# RESEARCH ON THE HISTORY OF CHINA ENGINEERING EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

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## 中国工程教育

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本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误,请与本社读者服务中心联系更换 【▲】版权所有 翻印必究 工程科学技术是经济社会发展的重要驱动力,纵观人类社会发展的历史进程,正是由于工程科技的持续发展进步,极大地推动着生产力的革命性飞跃,从而使得人类的生产方式和生活方式发生了根本性变革。工程科技事业的发展离不开工程科技人才,更离不开培养工程科技人才的工程教育。21世纪以来,面对经济社会发展中的机遇和挑战,世界各国尤其是发达国家,都将工程科技进步作为实现未来可持续增长、在全球竞争中保持国家地位的基石和支撑。毫无疑问,工程教育必须适应社会、经济、科技变化的趋势,不断变革创新,才能更好地承担起创新引擎这一崭新角色。

在新的历史时期,为迎接新的科技革命和世界范围内发展格局的深刻变革,我国提出了走新型工业化道路、建设创新型国家的战略发展目标。建设创新型国家,加快转变经济发展方式,赢得发展先机和主动权,最根本的是要靠工程科技的力量,最关键的是要大幅提高自主创新能力。工程科技事业的发展关键在人,实现创新型国家战略目标,迫切需要培养大批高素质劳动者和创新型人才。

改革开放以来,伴随我国工程教育的跨越式发展,工程教育研究工作取得了很大成绩,涌现出一大批高质量的研究成果,研究队伍逐步壮大。在这些研究成果中,对发达国家工程教育发展的研究和探讨占据了较大的比重,这有其合理性,中国工程教育体系的建立本身就是学习西方现代工程教育的结果。作为后发型现代化国家,中国必然

要学习现代化先进国家的成功经验,吸取发展中的教训,最终由追赶而实现超越。同时,在新的历史时期,中国工程教育也面临着工程教育全球化的挑战,因此密切关注工程教育发达国家的经验和实践十分必要。

相比较而言,我们对中国工程教育自身发展历史的研究成果相对较薄弱。追溯历史,如果把自清末洋务运动中兴办的西式工程类学堂作为中国工程教育的起点,中国工程教育已经有140多年的发展历史。纵观整个历史发展过程,中国工程教育的发展有着自己的特点。新中国成立60多年来,尤其是改革开放以来,中国工程教育取得了辉煌的成就,形成了自己的发展特色和模式。当然,在发展探索过程中也有很多值得总结的历史教训,这些植根于中国国情的特殊问题,非常值得认真总结和探讨。

研究工程教育发展的历史,国家的工业现代化发展与工程教育发展的关系是必须考虑的基本要素。从工业化发展史来看,诸如美国、德国等工业化发达国家,其工程教育发展与国家工业化相互促进的作用十分突出,工程教育对于这些国家发展成为工业化强国功不可没。

目前,中国正处于工业现代化的进程之中。中国现代工程教育的开展与国家的工业化、现代化是同步的。近代以来,中国为了富国强兵,抵御外侮,开始了学习西方,兴办教育,造就人才,开始了教育现代化的转型。因为是"师夷长技以制夷",所以工程科技事业自始受到重视。中国的现代化开启之初,现代化实际上就是指向工业化,因此为工业化培养人才的工科教育必然被放到重要位置。在不同的历史发展阶段,工业化发展模式的变迁对工程教育发展有着重要的影响,而工程教育的发展又制约或推动工业化的进程。从二者关系出发研究工程教育发展,可以在战略高度上明晰工程教育发展的利弊得失。对于目前我国如何在实现工业化过程中发展工程教育,其意义不言而喻。

高等教育中规模最大的工程教育,在中国整个创新教育体系中,具 有举足轻重的地位。新中国成立之后,特别是改革开放以来,我国工程 教育伴随着经济社会的巨大变革和高等教育事业的历史性跨越,取得了 长足的进步,已经形成多层次、多类型的工程教育人才培养体系。在工 程教育发展的规模方面,从绝对数来说目前中国是全世界最大的。中国 的工科大学生占整个高校学生的三分之一以上。目前,提高质量是高等 工程教育迫在眉睫且亟须解决的重要问题。

