

LIFE IN CHINA

Davronova Xadicha

Student of Navoi State Pedagogical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

In this article you can read about Chinese people's life, their culture and their education. Anyone who wants to study or live there should read about this information. The article can help you to know about Chinese people's life, how difficulties have their country and how advantages can you learn from this.

Keywords: culture, chopsticks, secondary, primary, university, Institute, education system

1. INTRADUCTION

People who live and work in China often have a great range of different experiences, but there are a few common themes to be aware of if you are thinking of moving to one of the most exciting, perplexing and challenging countries in the world. Here are a few tips to let you know what it's like to live in China..¹

Firstly, are you more motivated by the kind of job you want to do, or the part of China you want to live in?

If you want to work in politics, tech or finance, you'll likely be limited to the major first-tier cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Shenzhen and Guangzhou. These are fascinating and vibrant places to experience the modern Chinese lifestyle, but lack beautiful countryside and unique local traditions that much of China is famed for.

If you're craving a deeper cultural immersion, want to hone your Chinese language skills or simply want to live in some of the most stunning landscapes in the world, look for rural opportunities. For foreigners, this mostly means teaching English or certain jobs within NGOs.

Secondly, it's worth considering how Chinese workplace culture might differ from what you are used to. There are many other positives to working in China. The cliché that China is the land of opportunity holds true, and you'll meet dozens of people who are starting their own businesses on the side. There is much less bureaucracy than in western countries for start-ups, and a can-do attitude means that you could experience more exciting challenges in a month in China than you would in a year in the West.

If you do decide to work in China, you're sure to find friendly and welcoming colleagues. Even in companies that are used to having foreign workers, some locals

¹ "National library" Toshkent. 2005. 360p.

still find it exciting to meet someone from another country and will love to talk to you about the differences in your cultures and experiences.

2. METHODS AND MATERIALS

Chinese workplaces tend to have long working hours, however, which can sometimes seem frustratingly inefficient. In many offices, staff religiously clock off at midday for a 90 minute lunch break, and take naps throughout the afternoon, but then stay late into the evening to get all their work done. Chinese offices also often have strict, inflexible hierarchies. “From my experience working in China, employers’ willingness and ability to accommodate foreign employees varies quite widely from company to company,” says Frank. “Working at UCCA has been a very positive experience, and I think that having a foreigner as a boss has been a great help in this regard.”

Frank also warned against employers who “drag their heels on visas and other permits, while still encouraging foreign employees to work. Grey areas that used to enable employment for foreigners in China are disappearing fast, so this can be quite dangerous.” Anyone considering working in China should make sure that their potential employer is up to speed on the paperwork necessary to apply for a work visa.”²

Foreigners who work in China often encounter a bit of a culture shock. For example, the term “foreigner” is still widely used in China, which some expats find alienating. The foreigner/local distinction is especially stark if your Chinese skills aren’t up to scratch. In many offices, for example, Chinese staff and foreign staff eat lunch separately: this might be because they want different things for lunch, but it’s also because, understandably, Chinese staff don’t want to spend their lunch break making the effort to speak English if you haven’t bothered to learn Chinese. How

If you are looking for an entry-level job, it’s definitely worth learning the basics before you decide to work in China. “One of the greatest things about working in China, when you have to order things or get things printed, is just how incredibly efficient it all is. You can basically coordinate any purchasing and delivery around the country from your phone and it all tends to happen within days,” says Cundale. “On the other hand, it is all in Chinese, so that makes it a little difficult when you can’t speak the language very well.” One of the best things about living in China is the food. Cheap, varied and flavourful food is on your doorstep, and dining out together is by far the most popular way of socialising with locals. As well as famous dishes such as Peking duck, prepare to be amazed by the rich culinary culture that has no end of delicious surprises.

² <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/international-travel/International-Travel-Country-Information-Pages/China.html>

If you are craving western food, the major cities also have plenty of options for pizza, pasta and the like.³ More attention is given to Chinese customs in western stereotypes than matters in reality. But there are a few golden rules: accept/offer business cards with two hands; always take your shoes off before entering someone's home; and be appreciative of any food that is offered to you.

It is more important to be accepting of habits that you might be surprised by, such as spitting on the street, smoking indoors and chaotic queuing arrangements. Also, learn how to use chopsticks. Yes, many expats, especially women, find living in China is much safer than in cities like London or New York. Street harassment and catcalling is virtually unheard of for foreigners, and streets tend to be well lit at night. Petty crime rates, particularly for foreigners, seem to be particularly low. There is a high police and CCTV presence in all major cities – whether this makes you feel more or less safe is up to you, but you're never far from a local authority if you have a problem.

Education in China is primarily managed by the state-run public education system, which falls under the Ministry of Education. All citizens must attend school for a minimum of nine years, known as nine-year compulsory education, which is funded by government."⁴

Compulsory education includes six years of elementary school, typically starting at the age of six and finishing at the age of twelve,[5] followed by three years of middle school and three years of high school.

3. RESULTS

Laws in China regulating the system of education include the Regulation on Academic Degrees, the Compulsory Education Law, the Teachers Law, the Education Law, the Law on Vocational Education, and the Law on Higher Education. In 2020, the Ministry of Education reported an increase of new entrants of 34.4 million students entering compulsory education, bringing the total number of students who attend compulsory education to 156 million.[6] In 2003, central and local governments in China supported 1,552 institutions of higher learning (colleges and universities), along with their 725,000 professors and 11 million students.

In 1985, the government abolished tax-funded higher education, requiring university applicants to compete for scholarships based on their academic capabilities. In the early 1980s, the government allowed the establishment of the first private institution of higher learning, thus increasing the number of undergraduates and people who hold doctoral degrees from 1995 to 2005.

³ "Half a lifelong Chinese" Eileen Chang 2016. – 278 p.

⁴ www.world library.com.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

China has also been a top destination for international students and as of 2013, China was the most popular country in Asia for international students and ranked third overall among countries. China is now the leading destination globally for Anglophone African students and is host of the second largest international students population in the world. There were 26 Chinese universities on lists of the global top 200 in the 2022 Academic Ranking of World Universities, behind only the United States in terms of the overall representation.

Shanghai, Beijing, Jiangsu and Zhejiang outperformed all other education systems in the Programme for International Student Assessment.[18] China's educational system has been noted for its emphasis on rote memorization and test preparation. However, PISA spokesman Andreas Schleicher says that China has moved away from learning by rote in recent years. According to Schleicher, Russia performs well in rote-based assessments, but not in PISA, whereas China does well in both rote-based and broader assessments.⁵

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