully lifted 88 households out of poverty, doubling the income of village collective economic projects. "Every day is struggle, but I feel very happy," Huang Wenxiu wrote this in her residency notes.

From 9: 00 pm on June 16, 2019 to 5: 00 am on June 17, Lingyun County, Baise City, Guangxi, experienced heavy rainfall. Continuous torrential rain triggered flash floods and several roads were washed away, resulting in casualties and loss of contact. Comrade Huang Wenxiu, an outstanding alumna of Beijing Normal University, was killed when she was only 30 years old. On the first anniversary of Huang Wenxiu's death, we express our deep condolences and high respect to this young woman through a poverty alleviation notebook written three months before her death.

Poverty Alleviation — From a Green Hand to a Stager

In March 2019, the National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference were held, and General Secretary Xi Jinping talked about poverty alleviation many times when he participated in the deliberations of provincial delegations. When participating in the deliberation of the Gansu delegation, the General Secretary stressed that

> "the more crucial the poverty alleviation campaign is, the stronger the confidence to win, and the more determined it is to have courage to fight with all people's strength, to face up to the difficulties, to do solid work and to implement policies with precision, so as to ensure the timely completion of the poverty alleviation campaign."



As a grass-roots cadre on the frontline of poverty alleviation, I am deeply touched by the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's speech.

On March 26, 2019, I served as the first secretary in Baini Village, Xinhua Town, leye county, Baise City for just over a year. In the past year, I have insisted on leading the masses to study and implement the important statement of General Secretary Xi Jinping on poverty alleviation. I have insisted on living and eating in the village, understanding the situation and public opinion, uniting the party members and the masses, and with high morale, full enthusiasm and vigorous energy, I have led the cadres of the the village Party branch and the council of the village to complete various poverty alleviation tasks in 2018 as scheduled, turning myself from a green hand to a stager in poverty alleviation.

How a Green Hand Hit the Road

On the day when I stayed in the village for one year, the mileage of my car dashboard increased by 25,000 kilometers. I simply posted a moment on my Wechat: Long March in my heart, happy first anniversary in the village.

I still remember when I first came to Baini Village, I was still a green hand who had never come into contact with rural affairs. In order to implement General Secretary Xi Jinping's emphasis on "persisting in precise poverty alleviation, precise poverty eradication, finding the root of the problem and enhancing the effectiveness of poverty alleviation measures", and in order to fully grasp the causes and current situation of poverty in Baini Village, I insist on using local methods to carry out all-round visits to poor households in the village, carefully examine the problems and listen to public opinions.

However, a total of 195 poor households in Baini Village have established files and are scattered in several different mountains. For me, a green hand who is not familiar with the terrain, it is very difficult to master the details of the poor households in the village in the shortest possible time. However, I did not lose my confidence and remembered the words —"Let those who helped the poor be as proud as those who fought in the wartime" the soldiers of the Long March were not afraid of death, how can this difficulty restrict me from moving forward?

At the second weekend in the village, I drove my car carefully to the village, officially starting my road to help the poor. As the village's first female major secretary, the villagers expressed their doubts about my appointment. "All the secretaries came to the village then back to cities and got promoted. You're just the same. It's no use talking to you," "If I told you, can you help us reach the goal of poverty alleviation? All major secretaries didn't make it, can you?" "Don't waste your time here. Go back to the city and enjoy your life" ..... Hear the villagers said so, I feel humbled. I don't understand why I worked so hard to climb mountains and walk the streets to the households, still, they reject me.

I went to the old party secretary in the village and asked him for advice. He said to me earnestly, "Secretary Huang, you just came, and people are not familiar with you yet, so they are not willing to talk with you deeply. You have to understand them. In fact, the countryside is a acquaintance society. People who know you well will naturally accept you." How can I get to know them? I went back to the dormitory and stayed awake all night. If I want people to be willing to approach me, I have to make me just the same as them.

From then on, I went to poor households and stopped asking questions with a notebook. Instead, I took off my coat and helped them sweep the courtyard. I went back to those households again and again until they let me in. When poor families were not at home, I went to the fields to help them do farm work while chatting. After a long time, the villagers saw me many times and began to accept me slowly. "You tough girl! What am I gonna do with you?" Many poor households joked with me.

After two months of thorough investigation, I have basically mastered the general situation of the whole village. There are 472 households and 2,068 people in Baini Village, 195 households and 883 people in poor households with filing cards. In 2017, there were 154 households and 691 people who did not get rid of poverty. The proportion of poverty caused by school, disability and illness is the highest.

In addition to visiting poor households in the village, I also made targeted visits to party members, retired village cadres, retired teachers and team leaders in various villages. They reflected the most concentrated problem is the hardening of roads to five villages in the mountain area. Those sandstone roads were built in 2014. However, the rainy season in the south is long and the rainfall is heavy. Sandstone in many sections has been washed away by the rain. Thus, the roads are muddy after rain. Motorcycles cannot pass on sections with steep slopes during the rainy season. Some sections have collapsed due to mudslides and landslides. This not only affects the traffic of the nearby people, but also has one key point—The whole village's industries are concentrated in this area. Obviously, the improvement of infrastructure is of vital importance to the development of Baini Village. I have recorded all these issues reflected by the masses in my village diary and reported the situation to the higher authorities. This year, except that two roads have reached the standard of roads to villages, the remaining three roads have been included in the first batch of special financial poverty alleviation fund arrangement projects in 2019 in Leye County.

General Secretary Xi Jinping's discussion on the Six Precisions has always been my methodology for poverty alleviation work. In order to realize the precision of the "assistance measures", and in accordance with the unified requirements of the county, I organized several rounds of research and judgment meetings in the village to summarize the income and industrial development of the poor households that have not been lifted out of poverty and those that have already been lifted out of poverty. For the poor households that have already been lifted out of poverty, they cannot reduce their assistance efforts, continue to do a good job in tracking and assisting them, and at the same time establish an early warning mechanism for returning to poverty so as to consolidate the effectiveness of lifting out of poverty. For those households that have not been lifted out of poverty, they need special policy rather than fake poverty alleviation and just get rid of it on numbers. At the same time, propaganda of the national poverty alleviation policy should be carried out simultaneously to improve the awareness rate and sense of acquisition of the masses.