王孙禺、刘继青两位同志撰写的《中国工程教育:国家现代化进程中的发展史》,是目前尚不多见的系统研究一百多年来中国工程教育发展历史的学术成果。这部专著分上下两编,上编主要研究了近代以来直至新中国成立前的中国工程教育发展历史;下编研究了共和国成立之后,我国探索社会主义现代化过程中工程教育的发展状况。作者从国家现代化与工程教育的发展关系出发,以历史的逻辑考察历史。在研究中,把不同历史阶段的教育制度、政策和发展战略作为重点研究对象,把研究目的锁定在制度改进和国家战略的有效规划上。作者在书中提出的一些观点、思路和方法,很有启发性。

我是共和国工程教育的亲历者,在工科大学学习过,担任过工科大学的主要领导,从事过多年的国家教育行政部门的管理工作,对新中国工程教育的发展有着切身的体会。作者在研究中,既有对教育制度政策的宏观分析,又有具体大学的个案分析,还引用了大量的历史亲历者的口述回忆,很有历史感。

需要指出的是,这两位同志所在的清华大学工程教育研究中心,自 2009 年成立以来,陆续推出了一系列工程教育研究成果,为中国工程 教育的改革发展提供了有力的理论支持。清华大学是我国工程教育的重 要基地,以张维、张光斗院士等为代表的老一辈工程教育专家和学者很 早就关注工程教育的研究工作,对中国工程教育研究做出了开拓性的贡献。王孙禺等多位教授近年来在工程教育研究领域默默耕耘,他们既是 学术研究的学者,又是我国工程教育研究工作的组织者。因此,这部专 著的出版,可以说凝聚了老一辈和新一辈工程教育研究者的智慧和 汗水。 我相信,这部专著的出版,必将进一步推动我国工程教育发展史的研究,必将丰富这一领域的研究成果。

**吴塔迪** 2012年4月

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### 前言

工程教育是高等教育的重要组成部分,作为旨在培养工程科技人才的高等教育重要类型,工程教育对于国家经济社会发展越来越显示出其重要性。当今世界上的发达国家,无一不把工程教育视为国家未来经济和科技发展的基石。而纵观世界大国崛起的历史,在众多影响因素中,完备而高水平的工程教育无疑是具有实质性影响的因素之一。

当前,中国正在建设创新型国家和实施教育强国战略,工程教育的改革发展面临着新的机遇与挑战。在全球化时代,以全球视野,学习借鉴发达国家成熟的教育发展模式和经验是我们必然的选择。同样重要的,是要回溯历史,对中国工程教育的发展的历史作纵向考察,汲取历史经验,通古今之变,从历史的轨迹照见未来的方向。

中国近代工程教育始于晚清洋务运动兴办的各种西式学堂,迄今已 走过了140多年的历程。一百多年来,我国工程教育经历了萌芽、发 展、初具规模、跨越式发展的艰难曲折的道路,今天,我国已经成为世 界上工程教育规模最大的国家。回顾和总结中国工程教育的历史,我们 可以看到,中国工程教育现代化的历史与近代以来国家现代化发展的历 程息息相关。

中国国家现代化之路自 19 世纪 60 年代艰难起步,中国教育现代化的历程随之启程,在教育现代化发展进程中,工程教育发展一直是中国教育和社会现代化的重要方面之一。说它重要,根本原因在于,百余年来,无论是清王朝时代的变法自强运动,还是国民党

时期的资本主义国家模式的建构,以至1949年至今的社会主义国家的现代化发展,其背后强大的动力源自对国家富强、民族独立的现代化国家的追求。实现现代化、工业化离不开培养工程科技人才程教育。从移植西方工业化社会的教育模式开始的中国工程教育,即作为"师夷长技以制夷"之策中的"技"的组成部分,其历史的逻辑可以概括为"富国强兵——实业发展——人才培养——实业教育(工程教育)"。因此,工程教育现代化进程中自始的变,工程教育现代化战略中重要一环。这一特殊的历史特点,就是国家国标和国家规划,构成了中国工程教育发展的直接动力和全要影响因素。而就工程教育大学办学模式、发展方式而言,百余年来,由19世纪后半叶起步阶段的接受、模仿,到20世纪以来至动的选择和积极的探索,中国工程教育在现代化发展过程中,逐渐呈现出本土化、民族化的特点。所以,中国工程教育的发展与西方发达国家相比,既有共性,又有特点。

