

**The Glossary
of Chinese Adult Education**

中国成人教育词汇

《中国成人教育词汇》编写组



中国 北京
BEIJING CHINA

• 1985 •

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说 明

《中国成人教育词汇》共收集了一百三十三个词。按照中国成人教育传统分类的方法，将词分为：综合、农民教育、职工教育、干部教育、函授教育、社会力量办学六部分。综合部分主要是对成人教育共同性词汇的解释，其余部分是对三种不同对象的教育和教育手段方面词汇的解释。

《中国成人教育词汇》比较全面系统地解释了扫除文盲、成人初等教育、成人中等教育、成人高等教育的方针、政策、指导思想、办学形式、教学内容及其特点和规律，从中可以全面了解中国成人教育的概貌、历史和现状。

编写《中国成人教育词汇》是联合国教科文组织委托联合国教科文组织中国全国委员会承担，并得到联合国教科文组织的资助。

本词汇附录了联合国教科文组织编辑的《成人教育词汇》序和法语、英语《成人教育词汇》的中文翻译本。

中国成人教育词汇编写组

一九八四年十一月

INTRODUCTION

THE GLOSSARY OF CHINESE ADULT EDUCATION CONTAINS 133 VOCABULARY ENTRIES WHICH ARE DIVIDED, ACCORDING TO THE TRADITIONAL CLASSIFICATION, INTO SIX PARTS: GENERAL, PEASANTS' EDUCATION, WORKERS' EDUCATION, CADRES' EDUCATION, CORRESPONDENCE EDUCATION, AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS RUN BY SOCIAL FORCES. IN THE PART OF GENERAL ARE TERMS COMMONLY USED IN ADULT EDUCATION AND IN THE FIVE OTHER PARTS ARE THOSE USED IN THE THREE CATEGORIES OF EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL MEANS.

THE GLOSSARY OF CHINESE ADULT EDUCATION IS DESIGNED TO PRESENT SYSTEMATICALLY THE EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES, POLICIES, GUIDELINES, TYPES OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND TEACHING CONTENTS AS WELL AS CHARACTERISTICS AND LAWS OF ANTI-ILLITERACY,

PRIMARY, SECONDARY AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF ADULTS, THUS TO PROVIDE A GENERAL PICTURE, BOTH IN HISTORY AND AT PRESENT, OF ADULT EDUCATION IN CHINA.

THE COMPILATION OF THE GLOSSARY OF CHINESE ADULT EDUCATION IS UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FOR UNESCO WITH FINANCIAL SUPPORT FROM UNESCO.

THE THREE APPENDICES TO THIS GLOSSARY ARE AS FOLLOWS: INTRODUCTION TO THE TERMINOLOGY OF ADULT EDUCATION (CHINESE VERSION), FRENCH GLOSSARY IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF ADULT EDUCATION (CHINESE VERSION) AND ENGLISH GLOSSARY IN THE TERMINOLOGY OF ADULT EDUCATION (CHINESE VERSION).

COMPILING GROUP FOR
THE GLOSSARY
OF CHINESE ADULT EDUCATION
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目 录

第一部分 综 合.....	1
第二部分 农民教育.....	23
第三部分 职工教育.....	81
第四部分 干部教育.....	107
第五部分 函授教育.....	121
第六部分 社会力量办学.....	141
附录一.....	148
附录二.....	154
附录三.....	229

PART I

GENERAL

第 一 部 分

综 合

成人教育

成人教育含对一切已经从事生产和工务劳动者的教育。是现今我国农民教育、职工教育、干部教育的总称。它从1982年起又在教育部的专管机构中使用这一名词，即成人教育司。

社会教育

在中国，习惯把教育分为三大类，即家庭教育、学校教育、社会教育。家庭教育主要用于幼儿、少年；学校教育受益于少年和青年；社会教育则主要面向成年人。社会教育的形式、内容更为广泛多样无限，它在中国除有组织、有计划、有目的地以学校和班组形式进行系统文化技术知识教学外，迅速发展着的图书馆、博物馆、报刊杂志、文学艺术、电影戏剧、音乐美术，以及机关、团体和部队经常性的会议报告、知识讲座等，也是社会教育的重要组成部分，对人的一生中知识的增长起着非常重要的作用。新中国建立之初，在中央人民政府教育部曾设有社会教育司。