"I also want my kids to apply for party membership in colleges"

After getting familiar with the villagers, they began to wonder why I came to work in the countryside. After a visit to Changsha, the farthest place in the village, Huang Shijing of the village insisted that we stay at his home for dinner. Huang Shijing's family consists of five people. His father is 84 years old. His eldest son is a sophomore of Guangxi University for Nationalities. His youngest son was admitted to Guangxi Medical University in July 2018. His family expenses mainly depend on selling anise grown and Huang Shijing's working outside during the off-season, his family's poverty caused by education expenditure. After learning about the situation, I applied for the Yulu Plan for his family in time and they got a one-time subsidy of 5,000 yuan, which solved his family's urgent need. During the meal, Huang Shijing suddenly asked me, "Secretary, I heard that you are also a student graduate from a university in Beijing. Why do you want to work in such a remote rural area? My children will also face the problem of finding a job in the future. I am really curious about your choice."

I thought for a moment and said, "Baise is a special 'six-in-one' area that integrates old revolutionary base areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas, dashi mountain areas, poverty-stricken areas and reservoir resettlement areas. it is one of the main battlefields for the country to shake off poverty. as one's own hometown, how can there be any reason not to come back in the face of such circumstances? A world-famous sociologist once said that

> ' The backwardness of a country lies in the backwardness of the elite, while the backwardness of the elite lies in laughing at the backwardness of the people, '

Our party deeply understands this truth, and thus proposes to educate and support a group of people to get rid of poverty, and to help the poor to help the people with their aspirations and wisdom. How can such a party that earnestly seeks development and welfare for the people not respond to its call? " After listening to my words, the old man at the same table raised the wine bowl to propose a toast to me on the spot, saying that the children in my family should also apply to join the party in colleges and then let them go home. Hearing what he said, my heart was very touched. My work can make the masses really feel the good of the Communist Party, which is very encouraging to me.

The journey of poverty alleviation of 2018 was more like a long march to me. On the journey, I showed great courage and confidence, overcame various difficulties, and led the whole village to move out of poverty through relocation to 18 households with 56 people, 28 households with 152 people, 42 households with 209 people and 88 households with 417 people. I completed the 1.5 kilometers road hardening within the village, the construction of 4 water reservoirs, the lighting of 17 street lamps, the collective economic income of the village reached 63,800 yuan, and won the honorary title of "rural civilization" Red Flag village in 2018.

Up to now, there are still 15 households and 56 people in the village who have not been lifted out of poverty. The basic public services in Baini Village still need to be built and perfected. How to promote industrial development still needs to be planned. However, I am full of confidence. I will, as always, adhere to the important statement of General Secretary Xi Jinping on poverty alleviation work. I will stick to the target standard and the precise strategy. I will not slacken my efforts in carrying out the strategy. I will not pursue quick success and instant benefits, and will not put an end to formalism. We will continue to strengthen the construction of grass-roots party organizations in rural areas, continue to enhance people's sense of acquisition, happiness and security, and make new contributions to Baini Village's timely victory in the battle against poverty and its timely entry into a well-off society with the whole country.



Wu Pingchuan: Give the Innovative Answer on the Frontline of Poverty Alleviation

Article source: Beijing Normal University Alumni Association | 2020-01-17

On the morning of October 17, 2019, the National Poverty Alleviation Prize Commendation Conference and Advanced Deeds Report Meeting was held in Beijing. Senior Wu Pingchuan, who was then the director of the basic education department of Anhui Education Office, won the 2019 National Innovation Award for poverty alleviation.

Senior Wu Pingchuan graduated from the Special Education of Faculty of Education, Beijing Normal University in 1992. After graduation, he returned to his hometown Anhui Province to become a cadre in the primary education department of Anhui Education Commission. In September 2015, 45-year-old Wu Pingchuan was appointed by the provincial party Committee organization department to be a member of the standing Committee and deputy county mayor of Shou County, a national-level poverty-stricken county, in charge of poverty alleviation and education. After the expiration of two years of temporary employment, he voluntarily applied for extension of his term of office. He continued to stick to the front line of the poverty eradication campaign, exploring the "Shouxian County Mode" of poverty alleviation campaign and giving innovative answers to the vast Shouzhou Grand Land.

Take root in the frontline of poverty alleviation and provide targeted assist to every family

When senior Wu Pingchuan came to Shou County in 2015, this national historical and cultural city was facing the arduous task of getting rid of poverty. Frequent disasters have brought poverty and backwardness to this glorious place used to be. Shou County has 72 key poor villages of 269 administrative villages and 130,000 poor people of 1.4 million population, which makes Wu Pingchuan feel the tremendous difficulties and the great responsibility.

In order to change the previous "strong stimulus policy" of poverty alleviation, after arriving in Shouxian County, Wu Pingchuan, on the basis of fully grasping the spirit of the central poverty alleviation and development work conference and the essence of precise poverty alleviation, has conducted in-depth grassroots research. In less than half a year, he has traveled to 25 villages and towns throughout the county, reached nearly 100 villages, reached more than 100 poor households, held various forms and levels of symposiums, preliminarily understood the county situation, the current situation of poverty alleviation work and the existing problems, and gradually formed a working train of thought of "adapting to the four changes, seizing four opportunities, and promoting four levels of precision".

With Wu Pingchuan's suggestions and active promotion, Shouxian County took the lead in Anhui to introduce policy systems such as "poverty alleviation assessment methods" and "guidelines for the development of industries into villages and households". At the same time, valuable explorations have been made in the areas of industrial poverty alleviation and the institutionalization of poverty eradication. In helping the poor by industry, Shouxian County has explored the implementation of "100 cooperation to help 1,000 households," that is, organizing the county-wide specialized farmers' cooperation to help and drive qualified poor households to develop industries by filing cards. The key of industrial poverty alleviation lies in the formation of a sustainable interest connection mechanism, and the model of "100 cooperation to help 1,000 households" has effectively solved this problem.

