

A PANORAMIC INTRODUCTION TO BEIJING'S EDUCATION

北京教育

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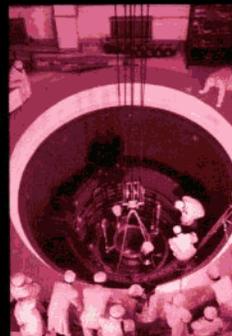
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北京市教育委员会

BEIJING MUNICIPAL EDUCATION COMMISSION

北京市教育国际交流协会

BEIJING EDUCATION ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE

主 编: 陈大白 徐锡安

副 主 编: 夏 强

撰稿编辑: 王大羽 马 岚

英文翻译: 刘善红

摄 影: 郭海军 齐孝源 曹文瀚

桑祥森 傅志光 禹启中

张云超 朱世云 金 鹤

汤其燕 张桂香

Editor In Chief:

Chen Dabai Xu Xi'an

Associate Editor In Chief:

Xia Qiang

Written By:

Wang Dayu Ma Lan

Translated By:

Liu Shan hong

Photographed By:

Guo Haijun Qi Xiaoyuan Cao Wenhan

Sang Xiangsen Fu Zhiguang Yu Qizhong

Zhang Yunchao Zhu Shiyun Jin He

Tang Qiyan Zhang Guixiang

北京市教育委员会

地址: 中国北京西城区前门西大街109号

电话: 66074167 邮编: 100031

Beijing Municipal Education Commission

Add: 109 West Street Qianmen Beijing 100031 China

Tel: 66074167

北京市教育国际交流协会

地址: 北京西长安街7号1号楼1202

传真: 66017157 电话: 66017136 邮政编码: 100031

Beijing Education Association for International Exchange

Add: Room 1202, Building 1, No. 7 Xichang'an Street Beijing China 100031

Fax: 86-10-66017157

Tel: 86-10-66017136 86-10-66017157

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A BRIEF INTRODUCTION

概况



北京是中华人民共和国的首都，中国的政治、文

化、科教和国际交往中心，是世界历史文化名城。全市总面积16807.8平方公里，总人口1070多万。在建设具有中国特色社会主义的伟大事业中，北京正在抓住时机，加快发展，争取到2010年形成比较完善的社会主义市场经济体制，经济科技综合实力和社会发展程度达到并在某些方面超过中等发达国家首都城市的水平，为21世纪中叶把北京建设成为现代化国际城市奠定基础。

北京的教育具有比较悠久的历史，特别是高等教育在全国占有举足轻重的地位。元、明、清三代在北京设立国子学和国子监，是封建社会的最高学府。十九世纪中叶，西方文化和科学技术传入中国，洋务派在北京创办了中国第一所具有现代意义的中央官办大学——京师大学堂，即现在北京大学的前身。到1925年为止，清政府和外国教会又陆续建立了清华大学、燕京大学和辅仁大学等高等学校。

新中国成立后，北京的教育事业从根本上打破了旧中国半殖民地、半封建社会的教育制度，在探索建立具有中国特色的社会主义教育体系的过程中，取得了可喜的成绩，积累了宝贵的经验，逐步建立和完善了从初等教育到高等教育的教育体系；学科门类齐全，师资力量雄厚，多层次、多规格、多种办学形式已经形成。

Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China. A city famous for its historical associations, Beijing is the centre of international exchange as well as the political, cultural, science and educational centre of the whole nation. The city occupies a total area of 16,807 odd square kilometres, with a population of over 10.7 millions. In the great socialist construction with China's characteristics, Beijing has been timing opportunely to step up its development, striving to have set up by the year 2010 a comparatively perfect system of socialist market economy, caught up with and then surpassed the capital cities of those developed countries in terms of social development and the comprehensive strength of economy, science and technology and built itself into a modernized city of international standing by the middle of next century.