在本书中,我们力图以国家与教育的关系作为视角,将工程教育置于中国近代以来民族国家现代化发展的历史进程中,在工程教育与工业化互动关系中把握其发展变迁的历史,这是本书力图贯穿的一条主线。同时,中国教育的现代化又是一个全面建设的过程,工程教育的历史发展是中国社会由传统向现代转型的有机组成部分,我们在研究中也尽可能在国家、社会、市场和学术四种关系的建构与调整中分析阐述工程教育制度的发展变迁,避免对中国工程教育史仅进行现象描述和大而无当的历史铺陈,以致迷失在浩如烟海的史料中。因此,本书对有关工程教育发展的制度、政策和教育发展战略作了重点的研究,其目的旨在改进制度和有效规划国家工程教育战略的。既然是"发展史"的论述,本书面对历史发展变迁的复杂状况,基本上着眼于制度变迁、发展的速度、规模、结构等指标的分析。

本书以1949年为界,分为上、下两编,上编论述了近代以来中国

工程教育产生与发展的历程,下编论述当代工程教育发展及其现状。除导论外,全书共有七章内容。

导论中主要对全书研究的问题及涉及的概念进行了界定,为全书的 论述明确相关概念基础,确立论述基调。同时,对相关研究文献进行了 学术史的梳理,目的在于总结既往研究的成绩、存在的局限与不足。在 此基础上,阐述本书研究的理论框架及重心所在。

第一章阐述在近代中国现代化启动阶段,中国工程教育产生的背景、动力及其特征,并以福建船政学堂与江南制造总局附设操炮学堂、工艺学堂为例,对工程类洋务学堂的办学特点及模式进行考证。

第二章论述近代中国工程教育逐步转型,开始制度化的过程。时间 跨度是 1895 年到 1927 年。分为两个历史时期,一是洋务运动之后新旧 交替时期,在清末兴学热潮中,工程教育受多种因素影响下发展的情况,关注的重点是癸卯学制对工程教育的影响。二是 1912 年之后,中 国开始了资本主义现代建设时期,工程教育随制度变迁、工业化发展而 呈现的新的样貌。

第三章论述抗战前十年,即史家所称的经济建设的黄金十年,国民政府实施工业化发展战略,在教育领域大力整顿高教,推行"抑文重实"政策。在这一特殊的历史时期,工程教育成为教育发展的重点领域,工程教育规模、结构、质量等诸方面有新的进展,中国工程教育大学基本特征和多样化发展的模式基本确定。并以清华大学早期工程教育发展作个案分析。

第四章主要分析抗战时期,国民政府实施战时教育政策,围绕当时高等教育领域存在的三个主要问题——如何加强国家对高等教育的全面控制;如何使大学的课程和内容符合国家建设的实际需要;如何使全国高等学校的地理分布更为合理——调整高等教育布局,改革包括工程教育在内的教育教学制度,提升教育质量。内容还涉及工程教育在战时遇到的困顿及发展的新态势。

本书的下编包括第五章至第七章的内容, 集中论述新中国成立之

后,在社会主义现代化建设时期、改革开放时期,当代中国工程教育发展的历程。

第五章论述新中国成立之后的 1949 年至 1966 年间十七年工程教育的 改革发展问题。这一时期各工程教育院校在发展模式、教学模式等方面 的探索为中国工程教育发展积累了宝贵的财富,今天我们所进行的改革, 仍需要回到这段历史汲取经验和教训。内容主要分为三个阶段,按照三 个主题阐述:一是新中国成立之后确立了实现国家工业化,建设社会主 义战略,对包括工程教育在内的教育制度、教育体系的彻底改革,全面 转向苏联教育模式;二是围绕"院系调整"战略研究对工程教育发展的 影响;三是 1957 年之后,开始全面建设社会主义的十年中,教育大革命 对工程教育模式的探索,及其政策纠偏措施,并分析其利弊得失。

第六章分析"文革"十年这一特殊历史时期,工程教育在曲折中有 所发展,在发展模式、发展方向等方面呈现的特殊格局和面貌。论述 "文革"期间工程教育的发展状况及其内在动因,总结其中的经验教训。

