教育学精品原版教材系列

## EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Concepts and Practices

Third Edition

Fred C. Lunenburg (美) Allan C. Ornstein (美)

教育管理概念及实践

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## 教育管理概念及实践

周作宇 导读

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Fred C. Lunenburg and Allan C. Ornstein

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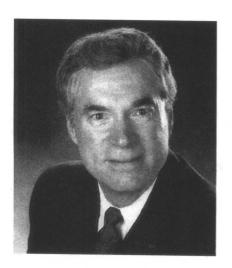
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Allan C. Ornstein is Professor of Education at Loyola University of Chicago and visiting professor at St. Johns University. He is the author of 35 books and some 400 articles on education, including Foundations of Education, the number-one selling text for the last fifteen years for introductory education courses in the United States. He is a feature/departmental writer for the National Association of Secondary School Principals and publishes regularly in the American School Board Journal, Executive Educator, School Administrator, and Phi Delta Kappan. Dr. Ornstein has been a consultant for more than 60 government and educational agencies, including the Chicago and New York City School districts. He is a former Fulbright-Hayes Scholar and member of the Fulbright-Hayes screening committee.

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#### 教育学精品原版教材系列

## 总序

100年前,随着门户开放,我国教育在军事、政治和经济的外力推助下开始变革转型。晚清留学生他山采石,为国人了解西洋风景铺垫了通道。1905年废科举兴学校、封建教育在办学形式上缩身,现代学校教育发轫,教育制度开始和海外通风,教育思想遂为西方话语裹挟。应新兴学校发展需要,教师队伍的建设和扩充成为教育议事日程中的关键问题,师范教育的兴起可谓正逢其时。从教育学教材的翻译引进到自编教材的出现,从海外理论的移植到本土研究的推进,从欧美模式的消长到苏俄模式的用废,我国教育学的发展和教育人才的培养经历了历史的洗涤,刻画了思想者的心路,目睹了国家的命运。百年的历史是中国融入世界的历史,百年的思想是他我纠缠和本土合法性诉求的思想。历史不能回避,思想不能蜷缩,被动地等人来砸门与主动敲人家的门比较起来,哪个更舒展,不言而喻。

改革开放以来,国际化的潮流再度涌动,全球化的声音在耳边渐晰。中西体用的论争失去了旧有的热闹场景,思想的聚会已如空气般自然。加入世贸虽然是我国经济纳入全球化版图的一个里程碑,但它对其他方面的影响是深广的。对游戏规则的熟悉、谨守和利用,是在世界经济贸易圈中获益的基本前提。不了解规则背后的理论基础,不了解构筑理论的基本概念和术语,不了解自己在理论贡献中的主体角色,最终就不可能很好地解析规则,利用规则,乃至参与规则的修订或创制。

作为创造知识、传播知识最大的集散地,高等院校在知识经济话语下的突出地位日益为人认识。创造什么样的知识,如何创造,传播什么样的知识,如何传播,成为高等教育职能和价值追问的核心问题。没有原创的知识,高等院校的研究功能就无法体现,国家核心竞争力的一个重要的支柱也就失去依托。不能把最有价值的知识最有效地传播开去,不能通过知识的传播激活探究的欲望和富有想象的才思,高等院校的教育价值就值得怀疑。无论创造还是传播,一个封闭的教育系统就像一个封闭的大脑一样,无法承载坚重的历史责任。开放乃是必由之路。开放意味着敞开,向一切真知识、真问题、真方法敞开,异国的或本土的,东方的或西方的,古代的或现代的。开放意味着警醒,对知识、问题和方法的边界警醒,对人我的边界警醒,对个体、族和类的边界警醒,对存在与时间的边界警醒:我们在哪里,哪里是我们的去处。