ADULT EDUCATION

Adult education refers to the education of all those who are engaged in productive work and civil service, used today as a general term for peasants', workers' and cadres' education. The relevant department in the Ministry of Education adopted this term in 1982 as its name, that is, the Department of Adult Education.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

By custom, education in China is divided into three categories -- family education, school education and social education. Family education mainly consists of education to pre-school children and teenagers; school education is beneficial to young people; while social education, on the other hand, is mainly directed at adults. The forms and contents of social education are more extensive and varied. In China, apart from classroom teaching in an organized, planned and systematic way, the rapidly developed libraries, museums, newspapers and magazines, literature and arts, cinemas and theatres, music and paintings, as well as reports and lectures which are often organized by institutions and PLA units, etc. have become important components of social education, playing a significant role in enriching the knowledge of the people. When new China was first founded, there was a department of Social Education established within the Ministry of Education in the Central People's Government.

工农教育

工农教育，指对工人、农民和由工人、农民出身的干部进行的教育。

1949年12月教育部在北京召开第一次全国教育工作会议。在这次会议中提出：教育应着重为工农服务，学校要为工农子女和工农青年开门。

工人、农民是成年人中的主体，为了突出对工人、农民教育的地位，在五十年代、七十年代曾以工农教育作为设置机构、制定文件和编写教材的通称。

业余教育

是以参加学习的在职职工和农民利用法定劳动时间之外的时间进行教育而得名。利用业余时间进行教学活动，是成人教育的主要形式。它受到各级政府的重视和支持。这一名词的使用，反映一定时期内对成人教育办学形式的侧重，即强调利用工作、生产之外的时间组织教学工作。

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' EDUCATION

Workers' and peasants' education refers to the education of workers and peasants as well as cadres of worker or peasant origin.

In December 1949, the Ministry of Education convened the First National Conference on Educational Work, which stated that education should lay its emphasis on serving workers and peasants and schools should be open both to the children of workers and peasants and to young workers and peasants.

As workers and peasants make up the mainstream of adults and, to highlight the importance of workers' and peasants' education, the term was commonly used in the fifties and seventies as the name of relevant bodies or institutions and in formulating documents and compiling teaching materials.

SPARETIME EDUCATION

It earns its name from learning knowledge at sparetime after regular work time by workers and peasants. To devote sparetime to study is the main feature of adult education. Much attention and support has been attached to this form of education by governments at different levels. The use of this term showed that the stress was laid, for a certain period of time, on the forms of adult education, that is, to organize teaching outside regular working hours.

职工业余教育委员会

1950年6月1日中央人民政府政务院发出的《关于开展职工业余教育的指示》中规定：“职工业余教育由政府教育部门负责，在工厂企业内部由工会负责，并组织各级职工业余教育委员会”。1951年1月24日，全国职工业余教育委员会成立。其任务是讨论及决定有关全国职工业余教育的方针、计划、课程、经费、制度等重大事项。

扫除文盲工作委员会

1952年11月，中央人民政府委员会第十九次会议决定成立扫除文盲工作委员会，全国扫除文盲工作委员会是全国扫除文盲工作的领导机关。1955年5月，中央和省、专区、市、县各级扫除文盲工作委员会的办公机构与同级文教行政部门实行合并。

COMMITTEE OF SPARETIME EDUCATION FOR WORKERS

"Directive on the Expansion of Sparetime Education to Workers" issued on June 1, 1950 by the Administration Council of the Central People's Government stipulates "sparetime education to workers is, at the central level, in the charge of the educational department of the government, while in factories and enterprises it is in the charge of the workers' unions; sparetime education committees at all levels shall be set up." On January 24, 1951, the National Workers Sparetime Education Committee was founded, with the mandate of discussing and determining guideline, programmes, curricula, expenditure and systems with respect to sparetime education.