With a long history behind it, Beijing's higher education occupies a pivotal position in the country's education as a whole. During the long period of Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, the National University and the Imperial College, the highest educational administrations in feudal China, were set up in Beijing. In the middle of the 19th century when western culture, science and technology were introduced into China, the Westernization Group (the comprador bureaucrats who initiated the Westernization Movement) established in Beijing the Imperial University (the predecessor of Beijing University), the first one run by central authorities in modern times. Up until 1925, the Qing government and foreign churches had set up successively other institutions of higher learning, such as Tsinghua University, Yan Jing University, Fu Ren University, etc.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China more than 40 years ago, education in Beijing has broken free from the old China's traditional system of education. Remarkable achievements and valuable experience have been gained during the course of setting up the socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics, which ranges from elementary education to higher one. A multifarious educational system has come into being which, with its qualified faculty members, offers at different levels all kinds of schooling in a variety of subjects and specialities.



目前,北京有普通高等学校65所,中等专业学校118所,职业高中177所,技工学校164所,普通中学724所,小学2780所,特殊教育学校31所,幼儿园3056所。此外,还有220多所高、中等成人教育学校。北京已成为中国教育的一个重要基地。

进入八十年代以来,北京教育改革开放的步伐不断加快。改革教育体制、教育内容和教学方法,调整教育结构,大胆吸收和借鉴人类社会的一切文明成果,不断发展和完善社会主义教育制度。在对外交往上,全市各门类、各层次教育都与海外建立了多种形式的合作关系。教育同行之间的学术交流,学者互访活动越来越频繁,互派留学生的数量不断增加,共同办学的形式更加多种多样。

全面提高劳动者的素质,培养大批合格人才,把北京建成全国科学、文化、技术最发达,教育程度最高的第一流城市,并在世界上也是文化最发达的城市之一,是首都建设的重要方针。北京的教育事业正处在一个新的发展时期,希望与困难同在,挑战与机遇并存。我们要抓住机遇,克服困难,迎接挑战,向着“教育要面向现代化,面向世界,面向未来”的目标,走出一条既符合中国国情,又具有首都特色的教育发展与改革的成功之路,以崭新的面貌和姿态,迈向更加灿烂辉煌的21世纪。

Up to the present, Beijing boasts an educational system of the largest scope in the country, which consists of 65 ordinary institutions of higher learning, 118 special secondary schools, 177 vocational secondary schools, 164 technical and professional secondary schools, 724 ordinary secondary schools, 2780 primary schools, 3056 kindergartens, 31 schools for special purpose and over 220 institutions of higher and secondary adult education. In short, Beijing has already become a key base of China's education.

Since the eighties, we have increasingly quickened the steps in educational reform by improving the educational system and teaching methods, adjusting the educational structure, assimilating and making full use of all the achievements in human civilization to further develop and improve our socialist educational system. Since the implementation of open door policy, various educational institutions in Beijing have established at different levels cooperative relationship with foreign countries and regions. There are more and more academic exchanges and visiting activities among the fellow teachers between Beijing and foreign countries. Increasing number of students have been exchanged too. Also, we have now all the more diversified forms in running educational institutions jointly with our foreign counterparts.

It remains, as always, a key principle concerning the construction of the capital to enhance the quality of the labourers in an all-round way, train qualified personnel in a large number and consequently help build Beijing into a first class city in the fields of culture, education, science and technology in China. It is our sincere hope that Beijing will be one of the most developed cities in the world so far as culture and education are concerned. Education in Beijing is in a new stage of development. Hopes exist side by side with difficulties and challenges with opportunities. The broad contingent of education in Beijing is determined to meet the challenges by taking advantage of the opportunities and overcoming all difficulties. It is also our hope that all our efforts will lead to the target that " Education must be oriented toward modernization, toward the world and toward the future" along the road of success in educational reform and development with both Chinese characteristics and salient features of Beijing.