> "On the one hand, we encourage and support new types of agricultural operators to establish and expand production bases, and give preferential policies in terms of arrangement of agricultural support projects and discount interest on loans to those who set up production bases in poor villages or attract poor households to participate in the operation. On the other hand, relying on them to improve the precise assistance mechanism from industry to household, we will draw up a poverty alleviation list for household industries and build a number of characteristic industrial bases."

Wu Pingchuan said. For poor households, such assistance is not only to "Give a man a fish and he ends for a day", so that each poor household can have one or two skills, greatly improving their self-development ability.

Li Minghong, from a poor household in Liwei Village, Zhongxing Town, who Wu Pingchuan helped, has been ill for more than 20 years, crippled and lisping. He was struggled to pay her daughter college's tuition. The family's burden was placed on his wife Gu Yinzhu. This woman was born strong but often forced to weep and sigh by life. After Wu Pingchuan visited many times to learn about the situation, he found that Gu Yinzhu had basic breeding skills, and he sent 200 baby chicken in person. Then, he contacted the town to give support in seedling, epidemic prevention and sales to encourage her to develop the breeding industry. In 2017, their family successfully lifted themselves out of poverty. In the past, the gloomy sadness accumulated in the dead family for many years was swept away, and the long-lost smile appeared on the families' face. Every time Wu Pingchuan arrives, the couple always hold his hand and have endless words to say.



Over the past few years, Wu Pingchuan has won a donation of 200,000 yuan for Liwei village, and strived for more than 10 million yuan in various funds to build 5,900 meters of lined canals, 4.6 kilometers of cement roads and 10.5 kilometers of hardened villages and roads; A new 60 kW village level photovoltaic power station, 13 poor households' photovoltaic power projects; 5 pumping and irrigation stations; 4 newly dug Dangjiatang with a usable water surface of 600 mu. Those have greatly improved the living environment of the broad masses and thoroughly solved practical problems such as difficulties in daily travel, irrigation in the dry season, and income increase for families. By 2017, 154 households and 420 poor people in the village had received effective assistance, and 128 households and 354 people had been lifted out of poverty, with the incidence of poverty dropping to 1.3%.



Wu Pingchuan launched an innovative "five households" campaign in Shouxian County. Every 10-15 poor households were organized into a mutual assistant group to carry out activities such as interaction, mutual help, mutual learning, mutual comparison and mutual promotion, which effectively stimulated the endogenous motivation of poor households and explored new models of rural governance. Early on, we started helping marginal households, created a buffer zone between poor and non-poor households, and accumulated experience in solving the problem of relative poverty. The implementation of the housing renovation plan and the patching of policies have effectively ensured the housing safety of the poor. A series of innovative measures have fully implemented

the basic strategy of poverty alleviation and poverty alleviation in Shouxian County. The poverty alleviation in Shouxian County has achieved remarkable results. All objectives and tasks have been successfully completed, and the poor and even the broad masses of farmers have received real benefits. In the province's assessment of the poverty alleviation effect of cities and counties, Shouxian County has been ranked first for three consecutive years, and the ranking has moved forward year by year, which has had a certain impact on the whole province and even the whole country.

Education Assistance for Poverty Alleviation — Create Shouxian County Mode

Graduated from Department of Education, Wu Pingchuan knew clearly that education is an important precondition for achieving poverty alleviation. He said, "When I first came to Shouxian County, there were so many problems about its compulsory education, such as debts, inappropriate mechanism, weak foundation, poor conditions and a large number of people in urgent need of education. Worse still, more than 95% schools county-wide could not reach the acceptance criteria for balanced development of compulsory education."



In allusion to problems like excessive amount of schools, geographically fragmented and low efficiency in Shouxian county, Wu Pingchuan planned to implement the comprehensive education reform of "insisting on giving priority to the county and promoting the co-management of the county and the township", to carry out all-round integration of resources and to adjust the number of public primary and secondary schools in the compulsory education section of the county from 315 to 192. The powers, responsibilities and benefits of the township party committees and governments in education have been clarified. The school district management committee has been set up as an independent legal entity, serving as an agency of the county education bureau, while accepting the management of the territorial township party committees and governments. This has provided a powerful starting point for the county education bureau and township party committees and governments in managing education. The establishment of a hierarchical and classified supervision mechanism has strengthened the management of grass-roots education, compacted the responsibilities of departments and formed a strong joint force to promote reform and development. At the same time, the reform of "no school record management" for primary and secondary school teachers will be fully implemented. On the basis of successful pilot projects in five villages and towns in 2017, it will be fully implemented in all villages and towns in the county in 2018. After the reform, Shouxian County has implemented the "no blank on payroll, totality control and dynamic adjustment" of the teacher establishment, the "setting up of posts according to needs, employment according to posts, and contract management" of the professional title posts, and the "competition for posts, two-way selection, and comprehensive use" of the posts. Three-level competition mechanism, which includes on-campus competition, in-school competition and two-way selection across school districts have been set up. More than 5,000 teachers have all competed for jobs. In two years, 408 junior high school teachers have been transferred to rural primary schools. Primary and secondary school teachers have changed from "people of the school" to "people of the system" in the school district, optimizing the structure of teachers, breaking the barriers of mobility and improving the efficiency of resources.

> "After the reform without school membership, the teacher resources in our primary schools have been greatly enriched. All of our music, sports and fine arts disciplines can be developed, which is conducive to the normal teaching and greatly improves the teaching quality of our school."

Yang Wufan, Principal of Chaan Primary School in Chaan Town of Shouxian County, commented.

