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21世纪教育发展研究院/编

深入推进教育公平 (2008)

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主 编/杨东平副主编/柴纯青





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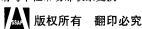
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中文摘要

本研究报告由著名教育学者杨东平教授牵头,国内的中青年教育专家合作研究撰写。全书由总报告、23 篇专题报告、年度教育大事记,以及由重要教育文献、经典文本等组成的内容丰富的附录构成。2008 年的《教育蓝皮书》第一次增加了反映香港和台湾教育的内容,丰富了教育观察的视角。

2007年,中央和地方政府优先发展教育,继续深入推进教育公平,优先发展和投资教育正在形成风气,农村免费义务教育顺利推进,国家建立了新的贫困学生资助体系,6所教育部直属师范院校实行师范生免费政策,中等职业教育快速发展。据对城乡居民进行的调查显示,公众的教育满意度有所提升,满意度均值为3.538分,各项指标的满意度都在3~4分之间,即公众的教育评价介于"一般"到"比较满意"之间。

与此同时,教育发展改革的热点、难点问题也很多。治理义务教育阶段"择校"正在艰难地推进。在农村基本实现了免费义务教育之后,教师问题成为农村义务教育的突出问题,城市流动儿童的教育则成为最为突出的教育公平问题。围绕农村民办学校能否享受"两免一补"政策以及对民办高等学校的加强管理,民办教育政策再起波澜。高等教育正在进入提高质量、内涵发展的轨道,但由于治理结构并未改善,高校贷款风波、高度行政化弊端、教育腐败和学术腐败等问题仍在继续暴露,引起社会各界的高度关注。

研究认为,当前教育公共政策的调整,主要还在增加投入、改善教育资源配置、治理乱收费的层面,政府治理的改善尚未提到应有的议事日程。传统的管理体制、陈旧的决策行为,致使教育政策领域出现新旧杂陈、参差不一的状况。有些政策行为透露出集中权力、强化行政控制的趋向。有些决策过程十分仓促、很不透明,缺乏民主化、公开化的决策程序。

研究认为,中国教育正面临一个历史性的转折点:从满足基本需要,到有可能追求好的教育、理想的教育。教育问题正在从外部逐渐转移为以内部问题为

主,正在由硬件建设转为以"软件"的更新、提升为主。在基本普及九年义务教育之后,如何确定下一阶段教育现代化的目标,以及关于什么是好的教育、理想的教育,亟待通过解放思想、公开讨论,形成改革共识。

2008 年是中国改革开放 30 年,国家将召开改革开放以来的第四次全国教育工作会议。教育界需要贯彻十七大精神,贯彻落实科学发展观,不失时机地推动以制度变革为中心的教育体制改革,在科学发展观和和谐社会建设的视野中,建设与社会主义市场经济体制、民主政治和精神文明建设相合拍的、能够兴国的教育。

Abstract

This research report is initiated by a distinguished scholar in education, Professor Yang Dong Ping, and is written coordinately by middle-age and young experts. The whole book includes a general report, 23 reports on specific issues, chronological records on important education events, and appendix which is composed of key educational literature and classical papers. For the first time, research on education of Hong Kong and Taiwan have been added into the Blue Book in the current year, enriching educational perspectives in China.

In 2007, the Central Government and Local Governments both regarded education as priority and continued to target for educational equity. The priority in development of education and investment in education was a trend. Free compulsory education in rural areas developed well. Furthermore, the state established a new subsidy system for students with economic difficulties. Charge-free policy for normal school students was implemented in six teachers colleges. Secondary vocational education developed rapidly. An investigation among urban and rural residents showed increased public satisfaction to education, in which the mean score was 3.538 and the scores of all the indicators were between 3 and 4, which means that public evaluation on education was between the degrees of "satisfy in general" and "rather satisfy".

At the same time, a lot of problems occurred in the educational reform. How to deal with the hot topic of "choosing schools" was in a hard progress. The target of free compulsory education was achieved in most rural areas, the teacher problem attracted most attention. The education of migrant children in urban areas became the most apparent problem. The policy to privately-run education was in the center of debates on the questions of whether or not rural privately-run schools can benefit from the "two-exempt and one-subsidy" policy and whether or not the government should strengthen

governance of privately-run universities. Higher education was getting on the track of improving quality and intensive developing. However, due to the stagnancy of reform on governance structure in higher education, the problems of loan, severe bureaucracy and corruption in education and academic fields continued to be uncovered and caused intense attentions of the public.

This study considers that the current adjustment of educational policy still focuses mainly on the issues of increasing investment, improving educational resources allocation and preventing the problem of arbitrarily gathering fees, whereas the question of improving governance of education by government has not yet been considered on the schedule. The traditional governance system and outdated policy-making process result in the mixing up of old and new and of uneven levels in the area of educational policies. Some of the policy-making actions reveal the trend of centralizing power and strengthening administrative control. Some policy-making process is rather too hurried, without transparency and lack of democratic and open practice.

This study believes that education in China is confronting a historic turning point; from meeting fundamental needs to the pursuit of good and ideal education. Education is gradually moving from external to internal issues and from construction of hardware to renewal and upgrade of software. After universal 9-year free compulsory education is achieved, it is necessary to reach consensus in reform through emancipating the mind and public discussion on the issues of how to determine the goal of modern education in the next phase and what is a good and ideal education.

The Year 2008 is the thirtieth year from the initiation of "reform and opening up" policy in China. The fourth national conference on educational work will be held. The educational circles should implement the spirit of the 17th Congress of CPC, carry out scientific outlook of development, promote educational system reform with institutional transformation as the central link, and develop education appropriate to socialist market economy, democratic politics, and spiritual civilization, as well as good for prosperity of the country in the perspective of scientific outlook of development and a harmonious society.



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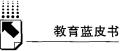
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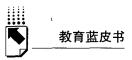
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总报告 ②

优先发展教育,促进教育公平

杨东平*

摘 要: 2007年,中央和地方政府优先发展和投资教育,继续深入推进教育公平,建立了新的国家资助体系,在农村全面实行免费义务教育,中等职业教育实现快速发展。中国教育正面临一个历史性的转折点: 从满足基本需要,到有可能追求好的教育、理想的教育。与此同时,教师问题正在成为新的瓶颈,教育品质、教育质量、城市流动儿童的教育、高等教育的治理等问题突出。教育问题正在从外部转向内部,从硬件建设转为以软件的更新、提升为主。这需要形成改革共识,促进政府转型,推进教育体制改革和创新。

主题词:教育公平 教育政策 教育改革

伴随落实"以人为本"的科学发展观,2007年,国家继续推进教育公平, 扩大政府的教育公共服务职能,在农村全面实行免费义务教育,建立了新的国家 资助体系,中等职业教育快速发展,优先发展和投资教育正在成为风气。

2007年10月召开的中共十七大,将教育视为重要的民生问题。提出要"优

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