不管是国际化的驱动还是开放意识的释放,作为知识的一种载体,国外图书如春笋般出现在

我国汉语世界。其中有专著,有文集,也不乏教材。在人文社科的大类中,社会学、经济学、法学、管理学、教育学等学科的译著竞相绽出,大大丰富了人们的阅读空间。为适应学习和研究的需要,一些学科的原版教材也开始问世我国图书市场。在行政机关的鼓励和大学自身的倡导下,大学赋予了"双语教育"新的含义。使用原版教材,使用外国语言,似乎成为大学教育水平的一个标志。这是不是如人们非正式批评的那样是一种新教育殖民先不去讨论,但有一点是肯定的:多一种尝试、多一种声音、多一种参照总归是好事。关键的问题是使用者的态度、课程的适应性和教材的质量。汉语永远是国人交流的第一语言。第二语言对熟悉国外同行的学科术语、理论背景和思维习惯是必要的,但终究不能取代母语的理解方式。原版教材保持了国外材料的原汁原味,省去了翻译的中介,有利于直接进入原始的文本而减少失真。但原版教材毕竟是"多"中的"一",而不是所及课程的唯一。况且原教材有其产生的独特社会和文化背景,这是不可移植的。所以,使用原版教材为参考而不为圭臬,是应然的态度。此外,有的课程适合于采用原版教材,有的不适合,而且,原版教材也非尽是精华,在引进使用时需当警识。

根据我国国务院学位办的分类,教育学是一个一级学科。近年来虽然有不少国外教育著作翻译出版,但鲜有原版引进的教材。教育是特定国家特定历史时期的教育。每个国家有其特殊的教育问题及其相应的问题解决策略和理论框架,但许多问题是世界性的、共有的。在教育服务的国际流通和在教育研究方面的国际合作日见普遍的情形下,我们需要更多地了解国外教育学科的发展状况,借鉴和吸收国外在相关领域的课程和教材建设中的先进思想和经验,扩大视野,提升品质,满足发展的需要。"教育学精品原版教材系列"就是在这样的背景下策划出版的。根据学科自身的特点和跨国的公共度,第一批选择引进了《人类学习的理论》、《教育心理学》、《课程发展:实践指南》、《教育管理:概念及实践》和《教育研究方法》5种教材。根据需要,其他相关教材将陆续引进出版。

"教育学精品原版教材系列"的出版是开放的产物。它本身也是开放的,它的生命力寄希望于读者的关注与批评。

周作字 于北京师范大学

## Foreword

During the past decade, the nation's attention has again been riveted on education. Numerous publications offer a myriad of recommendations focused on what must be done to improve the quality of education in America. This intense desire for a new and restructured education process offers many windows of opportunity for positive change.

When school reform efforts have been directed to and given a sense of direction by those local leaders who are responsible for effective change in our nation's schools, the results have been favorable. *Educational Administration: Concepts and Practices*, third edition, will serve as a valuable primer for prospective school leaders as they work toward

effecting change in an orderly, efficient, and effective manner.

Its authors, Fred Lunenburg and Allan Ornstein, have addressed both the concepts surrounding educational change and the processes they feel are essential for improvement, and they have done it in a forthright and interesting manner. In addition, the authors have discussed the fundamental principles of effective administrative leadership, including the need effectively to manage the process of collaboration and coordinate improvement efforts.

Creative, high quality leadership is essential to the reform and restructuring of American education, as our schools strive to meet the needs and challenges of our society.

> Richard D. Miller Former Executive Director American Association of School Administrators

## Preface

Educational administrators face a challenging and changing climate in our nation's schools. In the past, textbooks in educational administration have focused mainly on theory and research as a way of providing a knowledge base and preparation for students and professionals. In Educational Administration: Concepts and Practices, 3rd ed., we have attempted to go beyond this tradition by including, in addition to comprehensive coverage of theory and research, a third component: practical applications that help educational administrators make use of the knowledge base they acquire. This practical, applied component makes our book a unique entry to the literature and a resource that we believe will enhance the abilities of future and current educational administrators to become effective leaders in our changing educational climate.

The practical and applied component of Educational Administration: Concepts and Practices can be found in many aspects of this text.

