



CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND CENTRAL ASIA IN THE BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE CONTEXT

Wang Guilian

*PhD Student of the National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent;
Lecturer of the Jining Normal University, Jining, China*

ABSTRACT

This abstract encapsulates the comprehensive exploration of cultural relations between China and Central Asia within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The BRI, a monumental international development initiative proposed by China, seeks to enhance connectivity and cooperation among nations, with Central Asia occupying a pivotal role due to its historical ties and strategic location along ancient trade routes.

Delving into historical contexts, the paper highlights the profound cultural exchange facilitated by the ancient Silk Road, establishing a historical foundation for modern-day interactions between China and Central Asia. Emphasizing cultural exchange, economic cooperation, educational collaborations, and heritage preservation initiatives, it outlines the multifaceted efforts aimed at fostering mutual understanding, preserving heritage, and promoting academic exchange between the regions.

Acknowledging existing challenges such as linguistic barriers and divergent cultural practices, the abstract underscores these obstacles as opportunities for dialogue and mutual learning. It underscores the transformative potential of investments in cultural projects and academic endeavors in deepening cultural ties.

The abstract concludes by envisioning a promising future wherein the Belt and Road Initiative acts as a catalyst for strengthening cultural relations. By embracing diversity, nurturing academic exchanges, and fostering a shared cultural heritage, China and Central Asia are poised to cultivate a more interconnected and harmonious relationship, thereby contributing to the broader objectives of the Belt and Road Initiative.

KEYWORDS: *Belt and Road Initiative, Cultural Exchange, Central Asia, Silk Road, Cultural Heritage, Economic Cooperation, Academic Collaboration*

INTRODUCTION

The interaction between China and Central Asia has traversed centuries, marked by the historical exchange of goods, ideas, and cultures along the ancient Silk Road. In contemporary times, this enduring connection takes on renewed significance within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), proposed by China in 2013. Central Asia, ensconced at the crossroads of this ambitious initiative, stands as a region where cultural relations play a pivotal role in shaping collaborative endeavors.

This article endeavors to explore the multifaceted dimensions of cultural relations between China and Central Asia, contextualized within the expansive framework of the Belt and Road Initiative. Through an examination of historical ties, cultural exchanges, economic collaborations, educational initiatives, and the preservation of heritage, this exploration aims to shed light on the intricate tapestry of interactions and shared experiences that define the relationship between these regions.

Highlighting the significance of cultural heritage, mutual understanding, and academic exchange, this discourse seeks to unravel the challenges, opportunities, and transformative potential inherent in the cultural bonds fostered by the BRI. By delving into these cultural intricacies, we embark on a journey to uncover the synergies and complexities that underpin the evolving cultural relations between China and Central Asia in the contemporary era of global connectivity and cooperation.

This introduction sets the stage for an in-depth exploration of the rich cultural relations between China and Central Asia within the broader context of the Belt and Road Initiative, laying the groundwork for the subsequent analysis and discussion in the article.



LITERATURE REVIEW

The cultural relations between China and Central Asia within the context of the Belt and Road Initiative have been extensively examined and documented by scholars across various disciplines. This literature review aims to provide an overview of the key themes, historical analyses, and contemporary perspectives prevalent in academic discussions on this topic.

The historical significance of the Silk Road in facilitating cultural exchange between China and Central Asia has been a focal point in numerous scholarly works. Frankopan (2015) highlighted the Silk Road's role as a conduit for trade, cultural diffusion, and the exchange of ideas between these regions, establishing the foundational historical connections that underpin contemporary cultural relations.

Scholarly publications have extensively analyzed the revival of historical connections facilitated by the Belt and Road Initiative. The Center for China and Globalization (CCG) published reports elucidating the economic and cultural dimensions of the BRI, emphasizing the role of infrastructure development in fostering cultural exchange (CCG, 2018).