北京教育事业发展发展的总体思路是：立足北京，面向全国，深化改革，优化结构，重在提高，争创一流。高标准实施《中国教育改革和发展纲要》，为实现首都教育现代化而奋斗。

The general policies concerning Beijing's education are as follows:

To strive by every means for a first-rate education geared to the needs of the capital and of the whole nation by deepening the educational reform, optimizing the educational structure and laying emphasis on progress; To realize the modernization of Beijing's education by rigorously carrying out The National Programme for Educational Reform and Development.



北京市教育委员会于1996年2月15日成立
Beijing Municipal Education Commission was established on Feb.15,1996

到2000年，北京要建成具有中国特色和首都特点，适应21世纪发展要求的社会主义教育体系的基本框架，再经过若干年的努力，基本实现首都教育的现代化。

为此，市委、市政府决定集中力量，组织实施教育十大系统工程：

1、高标准基础教育工程

在全面巩固普及九年义务教育成果的同时，制定新的标准，以较大幅度地改善办学条件，提高教育质量和办学效益。

2、山区教育工程

配合山区“四四”攻坚计划，加快改善山区办学条

By the year 2000, a socialist educational system keeping abreast of the coming century with Chinese characteristics and distinguishing features of the capital is meant to be established. The modernization of education in Beijing will have to be realized through years of efforts.

The municipal Party committee and the municipal government have made a strategic decision in this connection to carry out the following ten systematic projects:

1.The project concerning elementary and secondary education of a high standard

While making 9-year compulsory education universal, new criteria and requirements are yet to be worked out to ensure dramatic improvements in teaching quality and conditions of running schools.

2.The project concerning education in suburban and mountain areas

To serve the regional economic development, education in suburban and mountain areas should take concerted action with the magnificent project that 400,000 people in these

件、着力发展山区教育,更好地为本地区经济和社会的发展服务。

3、普及高中阶段教育工程

到2000年基本普及高中阶段教育,初中毕业生升学率达到85%以上,适当扩大普通高中规模,大力发展高中阶段职业教育。

4、职业教育工程

通过合理分流和实行学历、岗位两种证书制度,大力推动职业教育发展。积极办好中等专业学校、技工学校和职业高中,努力发展高等职业教育,有计划地将现有部分普通高等学校和成人高等学校逐步改造成高等职业技术学院。

5、成人培训工程

采取多种形式、多种途径,以紧缺人才培训、转岗人员培训和乡镇职工培训为重点,带动成人教育的改革和发展,力争用3—4年的时间培训出一批中高层应用型、复合型 and 开放型人才;进一步完善自学考试制度;继续巩固和提高扫盲成果。

6、高等学校“三重”工程

在高等院校建设一批高水平的重点学科,重点课程和重点实验室,以带动教育质量和科研水平的提高。

7、“110工程”

到本世纪末,推广应用100项高等院校的高新技术科研成果,组织高等院校参加10个北京市重大科研改造项目,充分发挥首都高等院校科技优势,为首都现代化建设服务。

8、示范学校工程

各级各类教育都要建设一批高标准、高质量的,能够代表首都教育最高水平的示范学校,力争有一批北京地区高等院校进入国家“211工程”。

9、教师队伍建设工程

在全面提高教师队伍整体素质的基础上,采取有力措施,重点抓好青年教师和骨干教师的培养,造就一批高水平的学科带头人和管理骨干及优秀的校、院长、党委书记。

10、教育综合改革实验工程

选择若干个区县、乡镇、企业和学校,进行教育综合改革实验,探索教育改革新路子,促进教育与经济、科技紧密结合。▲

poverty-stricken areas may have shaken off poverty and become relatively well-off in four years time.

3.The project of making senior secondary education universal

By the year 2000, senior secondary education will have been made universal basically. In other words, the proportion of junior secondary students entering senior secondary schools will have amounted to over 85 per cent. The scope of ordinary senior secondary schools will have to be properly expanded. Efforts should be made to develop senior vocational education at the same time.

4.The project concerning vocational education

Vocational education can be greatly promoted through various means, such as demanding academic credentials and certificates indispensable for one's post. On the basis of running special secondary schools, technical and professional secondary schools and vocational secondary schools, emphasis should also be laid on the development of higher vocational education. A certain number of institutions of higher learning and those for adults will have to be transformed gradually into institutions of higher vocational and technical education.