第七章主要论述改革开放 30 年来,中国工程教育伴随着经济社会的巨大变革和高等教育事业的历史性跨越,实现了大变革、大发展、大跨越的目标。分五个专题进行研究,一是改革开放之后,国家现代化战略历史性转变对工程教育改革发展的影响;二是工程教育在整个高等教育体制改革中的制度及模式变迁;三是系统论述工程教育 30 年发展的成就;四是论述以工程院为代表的学术机构对工程教育改革发展的影响;五是分析工程教育发展中的问题及其根源,并展望未来工程教育改革发展的方向及路径。

本书结束语中,总结百余年来,特别是新中国成立 60 年来工程教育 发展的历程,并围绕我国走"新型工业化道路"的重大战略决策、2020 年建成创新型国家的国家战略发展目标,认为我国未来社会发展的速度 与质量在很大程度上取决于工程科技创新能力,取决于工程科技人才这一创新主体的质量,以此提出加速培养造就创新型科技人才特别是科技领军人才作为十分紧迫的战略任务。中国工程教育的改革发展任重道远。

#### **Preface**

Engineering education is an important part of higher education. As an important type of higher education aiming at cultivating the engineering, science and technology talents, engineering education shows more and more importance in national economic and social development. The developed countries of the world all place engineering education as the foundation for future development of national economy, science and technology. In the history of great powers in the world, a high level and complete system of engineering education is undoubtedly a factor with substantial impact.

At present, the implementation of China's strategy of building an innovative country and education enhancing the country, the reform and development of engineering education is faced with new opportunities and challenges. In the era of globalization, we should have a global perspective and learn the mature education development pattern and experience from the developed countries, which is a necessary and inevitable choice. At the same time, an important task is to trace back the history, conduct longitudinal study of the history of Chinese engineering education, learn from historical experience, understand the changes from ancient to modern times, and find the direction of future from the history.

The modern Chinese engineering education emerged in the various western schools in late Qing Dynasty during Westernization Movement and has

a history over 140 years. For hundreds of years, China's engineering education experienced an arduous and tortuous road: embryo, development, beginning to take shape and the great-leap-forward development. And China has become the largest engineering education country in the world. Reviewing the history of engineering education, it's clear that the modernization of Chinese engineering education is closely related to the modernization development of China.

The national modernization in China began in 1860s, followed the modernization of Chinese education. In the development process of modern education, the development of engineering education has always been one important aspect of China's education and social modernization. Speaking of its importance, the fundamental reason is that the strong power behind the social development stem from the pursuit of a prosperous country and independent modern nation. For over a hundred years, the realization of modernization and industrialization has been inseparable from the engineering education and the talents in engineering, science and technology. Chinese engineering education started from the transplantation of the education mode in western industrialized society, as a part of technology in the strategy of "learning the western technology to control the western". The historical logic can be summarized as "enriching the country and increasing its military forceindustrial development—talent education—industry education (engineering education) ". As the result, engineering education has always been attached importance in the modernization of education. For hundreds of years, no matter in which historical stage, engineering education modernization has always been an important part of the national modernization strategy. These special historical characteristics make the national goals and national planning direct power and important factors on the development of Chinese engineering education. And the university model of engineering education and its development mode was acceptance and imitation in the second half of the 19th Century when engineering education was at the initial stage, and active choice and exploration in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. The modernization process of Chinese engineering education gradually appears the characteristics of localization and nationalization. Therefore, compared with western developed countries, the development of Chinese engineering education has both universals and particulars.

In this book, the authors take the perspective on the relationship between the state and education, place engineering education in the historical process of China's modernization, and research the history of its development and changes in the its interaction with industrialization. This is the main line of the book. Modernization process of Chinese education is a comprehensive construction and engineering education is an integral part in the historical transformation of Chinese society from the tradition to the modern one. Therefore, the authors analyze the development of engineering education system in the construction and adjustment of the state, society, market and academic relations, to avoid the only description of the phenomenon and the trail of history of engineering education in China and lost in the vast historical data. This book focuses on the development of engineering education system, policy and education development strategy, aiming at effectively planning for system improvements and national engineering education strategies. Since the book is an exposition of the "history of the development", it focuses on institutional change, development speed, size, structure and other indicators to analyze the complexities of the historical development and changes.