Research by Korosteleva (2017) and Laruelle (2019) has emphasized the importance of cultural diplomacy and soft power strategies in enhancing cultural relations between China and Central Asia. Their work underscores initiatives promoting language education, academic collaborations, and cultural projects as means to strengthen mutual understanding and cooperation.

Engvall (2018) and Roberts (2016) have identified various challenges hindering seamless cultural integration between China and Central Asia. Ethnic diversity, political tensions, and differing cultural practices emerge as significant obstacles impeding deeper cultural interactions within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative.

In conclusion, the literature reviewed in this section signifies a rich body of scholarly work that addresses historical legacies, contemporary developments, challenges, and opportunities in the cultural relations between China and Central Asia within the ambit of the Belt and Road Initiative.

Studies by Zhang and Smith (2020) and Khan (2017) delve into the economic dimensions of cultural relations, highlighting how increased trade, investment, and infrastructure development under the BRI have influenced cultural exchanges between China and Central Asia. These works emphasize the transformative impact of economic cooperation on lifestyle, urban landscapes, and cultural fusion.

The educational collaborations between China and Central Asia have attracted scholarly attention. Research by Lee et al. (2019) and Yang (2018) focuses on academic partnerships, scholarships, and language training programs, highlighting their role in fostering cross-cultural understanding and knowledge sharing between the regions.

Scholars such as Wang (2019) and Tursonov (2016) have underscored the importance of preserving cultural heritage and identity amidst globalization and increased connectivity. Their work emphasizes initiatives aimed at safeguarding cultural traditions, monuments, and indigenous knowledge within the evolving cultural landscape shaped by the BRI.

Recent works by Li and Karimov (2021) have offered insights into the evolving nature of cultural relations between China and Central Asia. These studies underscore collaborative development strategies, envisioning a future characterized by enhanced cultural connectivity, innovative partnerships, and shared prosperity within the Belt and Road framework.

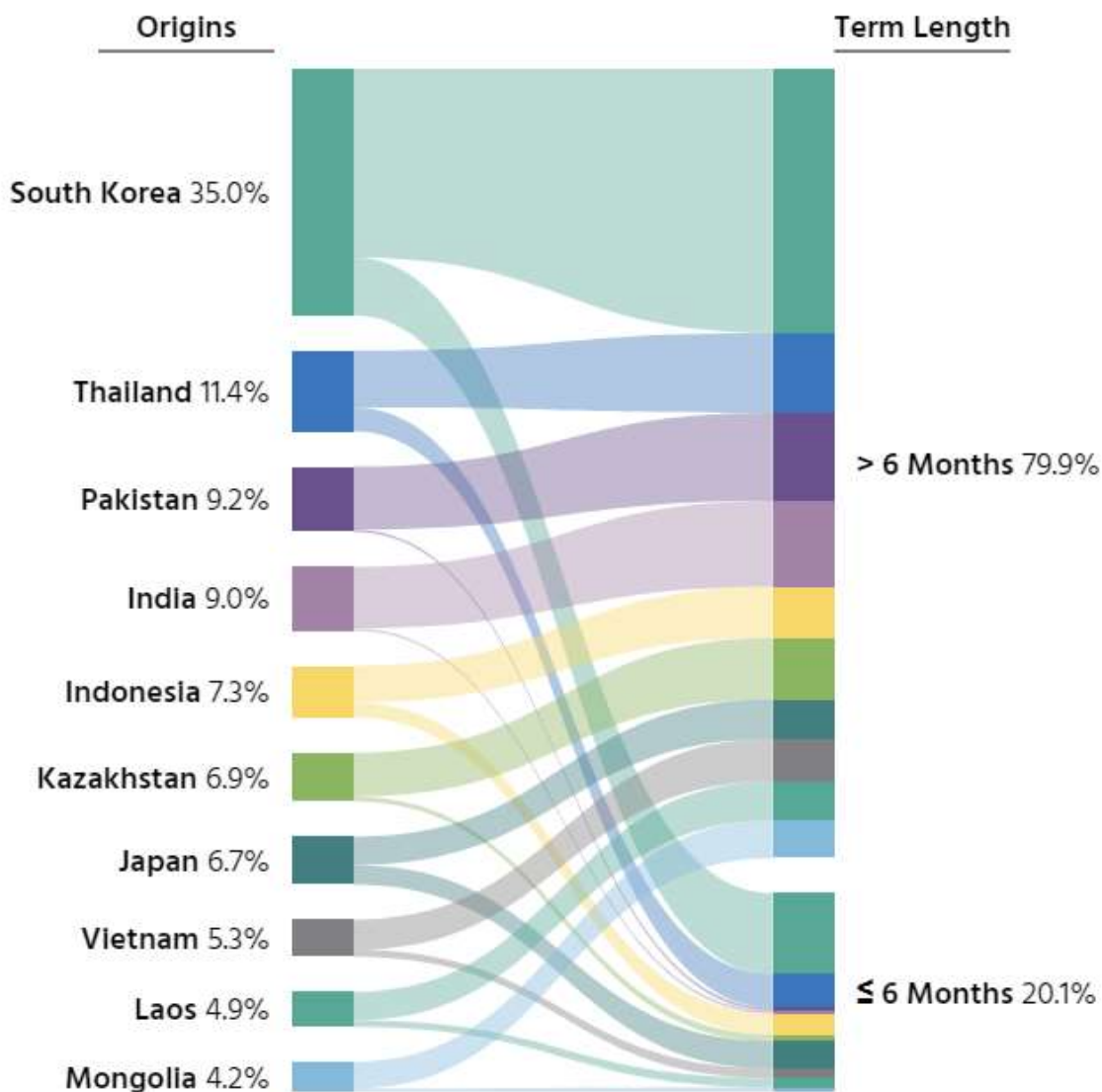
ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