5.The project of training the adults

The reform and development of adult education may surely be given fresh impetus by training badly-needed professionals, personnels transferring from one post to another and workers and staff members of village and township enterprises through forms and channels of various kinds. It may take 3 to 4 years to train quite a number of qualified personnel who are practical and open-minded with comprehensive abilities. Examination system for people of self-taught is being perfected and further achievements in illiteracy elimination are being made.

6.The project concerning higher education

To set up in institutions of higher learning key disciplines, key courses and key laboratories so as to improve the quality of education and that of scientific research.

7.The project concerning 110 items and events

To popularize and put into use altogether 100 items of achievements in high-tech and scientific research and to organize 10 key reform programmes of scientific research participated by institutions of higher learning in Beijing. It is our task to make contribution to the capital's modernization drive by taking advantage of science and technology in universities and colleges here.

8.The project concerning pilot schools or institutions

Quite a number of pilot schools or institutions capable of representing the highest quality of education in Beijing will have to be set up. Some universities and colleges here are striving by every means to enter into a national project of a grand scale entitled "211". As the name implies, there will be 100 major universities and colleges being oriented toward the 21st century under construction or reconstruction.

9.The project concerning teachers' training

While improving the overall quality of the teaching staffs, effective measures are yet to be taken to cultivate young and core members in management as well as in teaching.

10.The project concerning comprehensive experiments on educational reform

To conduct exploratory and pilot reforms in certain counties, villages and towns in order to find new ways out for further educational reform and to promote the integration of education with economy, science and technology.

全市各级普通学校基本情况

Statistical Data on the Main Situation of Beijing's Ordinary Education

单位: 人

	教职工数 Number of personnel					
	学校数(所) Number of schools	毕业生数 Number of graduates	招生数 Number of enrolment	在校学生数 Enrolment of students	计 Total number	其中专任教师 Number of full-time teachers
总计 Total number	7121	440593	628772	2388002	318682	178006
一、研究生 Postgraduates		8774	13494	36897		
二、普通高等学校本专科 Undergraduates	65	46471	55269	189953	102304	36387
三、普通中等学校 Ordinary secondary schools	1189	222237	289612	881912	106540	64119
1. 中等专业学校 Special secondary schools	118	17233	30291	88248	15083	6643
中等技术学校 Technical secondary schools	98	12625	26587	74672	12687	5471
中等师范学校 Normal secondary schools	20	4608	3704	13576	2396	1172
2. 技工学校 Technical and professional secondary schools	164	11000	18000	44500	8265	3471
3. 普通中学 Ordinary schools	724	171436	203412	649330	71231	47384
高中 Senior high schools	296	25170	42603	118476		9382
初中 Junior high schools	428	146266	160809	530854		38002
4. 职业中学 Vocational schools	177	22139	37545	99295	11546	6458
高中 Senior vocational schools	177	22139	37410	99160		6457
初中 Junior vocational schools			135	135		1
5. 工读学校 Reform schools	6	429	364	539	415	163
四、小学 Primary schools	2780	162030	156898	999740	75301	62048
五、特殊教育学校 Schools for special purpose	31	1081	1050	7748	951	660
六、幼儿园 Kindergartens	3056		112449	271752	33586	14792

补充资料: 外国留学生在校学生数为 6838 人

注: 本表内技工学校是 1995 年数字, 其它数字为 1996 年所统计

Note: The enrolment of foreign students is 6,838.

The figure concerning technical and professional secondary schools was made in 1995.

Other statistics were made in 1996.