- New and unique coverage of topics such as women and minorities, careers, organizational change, curriculum development, teaching, educational technology, and human resource management are included.
- Chapter openings begin with five to eight questions designed to focus the reader's attention on the major issues within the chapter.
- Administrative Advice sections (about three or four per chapter) demonstrate how significant concepts can be applied to administrative practice.
- PRO/CON Debates (one per chapter) illustrate opposing perspectives on major issues facing educational administrators.
- Summaries at the ends of chapters highlight critical points and especially salient issues in theory, research, and applications.

- Lists of key terms and discussion questions at the end of each chapter stimulate application of concepts and enhance understanding of the chapter.
- Extensive documentation throughout and suggestions for additional readings at the end of each chapter encourage readers to pursue further exploration of significant subject matter.

The chapters on federal and state government, local school districts, school finance and productivity, legal constraints, and curriculum development and implementation have been extensively revised.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE TEXT

This book contains sixteen chapters in four major parts. The introductory chapter defines the field, looks at how it came into existence, and presents a conceptual model that provides a framework for the remainder of the book. The next chapter focuses on several alternative approaches to organizational structure. The last chapter in this opening part provides a cultural context for the study and application of educational administration.

After this foundation is provided, Part II examines the basic administrative processes with chapters on motivation, leadership, decision making, communication, and organizational change. Part III focuses on the structural framework for education. The chapter on the federal and state role in education is followed by chapters on the local school district, school finance and productivity, and legal considerations in education. Part IV explores the administration of programs and services. Specific chapters deal with curriculum development, teaching strategies, human resource management and careers in educational administration.

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The four parts and sixteen chapters of the book are relatively self-contained. Thus, an entire part, selected chapters, or even portions of chapters, could be skipped, or studied in a different sequence, without damaging the flow or content of the book.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This book has been a cooperative effort between scholars and experienced editors and publishers. We wish to thank Dr. Thelbert L. Drake and Dr. Rulon R. Garfield for their input on Chapters 9 and 11. We wish to express our appreciation to the reviewers and others whose suggestions led to improvements in this edition:

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We also wish to thank the people at Wadswor				

We also wish to thank the people at Wadsworth whose contributions made this a much better book.

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> Fred C. Lunenburg Allan C. Ornstein

## 导读

按照我国国务院学位办的学科分类,教育经济与管理是同时隶属于教育学和管理学两个一级学科的二级学科。教育管理学是本二级学科的一门重要的专业基础课。目前在本科和研究生两个阶段上都有相应的课程设置。从现行的教材看,北京师范大学陈孝彬的《教育管理学》、华中师范大学萧宗六的《学校管理学》、华东师范大学张济正的《学校管理学导论》等书的使用范围较为广泛,影响较大。近年来随着国际交流不断得到加强,国外的教育管理理论和教材也逐步传入我国。除翻译出版外,顺应读者需求,原版引进成为新的趋势。《教育管理:概念及实践》是外研社原版引进的教育学精品原版教材系列中的一本。该书是由美国山姆·休斯敦州立大学教授弗雷德·C. 吕嫩博格(Fred C. Lunenburg)与芝加哥罗耀拉大学、圣约翰大学教授艾伦·C. 奥恩斯坦(Allan C. Ornstein)编写的教材。自出版以来,该教材几经修订,现已出第三版。该版覆盖面宽、结构清晰、注重理论描述、体现实践导向,适合多种类型读者的学习要求。