From May 18 to 19, 2023, Xi'an, situated in China's northwest Shaanxi Province, served as the venue for the inaugural China–Central Asia Summit. Under the chairmanship of Chinese President Xi Jinping, the summit welcomed the participation of prominent leaders, including President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev of Kazakhstan, President Sadyr Japarov of the Kyrgyz Republic, President Emomali Rahmon of Tajikistan, and President Shavkat Mirziyoyev of Uzbekistan. The Central Asian leaders embarked on their state visits to China, remaining in the country from May 16 to May 20, with the exception of Turkmenistan's leader.



The Xi'an Declaration, resulting from the summit, outlined various mechanisms aimed at sustaining the achieved results. These included the establishment of a joint Strategy for the New Economic Dialogue called "Central Asia-China," regular convening of the Central Asia-China Business Council, and the initiation of the Forum of Industrial and Investment Cooperation named "Central Asia-China," among other initiatives.

Xi'an, chosen as the summit location, holds historical significance as the ancient capital city where the eastern leg of the Silk Road commenced and served as the starting point for the initial Han Dynasty journeys towards Central Asia. President Xi Jinping, in his address, linked the legacy of Xi'an with the continued flourishing of trade networks. China currently stands as the primary trading partner for Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, the second-largest for Kazakhstan, and the third-largest for Tajikistan. Forecasts suggest that by 2030, trade between China and the Central Asian nations—having totaled \$70 billion in 2022—is expected to surge to \$100 billion¹.