In terms of education financial aid, Wu Pingchuan creatively put forward the full coverage of three aspects—financial aid, documentation and care, which greatly improved the accuracy of education financial aid. This measure cracked the long-term system and mechanism obstacles that restrict the development of county education, making the education level of Shouxian County significantly improved. By the end of 2018, the county's pre-school gross admission rate for three years was 87.6%, the consolidation rate for nine years of compulsory education was 95.5%, and the gross enrollment rate for high school was 92.2%, making it a reality for every child to enjoy fair and quality education in Shouzhou. This reform is also of pioneering significance in the whole country. It won the Excellence Award for Innovative Cases in the Fifth National Education Reform. The front page of China Education Daily carried out a lengthy report and made a typical introduction at the National Education Poverty Alleviation Forum organized by the Ministry of Education.

Theory into Practice —Give an Grade A Answer Sheet with Love

Wu Pingchuan's innovative practice in poverty alleviation cannot be separated from his in-depth practical investigation and repeated thinking. The proposal of each measure is the result of Wu Pingchuan's organization of a special team, in-depth investigation, extensive study, active exploration and bold innovation under the strong support of the county party Committee and county government. Xu Zhonggui, deputy director of the Shouxian Poverty Alleviation Office, said, "He is good at thinking and summarizing. He found some shortcomings in the poverty alleviation campaign, summarized and refined them, then innovated policies and measures. For us, he is an example and a good teacher for us."

In the four years of poverty alleviation work, Wu Pingchuan has always summarized and refined the practices and results in time. In 2017, the Poverty Alleviation Office

of the State Council held a study achievement essay activity entitled "Theoretical Innovation and Practical Innovation of General Secretary Xi Jinping's Poverty Alleviation and Development Strategy". His article *On Improvement and Optimization of County Poverty Alleviation and Development Governance System* won the top 100 honors and was selected as one of 31 papers in Xi Jinping's Important Essay *Study Collection on Poverty Alleviation (2017)*. In his daily busy work, he has published many papers and applied these theoretical results to practical work, which has played a very good guiding role in promoting the overall quality and level of poverty eradication in Shouxian County. At the same time, he also prepared lessons, combined with his own working and learning experience, and gave more than 10 training sessions for poverty alleviation specialists, resident teams and cadres at all levels in Shouxian County, which played a positive role in improving the ability of cadres throughout the county to shake off poverty.



"Help the ordinary people live a good life is my greatest motivation." Wu Pingchuan once told reporters in an interview. In his daily work, Wu Pingchuan and the poor families gather together to pool their wisdom, sharing some planting and breeding technologies. As for the reports from the comrades who help the poor, he always has time and patience for them. For fellow villagers, Wu Pingchuan has always tried his best. In his mobile phone, he stores the numbers of more than 10 poor households. They either have children studying at home, or have patients hospitalized, or have disabled people. In case they encounter hardships, they can contact Wu Pingchuan anytime and anywhere. For his family, Wu Pingchuan is more grateful and feels sorry. At the beginning of 2016, during the critical period when Wu Pingchuan took the lead in drafting the 1+3+N series of policy system documents for poverty alleviation in Shouxian County, his old father living in the provincial capital suffered from serious skin diseases and extensive ulceration of his hands and feet, who had to be admitted to the hospital. Wu Pingchuan, who could not be free, was unable to see his father for a full week. In My Poverty Alleviation Experience, Wu Pingchuan wrote: I am moved by my family. I could not accompany my daughter in her senior high school entrance examination, I could not serve my elderly parents, and my families had no complaints. This is a strong guarantee that I can devote myself to the first line of poverty alleviation.

"I will continue to stick to the front line of poverty alleviation, focus on no distractions and keep my feet on the ground, and make my due contribution to poverty alleviation in Shouxian County!" This is what Wu Pingchuan said in October 2017 when his two-year temporary job in Shouxian County expired and he volunteered to postpone it. Another two years later, when Wu Pingchuan stood on the podium of the 2019 National Poverty Alleviation Innovation Award, Shouxian County achieved the goal of poverty eradication with high quality as early as 2018. The innovative poverty alleviation method and reform model initiated by Wu Pingchuan in Shouxian also became a model for national learning. With his deep love for this land, he handed in an excellent answer sheet that the folk were satisfied with. The people also spoke highly of Wu Pingchuan. These articles, such as *Crossing the River Is a Wide Expanse of Flat Land, A Man on the River and Foreign People in Shouxian county—For Poverty Alleviation Cadre Wu Pingchuan*, expressed the affirmation and praise of Shouxian's people to Wu Pingchuan. Wu's advanced deeds and achievements have also been recognized by the organization. In October 2019, he was promoted to deputy mayor of Huainan City in Anhui Province. In addition to continuing to be in charge of poverty alleviation and education, he was also in charge of agriculture, civil affairs and water conservancy. Wu Pingchuan said that Shouxian's four-year accumulation has given him the confidence and courage to go far. He will continue to contribute all his strength to overcome poverty and continue to fight on the battlefield of winning the battle against poverty, building a well-off society in an all-round way and realizing the rejuvenation of the countryside.

Zhu Qu: I would like to Dedicate to the Place Where My Motherland Needs Most

Zhu Qu, a graduate of the 2011 School of Chinese Language and Literature, was the country's first batch of public-funded normal student and now is a teacher of North of Ali River High School in Lhasa.

> "As a common university student in China, I should go to the place where the motherland needs most."



As the long whistle of the train drifted away in the endless blue sky, Zhu Qu, a public-funded education for normal university student, who had just graduated from BNU, set foot on the road to his hometown. In July 2011, he finally returned to the familiar place where he was raised. He was nurtured by the prairie. Now he wants to come back and contribute his youth to the education in his hometown.

It was one of his primary school teachers who planted the seeds of Zhu Qu's dream of being a teacher in his heart. Zhu Qu was born in a pastoral area on the Tibetan Plateau. When he was just a child, he spent every day and night by watching the grassland, cattle and sheep. Then, a primary school teacher Badaer brought a photograph, which gave him some different views from what he saw. Badaer came from a faraway city and brought with him the scenery of an alien and strange world, which made Zhu Qu look forward to. What's more, the teacher also deeply influenced Zhu Qu with his feelings for education and personal charisma. Education is like a tree shakes another tree, a cloud pushes another cloud, and a soul awakes another soul. From then on, for the first time, an ideal came into being in his heart – to become an excellent teacher like his teacher.



