



Talal Abu-Ghazaleh – Confucius Institute

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TAG-Confucius Institute:

The Institute was established in September 2008 to introduce the Chinese language and culture, as well as achieving a greater mutual understanding between the Arab and Chinese cultures. This unique initiative is based on the cooperation agreement between TAG.Global and Confucius Institute in China. The Institute has been named after the great intellectual, mentor and philosopher, Confucius, whose ideas had influenced China and other regions around the world for over 2,000 years.

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TAG-Confucius Institute is the first institute accredited by the Chinese Government to teach Chinese language in Jordan.

TAG-Confucius Institute is holding a new course to teach the basics of the Chinese language for beginners:

A. Threshold Level for Adults: starting 3/9/2023

Schedule: Sunday – Tuesday from 6:00 – 8:00 pm

B.Threshold Level for Kids : starting 9/9/2023

Schedule: Schedule: Saturday – Wednesday from 3:00 – 4:30 pm

***All Chinese language teachers are from China specialized in teaching Chinese language for foreigners and accredited by the Confucius Institute in China.**



6 Brilliant Reasons to Study Abroad in China

A new report published this week by Student.com spotlights China as a fast-growing destination for international education.

The report notes that last year a record-breaking 398,000 international students flocked to study in China, making it the world's third most popular destination (behind the US and UK).

This rapid rise in popularity can be partly explained by government-sponsored scholarships, as well as Chinese universities' continued progress in the international ranking tables, not to mention the appeal of learning the world's most-spoken language.

So, if you weren't already considering studying abroad in China, here are six reasons why you should!

1. Receive a scholarship.



The Chinese government has doubled efforts to increase the number of scholarships it offers to international recruits. Last year, a staggering 40% of international students who had recently commenced studying in China received some kind of financial award from the government.

2. Study at a university on the rise.

With 33 universities ranked

among the world's best institutions in the QS World University Rankings® 2016-2017 and just under 100 universities in the QS University Rankings: Asia 2016, China's leading institutions have a growing presence in the international league tables. So if you fancy a world-leading education and a degree on your CV that's likely to keep gaining prestige in the decades to come, China's for you.

3. Learn the world's most-spoken language.

While language classes can help, nothing quite beats immersion if you want to become fluent! The world's most widely spoken language according to UNESCO, Mandarin Chinese is often touted as one of the most useful languages to learn for future careers, especially if you wish to work in a field such as international business or banking.

4. Contemplate (approximately) 4,000 years of history.

Wherever you study in China, you'll be surrounded by age-old temples, palaces and structures

as they rub shoulders with feats of modernity and technology. You'll witness a constant negotiation between the super old and the very new on a daily basis, and be granted many opportunities to explore some of the world's most iconic sites and sights. Think giant pandas, the Forbidden City and the Rainbow Mountains...

5. Move to one of the world's best student cities.

Beijing is 25th and Shanghai 39th in the QS Best Student Cities 2016. This is unsurprising given their selections of highly ranked universities, strong

employment prospects, and comparatively low costs of living.

6. Explore the region!

Take advantage of your location to hop on a flight to Mongolia, Thailand or South Korea during semester breaks, and widen your horizon! Studying abroad in China is a great way to get as much travelling done as you can, before either settling down in a single location, or embarking on an international career.

<https://www.topuniversities.com/blog/6-brilliant-reasons-study-abroad-china>



Education in China

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 the government.

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



school and three years of high school. 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.

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.

Chinese investment in research and development has grown by 20 percent per year since 1999, exceeding \$100 billion in 2011. As many as 1.5 million science and engineering students graduated from Chinese universities in 2006. By 2008, China had published 184,080 papers in recognized international journals – a seven-fold increase from 1996.

In 2017, China surpassed the U.S. with the highest number of scientific publications.

In 2021, there were 3,012 universities and colleges (see List of universities in China) in China,[11] and 147 National Key Universities, which are considered to be part of an elite group Double First Class universities, accounted for approximately 4.6% of all higher education institutions in China.

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 student's 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.

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.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_China

Water resources of China

The water resources of China are affected by both severe water shortages and severe growing population and rapid economic development as well as lax environmental oversight have increased in a large scale the water demand and pollution. China has responded by measures such as rapidly building out the water infrastructure and increasing regulation as well as exploring a number of further technological solutions.



Due to continual economic growth and population size, China is one of the world's leading water consumers. China withdraws roughly 600 billion cubic meters of water on a yearly basis. The country surpasses the United States by 120 billion cubic meters and falls short of India by 160 billion cubic meters.[1] For this reason, China's domestic policy remains one of the most vital on a national and international scale.

Issues relating to water quality and quantity are likely primary limiting factors in China's sustainable economic and infrastructural development.[2]

Water quantity

China's fresh water resources include 2500 cubic kilometers of mean annual run-off in its rivers and 828.8 cubic kilometers of groundwater recharge. As pumping water draws water from nearby rivers, the total available resource is less than the sum of surface and groundwater, and this is only 2,821.4 cubic kilometers. 80% of these resources are in the South of China.

In 2016, 82% of China's total water supply was surface water, but only 18% was groundwater. The northern part of China depends more on groundwater than the southern part because of less precipitation.

Progress has been made over the last three decades in providing its citizens with improved drinking water. According to the UN, almost a quarter of the world's progress in this regard occurred in China, with 457 million citizens seeing enhanced water availability and quality from 1990 to 2010. The UN attribute this progress to increased water pipe systems, highlighting the importance of domestic policy.