The book is divided into two parts as the year 1949 a dividing line. Part I discusses the emergence and development of modern engineering education in China, and Part II discusses contemporary engineering education development and its present status. Addition to Introduction, the book has seven chapters

expanding the elaboration of specific content.

The issues and concept related to the research are defined in Introduction, which is the conceptual basis of the book and establishes discourse keynote. At the same time, the relevant research literature is reviewed, aiming at summarizing the achievements, limitations and shortcomings of previous studies. On this basis, the theoretical framework and the focus of the study are elaborated.

Chapter 1 discusses the start-up phase of China's modernization and the background motivation, and characteristics of Chinese engineering education's emergence. The characteristics and mode of Westernization Schools are analyzed taking the Fujian Naval School and Jiangnan Manufacturing Bureau's Rifle School, craft school as examples.

Chapter 2 focuses on the gradual transformation of engineering education in modern China and its institutionalization the process. The time period spans from 1895 to 1927 and is divided into two parts. The first one is the post Westernization Movement period, when engineering education was developed under the influence of a variety of factors in the late Qing Dynasty. The research focuses on Guimao School System. The second is after 1912 when China began the construction of the modern capitalist period. Engineering education presented a new appearance with the development of industrialization and system changes.

Chapter 3 discusses the decade before the Anti-Japanese War which historians call the Golden Years of economic construction. The National Government implemented industrial development strategy, rectified higher education in the field of education, and implemented "Suppressing Arts Disciplines and Emphasizing Applied Sciences Policy". Engineering education became the key areas in education development in this particular historical period. The scale, structure, quality and other aspects of

engineering education all had new progress. The basic characteristics of the Chinese engineering education and diversified development mode were basically laid. The early development of engineering education in Tsinghua University is set as a case study.

Chapter 4 analyzes Anti-Japanese War period when the Nationalist Government implemented the wartime education policy focusing on three main issues in the field of higher education at that time; how to strengthen the state's overall control of higher education; how to make university courses and content in line with the actual needs of national construction; how to make geographic distribution of the colleges and universities in the country more reasonable. The government adjusted the higher education layout, reformed education and teaching system, including that of engineering education and enhanced the quality of education. Engineering education encountered hardship in wartime and had a new development trend.

Part II contains Chapter 5-7 and discusses the contemporary Chinese engineering education development course after the founding of New China, in the period of socialist modernization and the period of Reform and Opening up.

Chapter 5 expounds the reform and development issues of engineering education during 1949 to 1966 after the founding of New China. Exploration on the development mode and teaching mode of engineering education institutions in this period had accumulated a valuable asset for the development of China's engineering education reform. We still need to go back to the experience gained and lessons learned from this period of history in today's reform. The Chapter is divided into three periods according to the three themes expounded. First, the New China implemented national strategy of "achieving industrialization of the country and building a socialist nation. The government had a thorough reform of the education system, including en-

gineering education, and made an overall shift to the Soviet education mode. Second period focuses on the impact of departments' adjustment to the development of engineering education. Third, a decade after 1957, the exploration of engineering education in the Educational Revolution, and its policy of corrective measures and analyze the pros and cons.

Chapter 6 analyzes the Cultural Revolution decade, a special historical period in China. The engineering education developed with twists and turns, and presented a special pattern of development mode, development direction and features. Engineering education development during the Cultural Revolution and its intrinsic motivation are discussed, and the lessons are summarized.

Chapter 7 discusses the 30 years after Reform and Opening up when China's engineering education has achieved great changes and development along with the enormous economic and social change and the historic leap forward for the cause of higher education. The Chapter is divided into five thematic studies. The First is after the Reform and Opening up, the impact of country's historic transformation of modernization strategy on engineering education reform and development. The second is engineering education in the whole higher education system reform and mode changes. The third is the system analysis on the achievements of engineering education in the 30 years. The fourth is the impact of academic institutions, Academy of Engineering as the representative, on engineering education reform and development. The fifth is in the analysis on the problems and root causes in the development of engineering education, and the future direction and path of the future engineering education reform and development.

The concluding remarks of this book summarize the history of engineering education in the past hundred years, especially the 60 years of New China. The analysis focuses on the major strategic decisions of "taking a new road to