历史悠久的高等教育

HIGHER EDUCATION WITH A LONG HISTORY

北京具有全国最大规模的高校群体，其高等教育

在全国占有相当突出的地位。

北京市现有普通高等学校65所(其中国家教委直属院校6所，中央各部委所属院校47所，北京市属院校12所)，独立设置的成人高校83所(其中中央部委所属43所，地方所属40所)。有争创世界一流的在全国位居首位的北京大学、清华大学，还有一批“211工程”重点建设校。其中国家重点高校23所，占全国高校24%；国家认定的研究生院10所，占全国高校同类的40%。本专科院校占全国的1/10，其中国家综合大学3所，理工院校21所，农林院校3所，医药院校6所，师范院校3所，财经院校6所，语言院校7所，政法院校5所，体育院校1所，艺术院校8所，民族院校1所。艺术体育类的9所院校，占全国同类总数的44%。

北京高校设置的专业现有412个，占全国专业总数的68%，覆盖了全国十大学科门类。有国家重点学科158个，占全国高校重点学科的38%；国家重点实验室29个，占全国高校国家重点实验室的29%。

北京普通高等学校共有教职工102,304人，其中专任教师36,387人，科研机构人员6,619人。有科学院院士78名，占全国高校的37.3%；工程院院士36名，占全国高校的27.9%；拥有博士生导师1,760名，占全国总数的27.3%。北京地区普通高等学校现有本专科在校生189,953人，研究生30,343人。

目前，北京高等学校正按照江泽民主席关于“教育要全面适应现代化建设对各类人才培养的需要，教育要全面提高办学质量和效益”的指示精神，不断深化改革，加快发展步伐，向着把北京建设成为全国教育最发达城市的目标而努力。▲

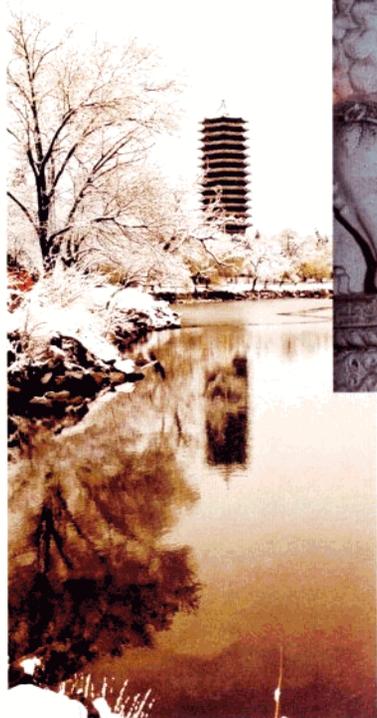
Being a centre of international exchange as well as the political and cultural centre of the whole nation, Beijing boasts the largest number of institutions of higher learning.

Of the 65 ordinary institutions of higher learning in Beijing, 6 are subordinate directly to the State Education Commission, 47 are subordinate to the ministries and commissions under the Party Central Committee and 12 are directly under Beijing municipal government. Besides, there are 83 institutions of higher education for adults, including 43 ministerial universities and 40 local ones. There are in Beijing universities of the first rank, such as Beijing University, Tsinghua University and so on. There are also a number of major universities and colleges under construction or reconstruction in a national project of a grand scale entitled "211". Of all the ordinary institutions of higher education in Beijing, 23 are national key universities, accounting for 24 per cent of the total number of the country's universities. There are 10 postgraduate institutes authorized by the state, making up 40 per cent of the total number of the very kind. Of the 65 universities and colleges for regular 4-year undergraduate students, 55 are subordinate to the ministries and commissions under the Party Central Committee, including 3 comprehensive universities, 21 science and engineering universities and colleges, 3 agricultural universities and forestry institutes, 5 medical universities and colleges, 3 teachers' universities and colleges, 7 financial and economic colleges, 7 language institutes, 4 institutes of political science and law, 1 physical education institute, 8 art academies and institutes, and 1 institute of nationalities.