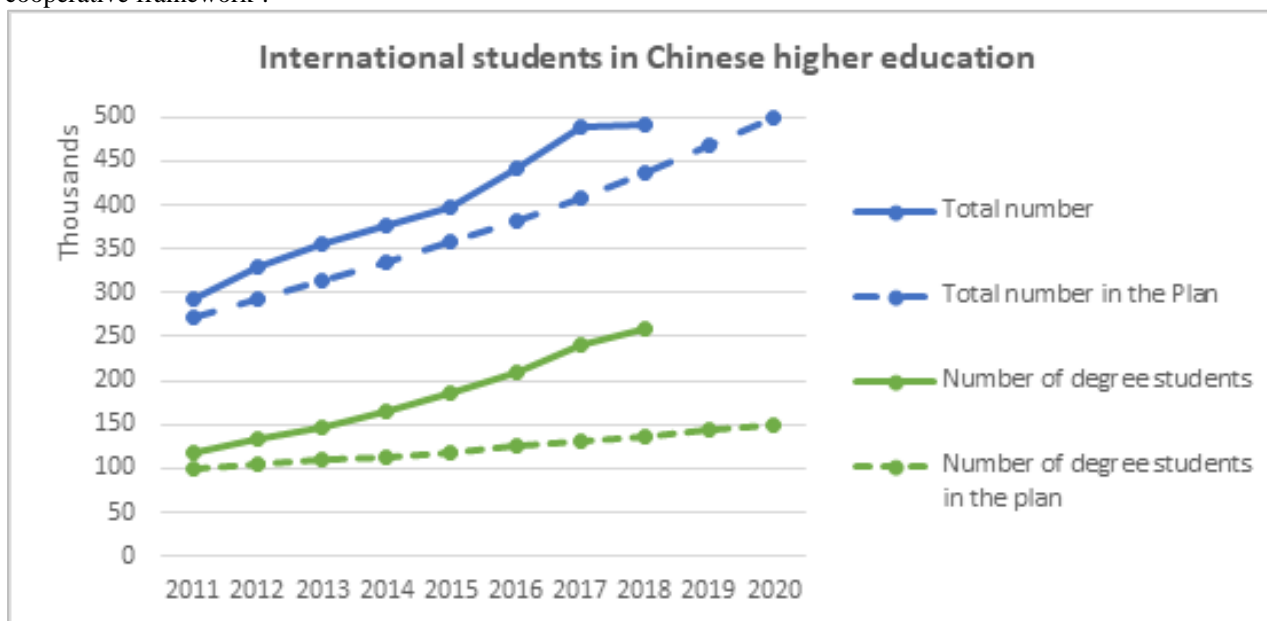
Picture 1. Flow of International Students in China²

The summit marked a historic occasion as the first in-person assembly gathering all heads of government since the inception of the China+C5 format. Highlighting its profound significance as a milestone, the summit heralded a fresh phase in China's collaboration with the Central Asian states. To solidify their commitment towards advancing and perpetuating collaborative efforts among the states, agreements were reached to institutionalize the

¹ <https://www.eurasian-research.org/publication/central-asia-in-chinas-foreign-policy-xian-summit/>

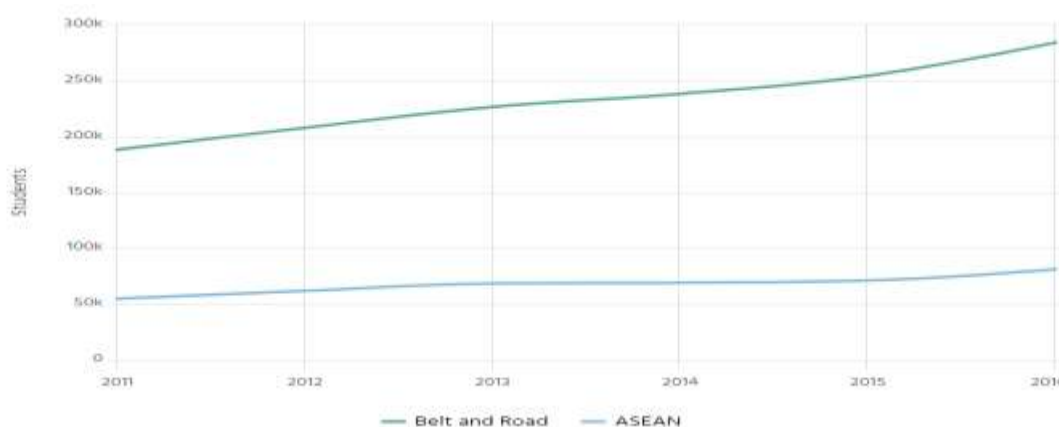
² <https://chinapower.csis.org/china-international-students/>

mechanism. This involved establishing a permanent secretariat in China and arranging for a biennial summit. The upcoming summit is scheduled for 2025 in Kazakhstan, affirming the continuity and consolidation of this pivotal cooperative framework³.