Dream of being a teacher

The reason of being a public-funded normal student was very simple for Zhu Qu. He came from a pastoral area in Tibet and his family was poor. The state has many subsidy policies for public-funded normal students, including tuition waiver and financial aid for living costs. But what's more important was that his ideal of being a teacher all the time coincides with the policies of public-funded normal students.

Beijing Normal University — Unforgettable, My Alma Mater!

For Zhu Qu, the memory of studying and living in BNU is deep and unforgettable. The most unforgettable thing for him is the experience of organizing a club. Xueyu Guozhuang Dance Association organized by him spread and promoted Tibetan culture and inter-ethnic exchanges. At the same time, he also organized teaching support activities. He and the members went to remote areas and walk into classes many times during the summer vacations. In practice, he had a deeper understanding of his upcoming career.

Zhu Qu was full of admiration for his university teachers. It was those teachers who gave him a further understanding of teacher's duties and beliefs, "teachers of BNU, with their lofty personality and profound academic accomplishment, their manners, love and persistence for teaching, have deeply influenced me, which not only urged me to take up teaching position without hesitation after graduation, but also inspired me to devote myself to work with perseverance and consistency."

Zhu Qu said that he had engraved into his soul the faith and feelings he felt from the teachers of BNU and put them into his teaching career, firmly sticking to the frontline of teaching.

After graduation, Zhu Qu stepped on the train to his hometown without hesitation. He said that he had many job offers actually, but after all these years, he still sticks to his original mind.

The target of the public-funded normal student policy is "to the place where the motherland needs most". Zhu Qu thought, he was benefited from this policy, so after graduation, he should return to his hometown to teach and make contributions to teaching career in remote areas of motherland. Just like those teachers he met at school, they have moistened the hearts of countless students in remote areas like spring breeze and rain, making their eyes no longer confined to pastoral songs, cattle and sheep on the grassland and changing their fate. He wanted to do so. He believed that it was his obligation returning to his hometown and contributing to the basic education, which was as ordinary but significant as his identity as a public-funded normal student. At first of being a teacher, he felt very happy because he finally came to the place he thought most of and had the best life.

Ali Village Primary School, which is more than 4,900 meters above sea level, was Zhu Qu's first stop after returning home. After a period of service in the county education bureau, he returned to his favorite lecture platform in North of Ali River High School in Lhasa. Work of the teaching frontline went not smoothly. Although he has made some achievements in his position and some students in his class have been admitted to famous schools, which may change their fate, he also felt confused when he dreamed of changing the education status in remote areas and the fate of students. "Such an ideal cannot be achieved by individuals in current political and economic environment. Sometimes there will be many obstacles in proposing a policy that can be improved, sometimes in teaching practice, when he communicated with students, there will be various problems, and between ideal and reality, there will always be helplessness." Zhu Qu sighed that his original ideal of simplicity and youthful passion has been transformed into a peaceful force to overcome difficulties one by one in daily work. In any cases, the original aspiration will never be changed. "We have to change something. All teachers have to grow up gradually in the teaching. We will always encounter difficulties in the process of adhering to t ideals, but we should be calm and always keep our original aspirations in mind." He believed that as long as we stick to it, work hard and change little by little, the education career in China will be better and better for countless children who are on their way to school.


"Back to Prairie and Remain True to the Original Aspiration"

When it comes to the group of public-funded normal students, Zhu Qu has infinite feelings and expectations. As one of the country's first batch of public-funded normal students, like most of his classmates at the same grade, he went to remote areas where education resources are scarce to engage in teaching work. "It is actually impossible for the outside to demand students' dedication to the education career in remote and harsh areas. The most important thing is that the students themselves are aware of the loftiness of it and the responsibilities on their shoulders." Zhu Qu repeatedly stressed that public-funded normal students should have beliefs.

Zhu Qu is very pleased with the establishment of the Faculty of Future Education of BNU and the expansion of the group of public-funded normal students nowadays. "This can provide a large environment for mutual communication among those

students. Beliefs can grow in a group, which is undoubtedly conducive to the growth of the personality of public-funded normal students."

> "Today, China's education popularization rate is already very high, yet in remote areas and spine of the world, teachers are still badly in need, and there is an urgent need for more public-funded normal students to join,"

Zhu Qu believes that those students in teaching staff will give what they have learned, advanced educational concepts and methods to their hometown and border areas, which will definitely have a positive impact on ethnic education.

Education is the foundation of a century-long plan. In a new era, the young people of Beijing Normal University should shoulder the mission of national education development. Zhu Qu said, "Young people should cherish the opportunities created by our country more and take on the responsibilities bravely. They should not just covet ease and inaction. Only when young people are more active in their thoughts and integrate their careers into the country's education can the country's education have a brighter future." Zhu Qu told younger students who are studying as public-funded normal students, "Everyone has his own life plan, but remember to have a clear look at heart. For example, if you want to be a teacher, you should firmly and simply choose to be a teacher. Studying in BNU, you must be excellent in professions, coupled with firm beliefs, it will make the road to realize the ideal go more smoothly. Being a teacher is not something vigorous, but sticking to ordinary posts and making contributions to one's own work."

As a veteran who participated in education support many times during university, Zhu Qu put forward some suggestions for college students' education support activities, "We must carry out teaching practice on subjects related to our major, so that we can truly step on the platform, experience teaching life and increase teaching skills, feel the lives and education situations in remote areas in advance, also we should prepare for the career we will pursue after graduation." Zhu Qu called on students to go to Tibet for summer tutoring. Schools in Tibet teach as usual in summer vacation. "It will be significant for students to come to Tibet and assist local teaching activities."

