

中国科普报告

SCIENCE POPULARIZATION REPORT OF CHINA

2003

中国科普研究所

CHINA RESEARCH INSTITUTE
FOR SCIENCE POPULARIZATION



科学普及出版社
POPULAR SCIENCE PRESS



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·北京·
BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国科普报告. 2003/中国科普研究所著. —北京:科学普及出版社, 2003. 12

ISBN 7-110-05637-6

I. 中... II. 中... III. 科学普及—研究报告—中国—2003 IV. N4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 112685 号

科学普及出版社出版

北京市海淀区中关村南大街 16 号 邮政编码:100081

电话:62179148 62173865

新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售

北京中科印刷有限公司印刷

*

开本:889 毫米×1194 毫米 1/16 印张:27.5 字数:535 千字

2003 年 12 月第 1 版 2003 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—2200 册 定价:58.00 元

(凡购买本社的图书,如有缺页、倒页、
脱页者,本社发行部负责调换)

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封面设计：王 环

责任校对：林 华

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前 言

2002 年中国科普研究所编写出版了《2002 中国科普报告》,由于是我国第一部中国科普报告,因此以 2001 年为限,回顾了之前中国科普发展的历程,全面、系统地描述和分析了近年来科学技术普及事业在相关领域的发展状况,以及在经济发展和社会进步中所发挥的作用,是一部综合性的科普工作报告。《2002 中国科普报告》出版后,受到有关政府部门和社会各界的欢迎。

2003 年,我们按计划开始逐年编写出版年度科普报告。《2003 中国科普报告》以《中华人民共和国科学技术普及法》的颁布为主线,反映 2002 年在全面贯彻落实科普法中,我国科普事业的状况和发展。本报告中“综述”为总论,报告分八个部分对中国科普状况进行描述:

- 2002 年重大科普事件
- 2002 年重要科普活动
- 科普能力建设
- 科普理论研究
- 专家学者论科普
- 科普典型案例
- 地方科协与部分全国性学会科普大事记
- 附录

科普法的颁布为科普工作展现了更为广阔的发展前景,2002 年的中国科普事业蓬勃发展,出现了许多新思路、新特点和新内容。我们在编写《2003 中国科普报告》的过程中,深感应该记载和收集的情况和材料量大面广,但限于年度报告的体例,不追求面面俱到,只将重点放在本年度重大的科普事件、重要的科普活动、科普能力的状况和科普理论研究的热点上,以便给读者比较清晰的面貌。

《2003 中国科普报告》是在中国科协书记处的关怀和指导下,在中共中央宣传部、科技部、中国科学院、国家自然科学基金委员会、中国科协下属相关部门的大力支持下,在中国科协科普口各直属事业单位和协会的紧密配合下完成的,在此,谨致以诚挚的谢意。

中国科普研究所将每年编写一部《中国科普报告》,并加强对中国科普状况的研究,科学地描述和评价科普工作,逐步使之成为研究性的科普报告。愿《中国科普报告》成为知名科普品牌,为科普工作宏观管理和决策提供可靠依据,为基层科普工作提供参考,为我国科普活动状况及发展研究提供翔实的资料,为科普历史留下宝贵的文献。我们恳请广大读者对本书提出意见和建议。

《中国科普报告》编委会

2003 年 10 月

PREFACE

The year 2002 saw the publication of *Science Popularization Report of China 2002* contributed by the China Research Institute for Science Popularization. As it is the first report of the kind, compilers collected materials covering the evolution of China's science popularization dating back from 2001, while laying weight on illustrating and analyzing, in a systematic and all-inclusive way, developmental conditions of science popularization in diverse relevant sectors, and the role and accountability that SP was playing in economic and social progress in recent previous years. Thus the report was shaped characteristically into a comprehensive one. Since its publication, *Science Popularization Report of China 2002* has been welcomed by the related governmental departments and the various circles of the society.

This year after 2002, we start our schedule to produce science popularization report in an annual manner. *Science Popularization Report of China 2003* is constructed on the basis of the promulgation of the *Law of the People's Republic of China on Popularization of Science and Technology*. It gives a picture of the development and status of the science popularization enterprise in this country during the year when the said law was put into effect and administered in full-scale efforts. Beginning with "Summary" as its overview exposition, the report is broken down into eight parts in discussion of the present condition of China's science popularization.