Picture 2. International students in Chinese higher education⁴

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), proposed by China in 2013, is a vast infrastructure and economic development project aiming to foster connectivity and cooperation among countries primarily in Asia, Europe, and Africa. Central Asia, positioned at the heart of this initiative, holds significant historical and cultural ties with China, creating a rich tapestry of interwoven relations that extends back centuries.



Picture3. Students from Asia and Belt and road countries⁵

MOE has also pledged to establish a bilateral exchange program that, over the next several years, will annually send 2,500 Chinese students abroad and sponsor 10,000 foreign students to study in China. This pipeline of bilateral exchange may pave the way for foreign students from Belt and Road countries, who have already benefited from preferential government policies. Beijing currently offers 10,000 places each year for students whose home countries are identified as part of the Belt and Road Initiative. The program has contributed to a

³ CGTN (2023). *China, Central Asia vow to build a closer community with a shared future at milestone Xi'an summit*. Retrieved from <https://news.cgtn.com/news/2023-05-19/China-Central-Asia-vow-to-build-closer-community-with-shared-future-1jVLJrBkwuI/index.html>. Accessed on 21.06.2023.

⁴ *Statistics of International students in China 2011-2018*, Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. Chart by Yuzhuo Cai.

⁵ *Minster of Foreign Affairs (China)*.



considerable enrollment spike, with China attracting more than 200,000 students from 64 of the 68 Belt and Road countries in 2016.

Central Asia has been a historical crossroads for cultural exchange, trade, and interaction. The ancient Silk Road, which traversed these lands, facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, religions, and cultures between China and the Central Asian region. This historical connection forms the foundation for the modern-day cultural relations between China and Central Asia under the Belt and Road Initiative.

The collaborative efforts emphasized cultural and humanitarian cooperation across various domains such as education, science, culture, tourism, sports, and media, a consensus shared by all participating members. These objectives closely align with China's Global Civilization Initiative, reflective of President Xi's vision, which aims to advocate for the appreciation of diverse civilizations and foster the prosperity and advancement of civilizations.

Central to this collaboration was China's invitation to colleagues from Central Asia to engage in the Cultural Silk Road project, fostering cultural connectivity and exchange. The collective endorsement and commencement of the Year of Culture and Art of the Peoples of Central Asia and China, as well as the Youth Festival of Arts "Central Asia-China," were warmly received. Participants also highlighted potential areas of cooperation, including academic and student exchanges, sports competitions, joint archaeological expeditions, and collaborative projects aimed at preserving cultural heritage.

China expressed keen interest in encouraging students from Central Asia to pursue education in China by offering scholarships, inviting Central Asian experts to share their expertise at Chinese universities, and promoting vocational education. These initiatives underscored China's commitment to fostering mutual learning, cultural exchange, and academic collaboration with Central Asia.

Under the BRI, China and Central Asian countries have prioritized cultural exchange programs, academic collaborations, and heritage preservation initiatives. These efforts aim to promote mutual understanding and appreciation of each other's traditions, languages, arts, and customs. Initiatives such as joint archeological projects, museum exhibitions, language training, and cultural festivals have played a pivotal role in strengthening the cultural ties between the two regions.

The economic cooperation fostered by the BRI has also had a profound impact on cultural relations. Increased trade, investment, and infrastructure development have led to enhanced people-to-people exchanges and cultural interactions. Chinese businesses investing in Central Asia and vice versa have contributed to the fusion of cultural elements, influencing lifestyle, cuisine, and urban landscapes.