本书共有4大部分16章,有一般理论介绍,有特定政体框架下的实践背景描述,基本覆盖了教育管理的主要内容。从大的结构上看,首先介绍一般理论,然后从管理过程、管理的行政与法律背景、以及分领域管理的角度对教育管理的宏观和微观问题进行了细致的阐释。第一部分主要介绍教育管理的基本概念和基本原理,其内容包括管理理论的发展、组织结构、组织文化。第二部分阐述了管理过程中的5个核心内容,包括激励、领导、决策、沟通和组织变革。第三部分介绍了美国的联邦、州及地方学区在行政、法律和财政等方面的规定及相互关系。第四部分涉及相对基础领域的管理,包括与课程、教学、人力资源、管理职业相关的问题。为便于读者学习,作者在每一章开头设计了焦点问题(Focusing Questions),中间插入管理建议(Administrative Advice)和正/反方辩论(Pro/Con Debates),结尾处提供了总结(Summary)、关键词(Key Terms)、讨论题(Discussion Questions)和进一步阅读的建议(Suggested Readings)。书末附有人名索引(Name Index)和主题索引(Subject Index)。无论是理论工作者还是一线教育管理人员,无论是自学还是课堂教学,无论是概要了解还是深度研究,本书都可提供基本的信息。

我国学生在使用本教材时,应注意以下问题:

1. 立足参考借鉴、明确适用边界

本书是美国大学教育行政与管理教材、编写的主要对象是美国大学生。在内容上、对基本理论

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和一般原理的介绍涉及了最重要的几个管理学流派和重要人物的思想,但总体上说是以美国为主,鲜有非美国的理论,即使有,也限于西方国家,比如法国的法约尔(Henri Fayol)、德国的韦伯(Max Weber)。涉及到管理的实践问题,则基本上是取材于美国,例如第三部分就是基于美国的结构性框架。有鉴于此,在使用本书的时候,建议首先明确如下问题:为什么要选用本书?期望从书中获得什么?避免进入什么样的误区?本教材是了解美国大学教育管理学教材的一个窗口,通过本书,可以管窥教育管理的基本内容。虽然理论在一定意义上说具有超国家、超文化的特点,但实践始终是在具体的国家、具体的文化背景、具体的历史条件下展开的。所以,尽管本教材有上面曾提到的一些特点,但在使用的时候,必须明确"参考借鉴"的基本立场。美国的实践不是中国的实践,美国的教材不是世界教材。要有一种距离意识或距离感,即:在学习每一章的时候,自觉地判断我们的理论和实践与书中提及的内容的距离(不是差距),哪些内容有共性,哪些内容不相包容,共性中有何差异,差异的原因何在,等等。同时,还要有一种本土意识,总结和创造本土知识、改造本土实践是学习和研究的出发点。

#### 2. 突出问题意识,形成批判性格

从国际教育发展动态来看,基于问题的学习(Problem-based Learning)是在各级各类教育中比较流行的学习策略和教学方法。无论对理论研究而言还是对实践改造来说,问题具有重要的导向意义。清楚界定的问题,是研究有效性的基本前提,也是学习有效性的基本前提。问题意识还与批判性格有关。没有批判就没有问题,在没有问题的地方也就没有深度的学习和创造性的研究。问题的来源既可能是实践,也可能是理论思考,还有可能是给定的。

本教材的每一章都设计了一系列的问题(给定性问题),其目的主要是帮助读者由问题切入,提高学习的有效性。读者应高度重视这些问题,但在具体学习的时候,可以适当调整问题策略。比如,在学习某章前先掩卷思考,在该章的范围内自行构想问题,然后将自己的问题与书中给定的问题进行比较,将问题分类:书我共有、书有我无、书无我有。特别注意的是,对书中没有列出而自己提出的问题要予以重视,它们是自己思考的结果,要倍加珍视,记录下来,在阅读的过程中参考。另外,在学习具体内容时,同样需要多问为什么、怎么样等问题,不要把教材中的所有内容都看作定论,正如卡尔·波普尔(Karl Popper)所言,科学知识是在猜想与反驳的过程中进化的。读者不是被动的接受者,读者是知识的主动加工者,也是知识的潜在创造者。

#### 3. 了解理论模型, 建立分析框架

教育管理既涉及教育,也涉及管理。从管理的角度上看,它和其他领域的管理比较既有共性,

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也有不少差异。共性在于管理,差异在于教育行业和学校组织的特殊性。本书在基本原理和概念部分(Fundamental Principles and Concepts)所介绍的理论大多数是一般管理的理论或模型。诸如泰勒(Frederick W. Taylor)的科学管理、霍桑实验(Hawthorne Studies)、XYZ理论、权变理论、领导方格等,几乎惯见于所有的以管理学、组织行为学为名的教材。当然,本书还特别针对教育管理提供了不少专门的理论模型或材料。