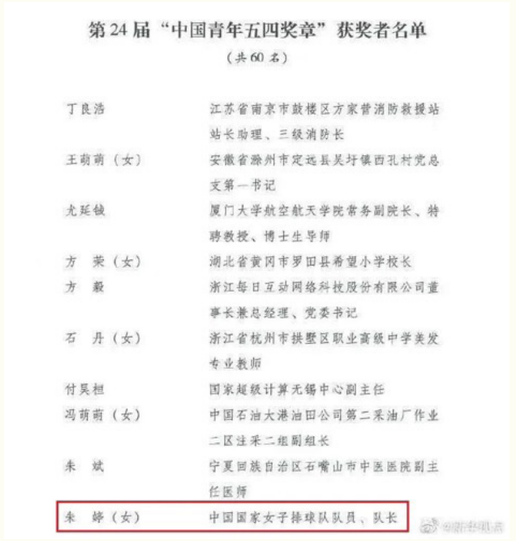
In the conversation with Zhu Qu, he repeatedly talked about "going to the place where the motherland needs most" and stressed that he is just an ordinary person. In Tibet, in those small rural primary and secondary schools, there are countless teachers who silently dedicate and stick to their beliefs. Zhu Qu and those teachers who stick to the frontline of Tibetan teaching have always adhered to the original aspiration of education, rooted in the barren but broad land with their youth, and nurtured the exuberant vitality in the wilderness with ideals and enthusiasm. They devote their pure hearts for education. What they cast with their youth is the ordinary but great soul.



Courageously Undertaking Mission and Devoting himself for Education



Captain of China Women's Volleyball and Student of BNU Zhu Ting Won the 24th China's Youth Wusi Medal!



第24届"中国青年五四奖章"获奖者名单
（共60名）

丁良浩	江苏省南京市鼓楼区方家营消防救援站站长助理、三级消防长
王萌萌（女）	安徽省滁州市定远县关圩镇西孔村党总支第一书记
尤延铖	厦门大学航空航天学院常务副院长、特聘教授、博士生导师
方　荣（女）	湖北省黄冈市罗田县希望小学校长
方　毅	浙江每日互动网络科技股份有限公司董事长兼总经理、党委书记
石　丹（女）	浙江省杭州市拱墅区职业高级中学美发专业教师
付吴桓	国家超级计算无锡中心副主任
冯萌萌（女）	中国石油大港油田公司第二采油厂作业二区注采二组副组长
朱　斌	宁夏回族自治区石嘴山市中医医院副主任医师
朱　婷（女）	中国国家女子排球队队员、队长

On the occasion of China's Youth Day on May 4, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and the National Youth Federation jointly awarded the 24th China Youth Wusi Medal to outstanding and model ones among young people. It was decided to award Ding Lianghao and other 60 comrades the 24th China Youth Wusi Medal, China Youth Wusi Medal for 34 groups of young people such as Baic Foton's 70th National Day parade float chassis production and technical support teams, and posthumously award 34 comrades including Wang Shuo the Medal.

The China Youth Wusi Medal is the highest honor awarded by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and the All-China Youth Federation to outstanding young people in China. It aims to set up outstanding young people with political progress, noble moral character and outstanding contributions, and reflects the characters and values of today's youth.

Zhu Ting, the current captain of the China women's volleyball team and a master of School of History at BNU, won the 24th China Youth Wusi Medal.

The organizing committee gave her comments as

follows: She is the ace spiker growing up in National Youth Team; Zhu Ting always stands out when the team in dilemma and leads the teammates to overcome difficulties. She is definitely the one who can set the whole team's mind at ease. Today, as the captain, she takes the responsibilities of boosting morale and mobilizing activity, etc. In 2019, under her leadership, China Women's Volleyball Team has won the World Cup's champion with a 11-match winning streak, and Zhu Ting herself continued to hold the MVP and the best ace spiker.

Zhu Ting feels honoured to have the award, which is spurring her on. She said, each progress she has made relies on National team's cultivation, and volleyball brought her glories. Zhu Ting hopes that what she did can drive the young people to enjoy the sports.

Zhu Ting:

"The China Youth Wusi Medal is the highest honor awarded to Chinese youth jointly by the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and All-China Youth Federation. I feel so honoured to receive such recognition on the occasion of China's Youth Day. It should be said that as the captain of the China women's volleyball team, I accept this honor on behalf of this unitive and studious group." She felt that she had benefited from being in the glorious China women's volleyball team. "Coach Lang Ping told us many times that we are all inseparable from the team. No matter how outstanding a person is, he or her progress cannot be separated from National team's cultivation. Volleyball offered us a chance to have today's glories, thanks to our team! Seeing that those who won the Wusi Youth Medal are all young people who work hard for the construction and development of the motherland, this made me more aware of the significance of being a member of the China women's volleyball team, working hard everyday, overcoming difficulties, stepping onto the field to unite and strive for glory for the country. As a young Chinese in the new era, we have to work harder and make continuous progress."



In the 1980s, the China women's volleyball team won a five-match winning streak championship. The spirit of the women's volleyball team inspired countless Chinese people. Since then, the "Golden Generation" led by Chen Zhonghe and the China women's volleyball team led by Lang Ping have won the world championship for five times. Zhu Ting and other players of China women's volleyball have become idols for many young people.

Zhu Ting hopes that more young people can be encouraged to enjoy sports. She said, "As an athlete, it will make people feel that we are different from them. In fact, everyone can take part in sports, learn and master sports skills while keeping fit and enjoying fun, improve sports ability and performance, polish and exercise themselves in sports, and form good habits. So I hope that while paying attention to our pursuit of faster, higher and stronger, more young people will be driven by us to join in sports and enjoy the fun."



In her view, the China women's volleyball team's efforts to show its fighting spirit of more setbacks, more courage and never giving up on the field are also a good drive for young people. "The key matches our team has experienced over the years are very much like the condensation of a period of life. I myself often wonder how to treat difficulties or even despair, what kind of mentality and boldness of vision should be used to break free from shackles, make it impossible, and why it is said that only by defeating oneself can one defeat one's opponent. Therefore, I think that every move we made in this process was a good drive to the young people who care about and support us. We can be fearless even under heavy pressure. The more we lose, the more courageous we are and the more we will never give up. More and more Chinese youth will believe in the value of hard work and the significance of perseverance." In the introduction of the finalists of the 24th China Youth Wusi Medal", Zhu Ting was praised as the one can set team's mind at. Zhu Ting said, "Of course, I am very happy about that. However, volleyball is a team event. I can't make the final decision without the cooperation of my teammates, so I would like to say that this is an achievement of the whole team."