Table 1. The relationship between economic cooperation and cultural influence in the context of China and Central Asia

Economic Cooperation and Cultural Influence
Economic Collaboration
- Increased trade and investment between China and Central Asia.
- Infrastructure development under the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).
Cultural Fusion and Impact
- Influence of economic cooperation on cultural exchange.
- Transformation of lifestyle and urban landscapes due to economic ties.
Cultural Exchange Initiatives
- Language education programs and academic collaborations.
- Joint cultural projects promoting mutual understanding.
Preservation of Cultural Identity
- Efforts to safeguard cultural heritage amidst economic integration.
- Emphasis on preserving traditions and indigenous knowledge.
Challenges and Opportunities
- Diverse cultural practices and linguistic barriers pose challenges.
- Opportunities for dialogue and mutual learning through economic cooperation.
Soft Power Strategies
- Use of economic ties for cultural diplomacy and soft power projection.
- Enhanced cultural influence through economic collaboration.



This table delineates the relationship between economic cooperation and cultural influence, focusing on economic collaboration, its impact on cultural fusion, initiatives for cultural exchange, preservation of cultural identity, challenges, opportunities, and the use of economic ties for soft power strategies between China and Central Asia.

Educational collaboration between China and Central Asia has seen significant growth. Scholarships, exchange programs, and joint research ventures have facilitated the sharing of knowledge and academic expertise. Institutes and universities in both regions are partnering to promote the study of languages, history, arts, and social sciences, fostering a deeper understanding of each other's cultural nuances.

Table 2. Educational and academic collaboration between China and Central Asia

Educational and Academic Collaboration
Language Education Initiatives
- Programs promoting Chinese language education in Central Asia.
- Exchange programs facilitating language learning between regions.
Scholarships and Academic Exchanges
- Scholarships for Central Asian students to study in China.
- Collaborative research ventures and academic exchange programs.
Cultural Studies and Research
- Institutes and universities fostering research on regional cultures.
- Studies exploring historical, linguistic, and socio-cultural ties.
Joint Projects and Conferences
- Collaborative projects focusing on cultural heritage and traditions.
- Academic conferences promoting dialogue and knowledge exchange.
Promotion of Understanding
- Role in fostering mutual understanding and cross-cultural dialogue.
- Contribution to increased awareness and appreciation of each other's cultures.
Challenges and Opportunities
- Challenges in aligning educational systems and curricula.
- Opportunities for enhanced academic collaboration and knowledge sharing.

Table 2 outlines the various dimensions of educational and academic collaboration between China and Central Asia, encompassing language education initiatives, scholarships, cultural studies, joint projects, and the role in promoting understanding alongside challenges and opportunities in this domain.

Challenges and Opportunities

Despite the positive strides in cultural relations, challenges persist. Linguistic barriers, differences in cultural practices, and varying historical perspectives pose challenges to deeper integration. However, these challenges also present opportunities for dialogue, mutual learning, and the development of a more comprehensive understanding between China and Central Asia.

Trends and examples illustrating the extent of collaboration between these regions in the educational sphere:

Scholarships and Student Exchange Programs: China has been offering scholarships and funding opportunities for Central Asian students to pursue higher education in Chinese universities. The number of scholarships awarded annually may vary and could range from hundreds to thousands, depending on specific programs and bilateral agreements.

Chinese Language Education: The Confucius Institutes in Central Asian countries, established to promote Chinese language and culture, have been pivotal in supporting language education initiatives. These institutes offer Chinese language courses and cultural programs, contributing to the spread of Chinese language proficiency in the region.

Academic Partnerships and Research Collaboration: Universities in China and Central Asia have engaged in collaborative research ventures and academic exchange programs. These collaborations encompass diverse fields such as cultural studies, history, economics, and science, aiming to foster knowledge exchange and academic cooperation.

Joint Projects and Conferences: Collaborative projects focusing on cultural heritage, language preservation, and regional studies have been conducted through joint efforts between educational institutions. Academic conferences and symposiums serve as platforms for scholars and researchers to share insights and findings, contributing to a deeper understanding of each other's cultures.



