

海南教育之光

LIGHT OF HAINAN EDUCATION

庆祝海南建省十周年

1988—1998



海南省教育厅
海南教育之光编委会

海南教育之光

LIGHT OF HAINAN EDUCATION



海南教育要为二十一世纪
特区建设和发展作出新的贡献

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阮崇武

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前言

建省办特区十年来,海南发生了历史性的巨变,在全省各级党政的正确领导下,在全体教育工作者的共同努力和社会各界的关心支持下,作为经济社会发展基础性工程的教育事业取得了长足发展。

省委、省政府对教育事业高度重视,确立了“科教兴琼”的战略方针,把教育事业作为关系大特区建设全局的战略重点;教育优先发展的战略地位逐步得到落实,教育事业取得了辉煌成就。初步形成了党政一把手抓教育、全社会重教的崭新局面;同时,以财政投入为主、多渠道筹措教育经费的格局已经形成。十年来,我省财政预算内教育经费总投入69.68亿元,社会集资8.34亿元,教育费附加征收3.98亿元。1988至1997年,全省多渠道筹措用于校舍危房改造和新建校舍资金15亿多元,使中、小学校舍总面积从1988年的380.03万平方米增加到689.69万平方米,钢筋混凝土结构校舍占校舍总面积的比例由1988年的35%增加到76.9%,校舍危房率从1988年的30.7%降至3.7%,有一大批学校的校容校貌建设上档次上水平,成为本地精神文明建设的“窗口”。办学体制改革、教育管理体制改革、学校内部管理体制、招生就业制度改革、教育教学领域改革等全面推进。教育结构和布局日趋合理,教育质量和办学效益明显提高,素质教育正在积极推进,各项教育事业有了很大发展。经评估验收,至1997年底,以县(市、区)为单位,累计已有9个县(市、区)、100个农场(单位)基本实现“普九”,累计人口409.18万人,占全省总人口的58.3%;以乡镇为单位(含农垦系统),累计实现“普九”人口6345589人,占全省总人口的90%。1988年以来,全省在校小学生由90.35万人增加到目前的109.08万人,适龄儿童入学率由98.3%增加到99.39%,在校初中生由24.3万人增加到32.31万人,适龄少年入学率从69.1%升至79.31%;高中阶段在校生9.01万人,其中中等职业技术学校在校生4.57万人,占高中阶段在校生总数的比例已由1988年的28%升至目前的51.5%;成人初、中等学校和成人技术培训学校在校生31万人,是1988年12865人的24.09倍,每年约有28万农民接受多种类型的文化教育和实用技术培训。建省以来共扫除青壮年文盲近18万人,使青壮年文盲率降到0.17%,1997年底已实现基本扫除青壮年文盲的宏伟目标。高等教育取得显著成绩,全省现有普通高校5所,在校生从1988年的9133人增加到1.28万人,成人高校4所,在校生从1988年的0.35万人增加到1.07万人。高校经过专业结构调整和优化,已初步形成了包括理、工、农、医、师、文、财、法、艺学科门类的专业体系。师资队伍建设得到加强,师资队伍整体素质显著提高,全省小学、初中、高中教师学历达标率已分别达到96.8%、80.7%、56.5%,比1988年分别提高了20.5、39.3和31.3个百分点。教师待遇明显改善,城镇中小学校和高校教师的家庭人均住房面积已分别达到10.4和13.5平方米,均高于全国的平均水平;民办教师问题也正在得到稳步解决。教育对外交流合作也已初步打开了局面,通过合作办学、校际交流、聘请外国文教专家、互派留学生、组团互访等多种形式,与10多个国家、地区开展了交流与合作,有力地促进了我省教育事业的发展。

目前,我省广大教育工作者正在党的十五大精神指引下,认真分析海南教育发展面临的新形势和任务,研究海南教育迈向新一轮发展的计划和措施,努力开创海南教育发展的新局面。



Preface

Since the founding of the province in 1988, historical changes have taken place in Hainan, now the biggest Special Economic Zone in China. A strategic emphasis has been placed on the reform and development of education in its role as the foundation of social and economic development and a key element in the construction of a Special Economic Zone. It is now common understanding that education is a primary concern which elicits not only the direct interest of the Government at every level but also the support of society as whole. Thanks to the efforts of all those involved, the local policy 'to develop Hainan by means of education and science' has enjoyed great success.