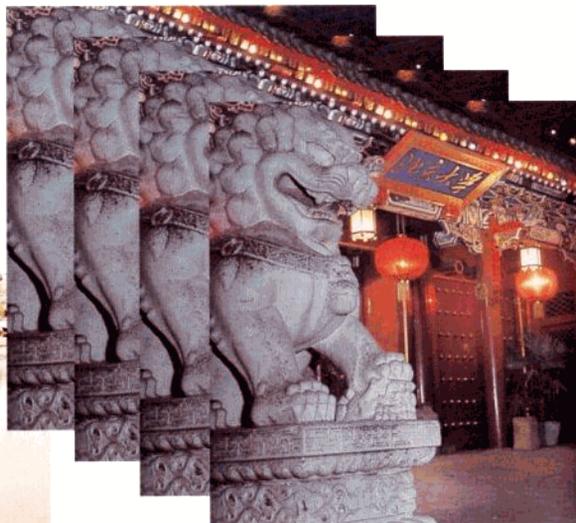
412 specialities are offered in Beijing's institutions of higher learning, accounting for 68 per cent of the total and covering the ten major disciplines offered all over the nation. In the universities and colleges, there are altogether 158 national key disciplines and 29 national key laboratories which respectively account for 38 per cent and 29 per cent of the total number of those in all the institutions of higher learning of our country.

There is a teaching and administrative staff of 102,304 in Beijing's ordinary institutions of higher learning. Of all the teaching staff, 36,387 are full-time teachers, 6,619 are members for scientific research institutes, 78 are academicians from Chinese Academy of Sciences which make up 37.3 per cent of the country's total number, 36 are academicians from Chinese Academy of Engineering Sciences which account for 27.9 per cent of the country's total, 1,760 are doctoral directors which amount to 27.3 per cent of the country's total. The ordinary institutions of higher learning in Beijing have an enrolment of 189,953 regular 4-year undergraduate students and 2-year students. There are 30,343 postgraduates aiming at both master's degrees and doctorates.

The broad masses of students and teaching staff are now acting in accordance with the instructions of Chairman Jiang Zemin that education must be geared to the need of our modernization construction for various types of qualified personnel and that efforts should be made to improve the quality of school management and thus obtain better efficiency. They are determined to deepen educational reform and speed up development so as to build Beijing into the most advanced city in terms of education.



北京大学未名湖雪景
By the Unnamed Lake



北京大学西校门
The west gate of Beijing University



清华大学大礼堂
The auditorium of Tsinghua University



建于1911年的清华大学，
座落于北京西郊清华皇家园林——清华园
Tsinghua University, established in 1911, is located at Qing Hua
Yuan, a formerly royal garden in the northwestern suburbs of Beijing



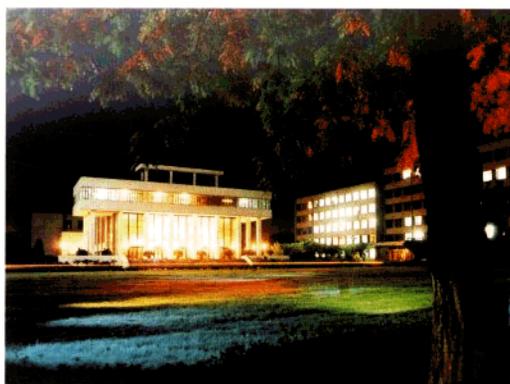
北方交通大学纪念建校一百周年的“世纪之声”钟塔
The bell-tower marking the 100th anniversary of the founding of Northern Jiaotong University



中国农业大学图书馆外景
The library of China Agricultural University



北京科技大学校园
The campus of University of Science and Technology Beijing



北京工业大学校园夜景
Night scene of Beijing Polytechnical University



北京石油化学学院体育馆
The gymnasium of Beijing Petroleum and Chemical Engineering Institute



首都师范大学校门
Capital Normal University



曾举办第十一届亚运会拳击比赛的北京体育大学综合馆

The comprehensive gymnasium of Beijing University of Physical Education, used to hold boxing matches in the 11th Asian Games