读者在使用本书的时候,要特别注意全书的结构。有了结构图景,就有了一份供阅读使用的"地图"。要全面把握本书的框架,读者最好先仔细研究一下第19页的图1-2。该图通过将输入、转换过程、输出、反馈等环节连接起来,建立了学校管理模型,较为系统地描绘了学校管理的流程。通过该流程图,可以看到各章的内在关系及在总结构中的位置。在介绍理论的过程中,作者一方面以图表的形式将所介绍的个别理论图象化,如第78页詹姆士·基夫等人(James W. Keefe & Eugene R. Howard)的"学校环境互动模型"、第144页雷登(William J. Reddin)的"领导有效性的三维模型"等,另一方面还将不同的理论摆在一起进行列表总结和比较(有的直接转引别人的比较),如第15页"管理思想发展过程中三大流派比较"、第41页李·博尔曼等人(Lee G. Bolman)的"组织模型比较"、第130页的"领导行为理论比较"等。这样便形成直观的视觉效果,有利于整体把握所及内容。要重视对图表的解析和利用,要在结构上从大到小逐步收缩,各个击破。

#### 4. 重视"加塞"内容,用好"边角"材料

书中每章除正文外,加入了两项内容,一项是管理建议,一项是正/反方辩论。每章中的管理建议数量不等,少则2项,多则6项。管理建议的一个突出特点是贴近现实,有针对性,比较实用。比如管理建议10-2 "使校董事会会议更有意义",针对多数会议议而不决、效率低下的现象,本建议(转引自比利·阿司门 Billy Arcement)从角色、团队、态度、结构、职业化行为、提问等方面为校董会成员提出了7条建议,从必要性、目的、准时、讨论、总结、时间表和适恰性等方面为校董会会长也提出了7条建议。这些建议多是对研究结果的升华,具有实践背景和研究基础,一方面可以直接在实践中借鉴,另一方面还可以顺藤摸瓜,沿着作者提供的信息追溯下去,了解原创者的方法和过程,从而有可能发现新的研究问题或研究领域。

正/反方辩论每章一例,是作者设计的旨在从正反两个方面对与该章内容关系密切的一个问题 进行辩论,以期揭示同一问题不同主张背后的基本假设与依据。如果很好地利用,它可以帮助读者 养成辨证地分析问题的习惯。例如,第6章的辩论首先简要介绍了自上世纪60年代美国教育管理中 集体协商制出台后的情况,然后提出了"教师参与决策是否增加校长的权力"的问题。正反双方从 各自的立场出发,分别找出6条理由为其辩护。正反方的输赢强弱搁置一边,通过辩论,双方的理 性分析能力都得到提高, 这是最重要的。

书中每章后的总结、关键词、讨论问题和阅读建议以及书后的索引都很有用。总结可以和章前的问题配合阅读,以了解本章核心内容,关键词多为本章的基本概念,要适应英语文献中教育管理的相关术语,不能疏忽对关键词的熟悉。一本好教材或著作不只是提出富有创意和启发的思想或参考框架,还提供一个继续研究和学习的开放空间。讨论问题与阅读建议就发挥着这样的作用,故需妥为利用。另外,人名索引和主题索引可以帮助读者在较短的时间检索到想要查找的人物、概念或理论模型,如果很好地利用,可以提高本书的使用效率。

任何一种著作一旦写成出版,都会变成人的对象物,它本身是死的东西,是人将其激活,激活的同时还有人自己的思想或心理活动。所以,读者在使用本书的时候,应发挥主动性,让教材为我服务,而不是我为教材所缚。要以积极的心态走进本书,而且还应以更为开阔的视野从书中走出来,这是阅读的应然逻辑。

周作字 于北京师范大学

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