Meanwhile, a new pattern of investment in education has also been developed. This relies on the Government as the principal source of funding but also on financial input from private concerns. Over the past ten years, Government investment has totalled seven billion yuan, private donations one billion yuan and additional funds half a billion yuan. Between 1988 and 1997, a total of 1.5 billion yuan from private sources has contributed to the construction and renovation of many school buildings. As a result, the total space of primary and middle schools has increased from approximately four million sq. metres (in 1988) to seven million in 1997. Buildings with a reinforced concrete structure now account for 80% of the whole, compared to 35% in 1988.

Reforms in educational administration, internal administration of schools, student enrollment, pedagogy and teaching have all been carried forward. Whilst educational administration and structure are increasing in efficiency, the quality of teaching and running of schools have greatly improved. A nine-year compulsory education policy has successfully been instigated in nine counties (a county is defined as a city and its surrounding districts) and 100 State Farm Units which account for 58.3% of the population of Hainan. If town and village units are included, then the policy can be said to have reached no less than 90% of the population.

The figure for enrollment in Primary School is now 1.1 million compared to 900,000 in 1988 whilst that for Junior Middle Schools is now 323,100 compared to 243,000 nine years ago. At present, the total number of students attending Senior Middle School is 90,100. Among these are 45,700 students attending Vocational Schools and accounting for 51.5% of student enrollment at senior school stage, compared to 28% in 1988. In addition, 310,000 mature students are undertaking their education in special Primary and Secondary schools whilst the number of adults engaged in technical and vocational training has increased by a remarkable 25%.

Each year, 280,000 members of the rural population receive different types of education and practical training. Indeed, since the founding of the Province, approximately 180,000 peasants have attained literacy thereby reducing the illiteracy rate to 0.17% and fulfilling the aim to effectively eliminate illiteracy amongst the rural population.

Remarkable achievements have also been made in Higher Education. Hainan Province now has five Universities and Colleges with enrollment increasing from 9,000 in 1988 to 13,000 in 1997. In addition, Hainan boasts four Adult Education Institutes with enrollment latterly reaching 10,700 compared to 3,500 in 1988. Continued optimisation has led to a more functional, up-to-date range of courses on offer, including science, engineering, agriculture, medicine, teacher-training, liberal arts, accountancy and law.

The overall quality of teachers has been notably improved with 96.8%, 80.7% and 56.5% meeting the qualification criteria in Primary, Junior Middle and Senior Middle Schools respectively. In addition, teachers' salaries have increased and their living conditions notably improved. Housing space for teachers and their families living in cities and Universities Colleges has now exceeded the national average, reaching 10.4 sq.m. per capita and 13.5 sq.m. per capita respectively.

Finally, educational relations overseas have been hugely increased. Didactic links have been established with more than ten countries whether through collaboration or the exchange. Education in Hainan has greatly benefited from the establishment of 'sister' schools abroad, student exchange and foreign study programmes, and not least from the input of foreign experts in the province itself.

The remarkable changes that have taken place in education over the past ten years are just the beginning. The present situation is now being reassessed and new plans made that will carry educational development in Hainan well into the 21st century.



1993年中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席江泽民(右三)、中共中央政治局委员、国务院副总理李岚清(左三)、国防部长迟浩田(左二)视察海南教育



建設社會主義特區大學
培養德智體全面發展
的合格人才

江澤民

一九九三年四月十四日

中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席江泽民为海南大学题词



1993年江泽民总书记视察海南大学，亲切询问大学生们的学习、生活情况



1993年江泽民总书记和热烈欢迎的海南大学的师生们在一起



1994年教师节，李鹏总理在人民大会堂亲切会见赴京参加表彰大会的全国优秀教师代表。图为李鹏总理与我省海口市第二十七小学校长傅映柏(右)合影留念



1998年中共中央政治局常委、国务院副总理李岚清在人民大会堂亲切接见在京出席春节联谊活动的海南省“有突出贡献的外国文教专家”艾迪·米尔斯先生(右一)



1988年国家副主席王震在华南热作两院(现华南热带农业大学)建校30周年庆典大会上讲话



1997年全国人大常委会副委员长田纪云和北京景山学校海口分校夏令营师生在一起



中共中央政治局委员、国务院副总理姜春云(右一)在海南视察期间接见海南省农垦中学校长赖瑞光(左三)