The 25-year-old Zhu Ting became famous in a young age. So far she has won one Olympic champion and two World Cup champions with the China women's volleyball team, and has won the title of MVP in many competitions attended by national teams and clubs. After winning a new honour this time, she turned her eyes to the future.

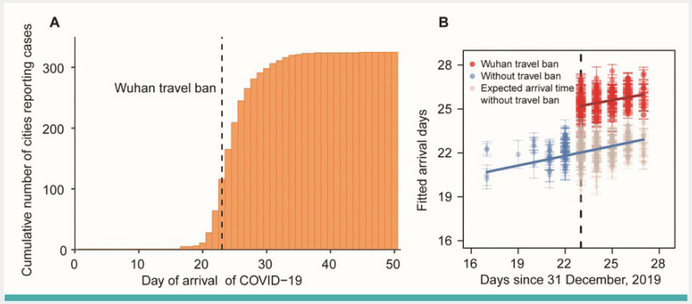
"The most striking banner in the training hall of our China women's volleyball team reads: Step down from the podium and start from scratch. I have been using this sentence to encourage myself. Champions and winners only represent the past. I will get inspiration from it, make unremitting efforts, keep climbing upward, and always be full of motivation to walk on the road ahead."

Prof. Tian Huaiyu's Team from Beijing Normal University College of Global Change and Earth System Science Published an Article of Quantitative Evaluation for Transmission Control Measures during the First 50 Days of the COVID-19 in China

Article source: College of Global Change and Earth System Science | Release date 2020-04-01

Tian Huaiyu's research team from Beijing Normal University, in collaboration with 15 Chinese and overseas teams such as University of Oxford, Princeton University and the Academy of Military Medical Sciences, quantitatively evaluated the transmission control effect of the epidemic according to the novel coronavirus (COVID-19) epidemic data released in China (including case reports, people movements and public health interventions). The full text of the report was submitted in Chinese to the national decision-making department for approval by leading comrades. The research results were published online in Science on March 31, 2020 with Beijing Normal University as the first author unit and communication unit, under the title of An Investigation of Transmission Control Measures during the First 50 days of the COVID-19 Epidemic in China.





The study shows that the city blockade measure for Wuhan reduced transmission spread rate of the epidemic to other cities by 2.91 days (95% CI: 2.54-3.29 days), thus delaying the spread and transmission of the disease in other regions of China. This important conclusion was adopted by the World Health Organization and published in the roadmap for the global study of COVID-19. Among the interventions, the most effective measure is to suspend public internal transportation of the city, close entertainment venues and prohibit public gatherings. Emergency measures across the country delayed the growth of the COVID-19 and limited its scope. As of February 19 (the 50th day), hundreds of thousands of cases nationwide were avoided.



Article source: Huaiyu Tian, Yonghong Liu, Yidan Li, Chieh-Hsi Wu, Bin Chen, Moritz U. G. Kraemer, Bingying Li, Jun Cai, Bo Xu, Qiqi Yang, Ben Wang, Peng Yang, Yujun Cui, Yimeng Song, Pai Zheng, Quanyi Wang, Ottar N Bjornstad, Ruifu Yang, Bryan Grenfell, Oliver Pybus, Christopher Dye. An investigation of transmission control measures during the first 50 days of the COVID-19 epidemic in China. Science, 2020: doi/10.1126/science.abb6105.

Link: https://science.sciencemag.org/content/early/2020/03/30/science.abb6105

Handbook and Guidance Completed by Professor Huang Ronghuai' s Group Released on Official Website of UNESCO IITE

Article source: College of Global Change and Earth System Science | Release date 2020-04-01

On April 5th, 2020, the Guidance on Active Learning at Home in Educational Disruption: Promoting student's Self-regulation Skills during COVID-19 Outbreak which aims to guide students' active learning at home was released. It is a collaborative study accomplished by professor Huang Ronghuai's team from Smart Learning Institute of Beijing Normal University, and experts from UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education (UNESCO IITE), International Research and Training Centre for Rural Education (INRULED) and other institutes.

From the perspective of Covid-19 Prevention and Preparedness, Becoming Active Learner during School Closures and Keeping Healthy while Studying at Home, the Guidance explains the potential problems during the process of active learning caused by both external and internal factors. Additionally, with vivid pictures, it reports the practical experience of active learning from students all over the country and offers specific suggestions with a great variety

of cases and relevant theories. Furthermore, the Guidance presents a SCIENCE model of learning actively at home during school closures for students. The SCIENCE model consists of seven elements: Scheduling learning and playing in balance, Choosing learning resources on demand, Inspiring the study from playing, Engaged in learning by self-monitoring, Nourishing learning ability with e-assessment, Carrying out reflection on learning methods, and Exercising daily and moderately. Adolescences are the future of the world, studying at home provides a good opportunity for them to promote their self-regulation skills. Self-protection and prevention from COVID-19, self-directed active learning, self-motivation, self-efficiency, and self-wellbeing could be trained in this critical moment, which is the guarantee for successful learning and life. This Guidance will not only help students to cultivate healthy lifestyle habits and effective learning skills, but also guides them in their self-improvement and future development.

On March 16, 2020, completed by the research group led by Prof. Ronghuai Huang, Co-Deans of Smart Learning Institute of BNU, the Handbook on Facilitating Flexible Learning During Educational Disruption: The Chinese Experience in Maintaining Undisrupted Learning in COVID-19 Outbreak was released on official website of



UNESCO IITE. Up to now, the handbook has been published in three languages, including English, Arabic and Korean, other language versions will also be launched in the following days.

