

markets. According to statistics, in 2020, the country produced 7.2 million tons of milk and 3.2 million tons of meat.

First of all, China and Belarus have huge potential for joint development of animal husbandry. China's dairy and meat products market has great demand. Class distribution changed from a pyramidal society to an olive-shaped society, and the demand for high-quality meat and dairy products increased. Belarus' livestock industry is very developed and meets China's needs in quantity. At the same time, the products are of high quality and meet the needs of the mid-to-high-end market in addition to the general market. The development potential is huge.

Due to the One Belt and One Road economic system, China and Belarus have extremely excellent business policies and cooperation space. The current situation of the livestock industry of the two countries is in a complementary state and can achieve a perfect balance. With the increasing cooperation and exchanges between China and Belarus, With the introduction of various mutually beneficial policies, there is now more and more cooperation between the two countries. Regarding animal husbandry, China and Belarus are very suitable to deepen cooperation in all aspects. This has also played a very beneficial role in the economic and cultural development of the two countries.

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DESIGNING EFFICIENT TEXTBOOK FOR TEACHING CHINESE STUDENTS “INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES IN ART HISTORY” WITHIN ENGLISH-SPEAKING EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

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Summary. *In the paper, the challenges of teaching Chinese students in Belarus within an English-speaking educational environment are discussed. Main principles of elaborating effective textbooks on special disciplines for supporting educational processes in multicultural students groups are proposed. The successful example of the English-language textbook «Information Technologies in Art History» for teaching Chinese students is presented.*

China and Belarus work closely together within the framework of international cooperation under the Belt and Road concept and have achieved significant results. As it is known, the successful socio-economic development of both countries depends on the development of national education systems, and in particular, university education. It is important to note that the number of intercultural exchange programs between China and Belarus in the field of education is continuously growing. As of February 2023, more than 7 thousand Chinese students had been studying in Belarus and three Confucius Institutes have been teaching Belarusian students Chinese language and culture.

In Belarusian higher education institutions, international students study in two languages: Russian and English. Therefore, the teaching staff of universities, where Chinese students study, is faced with the challenge of developing educational programs taking into account the linguistic aspects. Studying special disciplines in a foreign language, as is well known, includes two learning processes, that are to study educational materials on the discipline and to master professional terminology in the foreign language for effective assimilation of information taught building communication with teachers. Thus, the developers of curriculum and didactic materials are faced with the methodological necessity to support the educational process with didactic instruments for training professional terminology in foreign language. International students having a lack of professional terminology miss a lot of information during classes. Thus, there is a need to provide them with didactic means for additional independent learning, which, of course, increases the workload on them. It is also required to take into account the simplicity of vocabulary and grammar used in the training process to provide speed and ease of material perception. In addition, during lectures and classes, in discipline handouts and textbooks the variety of examples should be given to explain the educational idea. Moreover, presentation should be accompanied by numerous visual objects in the form of graphs, drawings and diagrams. If students do not have a possibility to comprehend the discipline material clearly, they receive a low-quality education.

In response to linguistic and cultural challenges of teaching in the multicultural educational environment, such as different language level, different level of student's background, cultural differences, scarce knowledge of discipline special terminology, the teaching staff of the Department of Information Technologies in Culture of the Belarusian State Institution of Culture and Arts in cooperation with the students have developed an English-language textbook on the discipline "Information technologies in Art History" (fig. 1). The textbook consists of eight units, each being presented by: 1) text of the lectures supported with visual material and links to additional resources via QR codes; 2) exercises aimed both at consolidation of knowledge in the information technology field and at the relevant professional terminology study; 3) computer training intended for gaining skills to work with cloud applications useful in science and professional activity and 4) individual work assignments aimed at acquiring the skills of presenting creative works in the scientific and professional sphere.

The textbook is designed in the way of helping to find compromises in the choice of classroom and individual learning trajectories as well as to propose compensating strategies for increasing the educational process efficiency facing up the challenges of classroom time limits, language restrictions and different student's background.



Figure 1 – Textbook «Information technologies in Art History»

Reference

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CHINA'S ECONOMIC SECURITY: A PERSPECTIVE BASED ON INSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

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Summary. *The reform of China's economic system has brought about an imbalance in the supply of economic institutions, such as the property rights system, the enterprise system, the economic services system and the economic regulatory system. In order to safeguard national institutional and economic security, China should, on the one hand, focus on building and improving economic systems and, on the other hand, actively participate in the process of building economic systems with international impact.*

China has established a socialist market economy and a modern enterprise system through forced changes in its economic system, which in turn has led to changes in the property rights system and related economic laws and regulations. In the context of globalisation, participating in international competition with a crippled property rights system, our state-owned enterprises do not have a competitive advantage over enterprises in developed Western countries with clear property rights, but rather are at a disadvantage.