1997年全国人大常委会副委员长阿沛·阿旺晋美来琼视察海南和平公学



1990年中共中央政治局委员、国务委员李铁映在省委书记许士杰陪同下视察海南教育



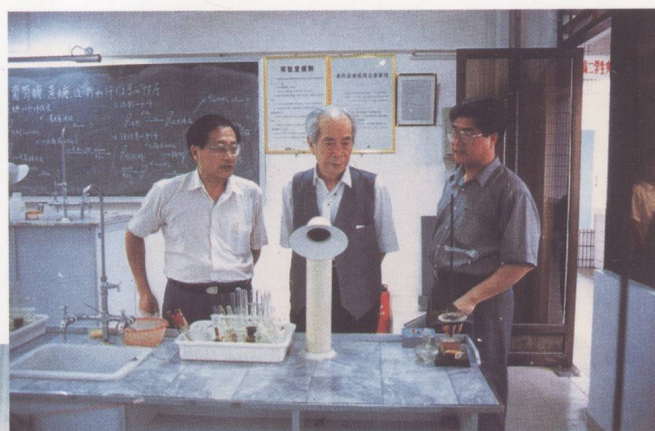
全国人大常委会副委员长许嘉璐(右)1996年视察海南时与省教育厅厅长符鸿合(左)亲切交谈



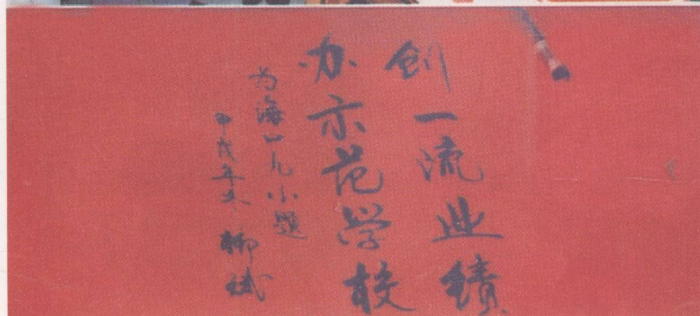
1990年国家教委主任朱开轩(左二)视察海南琼台师范学校



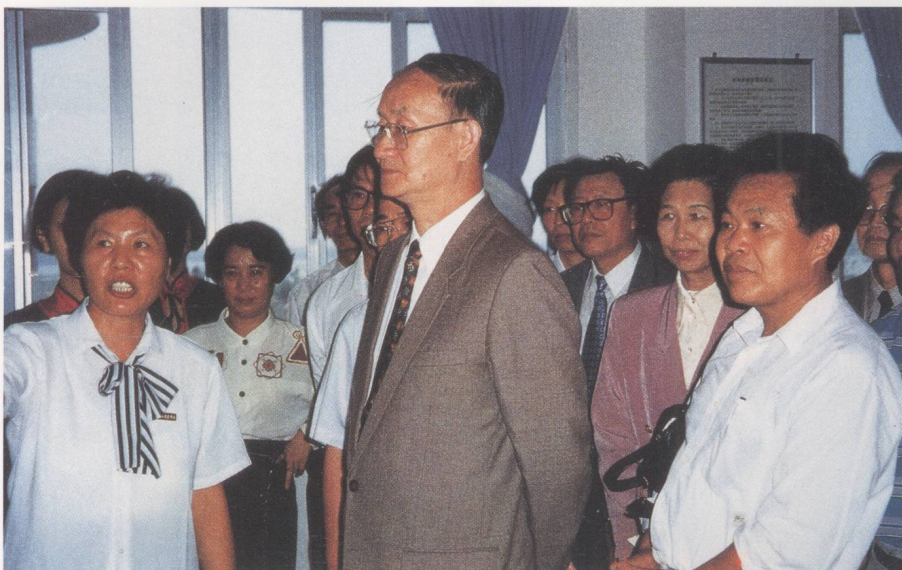
1997年原教育部党组书记、副部长，中国教育学会会长张承先(左二)视察海南教育



1996年原教育部副部长张文松(中)视察海南中学



1995年国家教委党组书记、副主任、国家总督学柳斌(右)视察海口市第九小学并题词



1996年国家教委副主任王明达(中)视察海口旅游职业学校



1990年国家教委副主任邹时炎(右三)视察海南琼海师范学校



1997年国家教委副主任周远清视察琼州大学，并为该校图书馆题词



1992年中国教育国际交流协会会长李滔(左)视察海南教育时与省长刘剑锋交谈



1995年中共海南省委书记、省长阮崇武(前排左三)、省委副书记蔡长松(前排右三)、副省长刘名启(前排左一)等省领导在教师节座谈会上



1997年中共海南省委副书记、省人大常委会主任杜青林(中)视察昌江中学建筑工地

亲切关怀



1996年省政协主席陈玉益(左二)出席文昌中学张光彦科学馆落成剪彩



原省委常委、副省长、现全国人大常委会王越丰(右三)视察海南国兴中学