This handbook discusses seven core elements for providing flexible learning, namely (1) network infrastructure, (2) learning tools, (3) digital learning resources, (4) instructional organization, (5) learning methods, (6) supports and services, and, (7) collaboration between governments, enterprises and schools. Inspired by the united solidarity and innovative experiences of millions of teachers and students, this handbook aims to define the term "flexible learning" with vivid examples and touching stories. Several suggestions are also presented to help international educators and researchers apply similar cases studies in their respective contexts.

Based on the Chinese practices to maintain undisrupted learning during COVID-19 outbreak, the following experience is identified to facilitate flexible online learning.

- Top-level departments of the government collaborated with each other and then coordinated with regional government agents, colleges, schools, and enterprises to ensure a reliable network infrastructure.

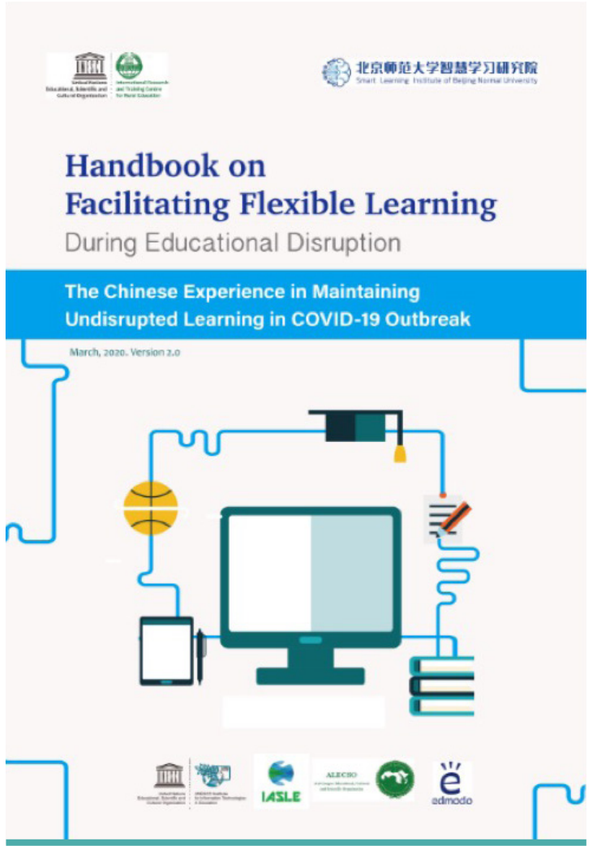
- Experts, schools, and governments also provided learning supports as professional training and immediate assistance for instructors, learners, and parents to guide them on how to use digital tools and platforms.

- The government, in collaboration with special education specialists, adapted several learning materials to the needs of learners with disabilities (e.g., mental retardation) to cater their specific learning needs during the COVID-19 situation.

Based on the Chinese practices and experience above, this handbook proposes seven core elements of effective online education in emergencies.

1) Ensuring reliable network infrastructure
2) Utilizing friendly learning tools
3) Providing suitable digital learning resources
4) Choosing appropriate learning methods
5) Promoting effective methods to organize instruction
6) Providing instant support services
7) Empowering the partnership between governments, enterprises, and schools.

The Handbook has also been published on many other influential websites, such as Arab League Education, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO), International Association of Smart Learning Environments (IASLE), International





Society for Technology in Education (ISTE), Researchgate, The Flexible Learning Strategies, The Teachers Task Force for Education 2030, and International Council for Open and Distance Education (ICDE). Released at this critical moment, it will help other educators, researchers and practitioners implement similar case studies in their context, and make all partners for the shared mission in this difficult situation work together more closely.

Academician Fu Bojie and Others Propose a Systematic Scheme to Promote the Overall Realization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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In 2015, the United Nations adopted Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and proposed 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) including three aspects of economic, social and environmental. However, after more than four years of development, *the United Nations Report on Sustainable Development Goals (2019)* shows that human beings have deviated from the established track in promoting the realization of sustainable development goals, and more effective strategies and measures are urgently needed to promote the realization of sustainable development goals.



Facing the challenges above, scholars have discussed the countermeasures to promote the realization of SDGs from different angles. However, due to the cascade effect of political, social, economic, environmental and other factors, a single regional and national program may have negative impacts on other regions and countries. In order to avoid such potential risks, it is urgent to develop a comprehensive system framework to promote the realization of sustainable development goals at different scales in the region, the country and the world as a whole. In response to this scientific problem, Academician Fu Bojie's team in the Faculty of Geographical Science of Beijing Normal University has recently proposed a "Classification-Coordination-Collaboration" (3C) system scheme for the overall implementation of SDGs from three aspects of classification, coordination and collaboration based on systematic thinking. This achievement was published online in National Science Review on March 19, 2020.

The study pointed out that in the process of implementing SDGs, classification is the basis, referring to the nature, grade or other characteristics of things and dividing them into different groups, which can lay the foundation for the relationship analysis, difference comparison and comprehensive management between different things. The article stressed the need to clarify the logical relationship between SDGs from a systematic perspective, identify the advantages and disadvantages of different types of countries, and clearly promote the realization of SDGs' scale effect in space and time. Coordination is the core, which refers to the integration of dispersed components or subsystems through top-down management to enable them to work efficiently and give full play to the overall functions of the system. In the process of realizing SDGs for the whole, overall management needs to comprehensively consider the interrelationships between different types of SDGs, the capabilities and needs of different countries and regions, and the convergence and synergy between different policies. Collaboration is a necessary means. In view of the significant differences in development capabilities between different countries and regions, strengthening collaboration and sharing in economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields between countries/regions with different levels of development plays a decisive role in the overall realization of SDGs.

At the same time, the study emphasizes the interaction and close correlation among classification, overall planning and cooperation. For example, the classification process requires multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration, and classification can also strengthen coordination and promote more efficient collaboration. The "classification-Coordination-collaboration" system plan is expected to promote different countries and regions to participate in global governance on the basis of respecting differences. It is not only helpful to push forward the key breakthrough of SDGs in the short term, but also is expected to promote the long-term coordinated development of SDGs as a whole.

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