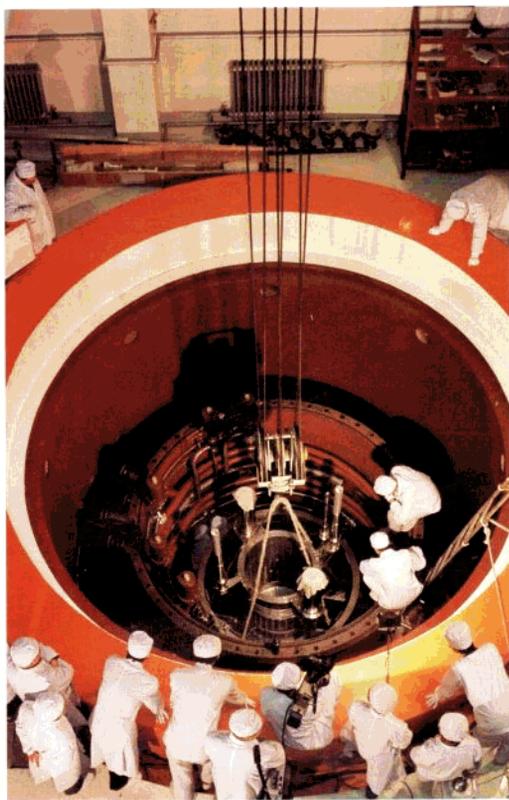
北方交通大学图书馆
The library of Northern Jiaotong
University



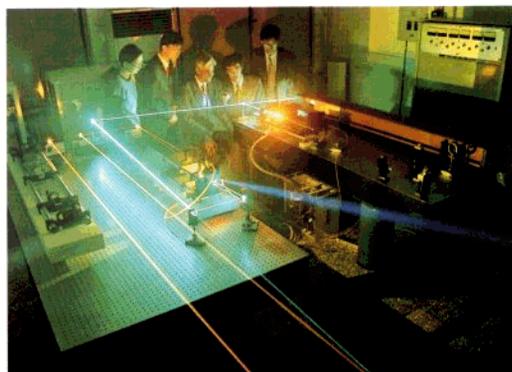
位于北京航空航天大学校内的北京航空馆
Beijing Aircraft Museum at Beijing University
of Aeronautics and Astronautics

北京邮电大学教学科研主楼
The main building for teaching and scientific research
in Beijing University
of Posts and Telecommunications

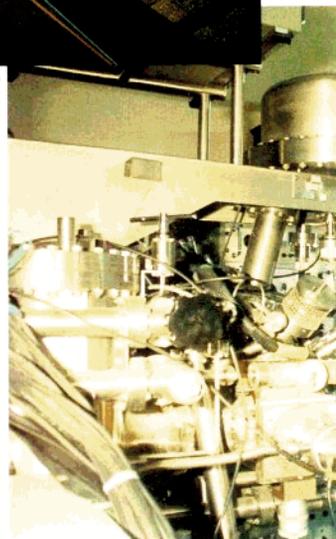
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清华大学研制出的世界上第一座投入运行的5兆瓦低温核反应堆，开辟了和平利用原子能的新领域
Low-temperature nuclear heating reactor, the first one going into operation in the world, was developed by Tsinghua University



北京工业大学激光技术研究室
The lab of laser technology of Beijing Polytechnical University



北京大学分子动态光谱与稳态结构实验室
The lab of dynamic spectrum and stabilized structure of molecular in Beijing University



北京中医药大学中药标本馆
The sample hall for traditional Chinese medicine in Beijing University of Chinese Medicine and Pharmacology



荣获美国制造工程学会颁发的“大学领先奖”
国家计算机集成制造系统 (CIMS) 工程
CIMS (Computer Integrated Manufacture System) and Technology Research Center of Tsinghua



首都师范大学音乐舞蹈系多媒体教室
Multi-media classroom in Music & Dance Department
of Capital Normal University



北京师范大学模糊数学实验室
The lab of fuzzy mathematics in Beijing Normal University



北方交通大学光纤实验基地
The experimental base of optical fibre material (EBOFM) of Northern Jiaotong University