Challenges and Opportunities: Challenges in aligning educational systems, curriculum development, and accreditation standards persist. However, these challenges present opportunities for both regions to enhance academic collaboration, address mutual concerns, and bridge educational gaps through innovative approaches.

Evolving Landscape: The landscape of educational collaboration between China and Central Asia is dynamic, with ongoing efforts to strengthen ties and expand academic partnerships. The scope and scale of collaboration continue to evolve based on changing policies, bilateral agreements, and academic priorities.

Importance of Educational Collaboration

Mutual Learning and Exchange: Educational collaboration between China and Central Asia plays a crucial role in fostering mutual learning and exchange of knowledge. It offers opportunities for students, scholars, and educators to engage in cross-cultural interactions, promoting a deeper understanding of each other's societies, traditions, and academic perspectives.

Cultural Understanding and Language Proficiency: Language education initiatives, scholarships, and exchange programs contribute to enhancing language proficiency in Chinese and local languages. This not only facilitates effective communication but also promotes cultural understanding, strengthening people-to-people ties between the regions.

Academic Partnerships and Research Collaboration

Interdisciplinary Research: Collaborative research ventures and academic partnerships between universities in China and Central Asia contribute to interdisciplinary studies. Joint research projects exploring historical, cultural, economic, and scientific topics allow for a comprehensive understanding of regional dynamics and global implications.

Promotion of Regional Studies: Educational collaboration fosters the promotion of regional studies focused on Central Asian cultures, languages, and histories. These studies serve to preserve and explore unique cultural heritages while nurturing academic expertise in the region.

Challenges and Opportunities

Harmonization of Educational Systems: Challenges exist in harmonizing educational systems, curricula, and accreditation standards between China and Central Asia. However, addressing these challenges presents opportunities to align educational priorities, curriculum development, and qualifications, fostering better academic integration.

Infrastructure and Resource Allocation: Disparities in infrastructure and resource allocation between institutions in China and Central Asia can pose challenges. Yet, these differences provide opportunities for collaboration aimed at resource sharing, capacity building, and the equitable distribution of educational resources.

Future Prospects and Collaboration

Innovation and Technology Exchange: As education undergoes transformations with technological advancements, collaboration presents opportunities for the exchange of innovative teaching methods, digital learning platforms, and educational technologies, benefiting both regions.

Increased Academic Exchange: The evolving landscape of educational collaboration foresees increased academic exchange, further expansion of scholarship programs, joint research initiatives, and academic conferences. These avenues will deepen mutual learning and contribute to a more interconnected academic community.

In conclusion, educational and academic collaboration between China and Central Asia stands as a vital pillar in strengthening cultural ties, fostering mutual understanding, promoting academic excellence, and shaping a shared future built on knowledge exchange and cooperation.

CONCLUSION

Educational and academic collaboration stands as a pivotal bridge fostering cultural understanding, knowledge exchange, and mutual growth between China and Central Asia. Through initiatives such as language education, research partnerships, and scholarly exchanges, this collaboration has played a crucial role in nurturing robust ties and enhancing cooperation.



The exchange of educational resources, cultural experiences, and academic expertise has not only facilitated linguistic proficiency and academic excellence but has also fostered deeper cultural understanding and appreciation between these regions.

As educational institutions continue to forge partnerships, engage in collaborative research ventures, and facilitate academic exchanges, the shared vision of cultivating a well-connected academic community remains fundamental. This collaborative approach contributes significantly to building a future marked by increased connectivity, innovation, and shared prosperity, fostering a stronger foundation for enduring cultural ties and mutual respect between China and Central Asia.

The ongoing efforts in educational and academic collaboration underscore the shared commitment to cultivating an environment of learning, cooperation, and mutual growth, further solidifying the foundation for a more interconnected and harmonious future between China and Central Asia.

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