Perhaps one of the more well-known initiatives of the Chinese government for the purposes of water sustainability is the South-to-North Water Diversion Project.

The project is one of the largest of its kind and intends to reroute water from the less populated, high water availability areas in Southern China to the population centers with water supply issues of Northern China. The project should help to alleviate water shortages for citizens in these areas in the process of sustaining water consumption in sectors that use large sums of water, such as industry and agriculture.

Water balance

A farmer's cabbage patch being watered in Linxia County, Gansu

Over-extraction of groundwater and falling water tables are big problems in China, particularly in the north. According to the Ministry of Construction, preliminary statistics show that there are more than 160 areas nationwide where groundwater has been over-exploited with an average annual groundwater depletion of more than 10 billion cubic meters. As a result, more than 60,000 square kilometers of ground surface have sunk with more than 50 cities suffering from serious land subsidence. Flooding is also still a major problem.

In a Xinhua article from 2002, Chinese experts warned of future or current water shortages. Water resource usage was expected to peak in 2030 when the population peaks. Areas north of the Yangtze River were particularly affected with 80.9% of Chinese water resources being south of the river. Northern China had used 10,000-year-old aquifers which had resulted in ground cracking and subsidence in some regions.

A 2005 article in China Daily stated that out of 514 rivers surveyed in 2000, 60 were dry. Water volume in lakes had decreased by 14%. Many wetlands had decreased in size.

Jared Diamond stated in his 2005 book *Collapse* that, in the past 50 years, exploitation in the form of dams and other irrigation infrastructure have all but halted the Yellow River's natural course, threatening to dry up the entire river valley. The cessation of river flows, or flow stoppages, has surged since the 1980s because of

Increased water usage and waste. In 1997, the lower Yellow River did not flow 230 days out of the year, an increase of over 2000% since 1988. Increased erosion and sedimentation, especially on the Loess Plateau, has made the river much less navigable by ship.

For the 2008 Summer Olympics, China diverted water from Hebei and Shanxi provinces, areas already beset by drought and dramatic water shortages, to Beijing.

In July 2008, the head of the Beijing Water Authority Bi Xiaogang denied that the Olympics would increase water consumption by a large amount. However, previously he and other local officials said that Beijing would divert up to 400 million cubic meters of water from Hebei for the Games with water-diversion facilities and pipes being built to pump water from four reservoirs in Hebei. Around Baoding city alone, a mostly rural area, 31,000 residents lost land and their homes due to a water transfer project; many more have been displaced throughout Hebei.

According to an August 24, 2008 report by the UK's *Times*, much of the infrastructure intended for the water diversion scheme was left half-constructed or unused when Beijing officials realized that water demand estimates had been far too high. The number of tourists attending the Beijing games was lower than expected, and many migrant workers, ethnic minorities, and political dissidents had left the city as a result of intimidation or official requests. Nevertheless, the Hebei area had already been sucked dry to fill a number of large reservoirs, leading to drought and agricultural losses.

Water quality

The quality of groundwater or surface water is a major problem in China, be it because of man-made water pollution or natural contamination.

China's extraordinary economic growth, industrialization, and urbanization, coupled with inadequate investment in basic water supply and treatment infrastructure, has resulted in widespread water pollution.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_resources_of_China



TAGTech

PRODUCTS

- Intel Core i5
8th Generation
- 8 GB RAM
DDR4
- 256 GB SSD



FLIP



- Intel® Core i7
10th Generation 1065G7
- 8 GB RAM
DDR4
- 128 GB SSD
+ 512 GB SSD



PRO



- Intel Celeron N4100
- 4 GB LPDDR3
- 256GB SSD
+ 64GB EMMC



UNI C

- Intel® Core i3
10th Generation 1005G1
- 4 GB RAM
DDR4
- 128 GB SSD



EDU

- Intel® Core i7 10th
Generation 10510U
- 8 GB RAM
DDR4
- 128 GB SSD
+ 1 TB HDD



PLUS I

- Intel® Core i7 10th
Generation 10510U
- 8 GB RAM
DDR4
- 128 GB SSD
+ 512GB HDD



PLUS II



- Intel® Core™ i7
1255U
- 8 GB RAM
DDR4
- 256 GB SSD
+ 1 TB HDD

- Intel® Iris®
Xe Graphics

- 4500 mAh

- AX (wifi 6) BT 5.1

PLUS III 7022

New





Intel® Core™ i5
1235U



Intel® Iris®
Xe Graphics



8 GB RAM
DDR4



5000 mAh



256 GB SSD
+ 1 TB HDD



AC WIFI
BT 4.2

PLUS III

5022

New



Spreadtrum
SC7731E Quad-core



2 GB



32 GB



TAG-TAB Kids II



MediaTek MTK
8788 octa-core



8 GB



128 GB



TAG-TAB III



Front: 16 MP
Rear: 20 MP



6 GB



128 GB



TAG-PHONE
Special



Spreadtrum
SC9863 Octa-core



4 GB



64 GB



TAG-DC



Front: 8 MP
Rear: 16 MP



4 GB



128 GB



TAG-PHONE
Plus



Front: 16 MP
Rear: 16 MP



6 GB



128 GB



TAG-PHONE
Advanced

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