WORKING COMMITTEE OF ANTI-ILLITERACY

In November 1952, the Committee of the Central People's Government decided at its 19th plenary session to set up a Working Committee of Anti-Illiteracy as the leading body of nationwide anti-illiteracy activities. In May 1955, offices of the working committees in provinces, prefectures, municipalities and counties were integrated with the cultural and educational administrative sectors of the same level.

扫除文盲协会

是广泛动员、组织社会力量和群众力量，协助政府开展扫除文盲工作的有效组织形式。1956年3月15日全国扫除文盲协会成立。其宗旨是适应社会主义建设的需要，调动各方面的力量，按照国家计划，如期完成扫除文盲的任务。在五十年代末对全国形成的扫盲高潮起了很大作用。

业余教育委员会

1960年1月16日，中共中央、国务院决定成立全国业余教育委员会，作为国务院指导全国业余教育工作的机关。其办事机构设在国务院文教办公室。各省、自治区、直辖市也相继成立业余教育委员会，作为省、市、自治区政府指导全省、市、自治区业余教育工作的机关，办事机构则设在省、市、自治区教育厅、局。其任务都是在同级政府领导下，有关部门互相配合，通力合作，统筹安排，推动业余教育工作。

ASSOCIATION OF ANTI-ILLITERACY

It is an effective way to mobilize and organize efforts of the community and the people and to assist the government in carrying out anti-illiteracy programmes. On March 15, 1956, the National Association of Anti-Illiteracy was built up with the purpose of adapting to the needs of the socialist construction, mobilizing efforts from all walks of life and fulfilling the task of anti-illiteracy according to the national plan. It played an important role in the upsurge of nationwide campaign to eliminate illiteracy in the late fifties.

COMMITTEE OF SPARETIME EDUCATION

On January 16, 1960, the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council decided to set up the National Committee of Sparetime Education, as a governmental body within the State Council to guide the national sparetime education, with its working office located in the Cultural and Educational Bureau of the State Council. Corresponding committees were built up subsequently in various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities and their working offices located in and guided by departments and bureaus of education of the respective provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities. Under the leadership of the local governments at the same level, they were required to coordinate and cooperate with the departments concerned, making overall plans and taking all factors into consideration, with a view to promote sparetime education.

工农教育委员会

1978年国务院指示省、自治区、直辖市以及地区、县成立工农教育委员会。它是各级政府指导工农教育工作的协调机构，在各有关部门之间，起协调、配合、统筹安排作用。

职工教育管理委员会

是1981年中共中央、国务院《关于加强职工教育工作的决定》中提出后成立的。全国职工教育管理委员会，是国务院指导全国职工教育工作的机关。任务是讨论制定职工教育的重大方针、政策，统一规划，并检查执行情况，协调各有关方面的工作。同时，也要求各省、自治区、直辖市人民政府成立职工教育管理委员会，指导和协调本地区职工教育工作。

COMMITTEE OF WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' EDUCATION

In 1978, committees were set up to guide workers' and peasants' education in provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, prefectures and counties following directives of the State Council. These committees, guided by the government at each's respective level, play a coordinating role in its work with other departments concerned.

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE OF WORKERS' EDUCATION

Founded after the "Decision on Reinforcing Workers' Education" was issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council in 1981, the National Administrative Committee of Workers' Education is a governmental body in the State Council to guide the work of workers' education throughout the country. Its functions are as follows: to formulate major policies and principles, to elaborate nationwide unified plans, to check up on work carried out and to coordinate the work of all sectors concerned. At the same time, the committees are required to be set up in the people's governments in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions so as to guide and coordinate workers' education within their respective domain.