- Highlights of Science Popularization Events in 2002
- Major Science Popularization Engagements in 2002
- Science Popularization Capacity Construction
- Science Popularization Theoretical Studies
- Experts' Perception on Science Popularization
- Case Studies
- Chronicle of Science Popularization Events with Local Associations for Science and Technology and Some National Societies
- Appendices

The promulgation of the law mentioned above has unfolded a much broad perspective view for the science popularization engagement. The year 2002 witnessed the vigorous strides of the enterprise in China. New features, novelties and fresh elements kept turning up. Materials collectable were extensive and overwhelming. During the constructing process of

this report, we dearly wished we had laid our hands on them and had them woven into records. Nevertheless, we must cling to the style and framework of the report in its sense of yearly pattern, so we refrained ourselves from making overall examination of each aspect of the whole situation. Instead we drew our focus on those major events, significant activities that took place within the scope of last year, as well as those hot spots of SP capacity construction and theoretical studies. By doing so, we intend to bring our readers a much clearer focused profile of the situation.

Science Popularization Report of China 2003 was completed under the concern and guidance of the Secretariat of the China Association for Science and Technology together with the combined positive support from the Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Science and Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and National Natural Science Foundation of China. It is also an elaborate outcome of close cooperation between the compilers and the independent establishments under the CAST in its science popularizing sector and the affiliated associations. We would like herewith to extend our sincere thanks to all of them.

The China Research Institute for Science Popularization is going to produce *Science Popularization Report of China* hence forth year by year. In the coming versions, research efforts will be strengthened when dealing with the condition of the nation's science popularization, and the undertakings and engagements in SP field will be depicted and reviewed in a more scientific way. The reports ought to grow gradually into series of output of research accomplishments. We expect *Science Popularization Report of China* to become prestigious in the circle of science popularization. May it serve as a source of reliable information for the benefit of macroscopic management and policy making in regard of SP enterprise, a source of referential value for grass roots SP workers to resort to, and a source of solid materials in aid of studies of the status and development of this country's science popularization. May it survive as worthy documentary record in the history of science popularization of China.

Finally, we sincerely hope our readers to provide criticism and suggestions after reading this book.

Science Popularization Report of China

Compilation Panel

October, 2003

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综述

中国科普迈入新阶段

一、科普发展进入新的阶段

2002年11月8~14日,中国共产党召开了第十六次全国代表大会,提出了“全面建设小康社会”的奋斗目标,把提高“全民族的思想道德素质、科学文化素质和健康素质”列入实现小康社会的具体奋斗目标,这是中国共产党首次将促进人的全面发展列为党和国家的奋斗目标。

这一年,我国发生了两个对科普界有重大影响的事件:一是6月29日《中华人民共和国科学技术普及法》(以下简称科普法)的颁布与实施;二是12月18~19日第三次全国科普工作会议的召开。

十六大的召开和科普法的颁布与实施在中国科普发展历史进程中具有里程碑的意义。而第三次全国科普工作会议的召开,则是科技部、中宣部和中国科协全面贯彻落实党的十六大和科普法的一次科普界盛会。

它们对我国科普的发展已经产生和将要进一步产生的影响是:

(一) 科普法的颁布实施,标志着中国科普步入法制化轨道

科普法体现了党和国家关于科普工作的一贯方针政策,总结了中华人民共和国成立以来科普工作的实践,将科普工作上升为国家的意志。充分反映出国家重视科学技术发展对社会和公众产生的深刻影响,通过法律对科普予以确认、规范和给予保障,以满足广大人民群众日益增长的科普需求。从此中国进入了依法科普的新阶段。

(二) 科普法的颁布实施,确立了我国科普工作的地位

科普法通过法律条文明确了科普工作在实施科教兴国战略和可持续发展战略的重要地位。一是把科普纳入“社会主义物质文明和精神文明建设的重要内容”,从而使加强科学技术普及工作,对于在提高公民的科学文化素质及在推动经济发展和社会进步中的地位进一步予以明确;二是确立了“科普是全社会的共同任务”,从而科普实现了从局部性工作上升为全局性工作的历史性转变。科普工作从我国科技界首先开展,继而由多部门的参与,并得到政府的大力支持,发展到“科普是全社会的共同任务”的新阶段。

(三) 科普法的颁布实施,明确了政府各部门和社会各界的责任

科普法确定各级人民政府领导科普工作,将科普工作纳入国民经济和社会发展规划,为开展科普创造良好的环境和条件。国务院科技行政部门负责制定全国科普工作规划,实行政策引导,进行督促检查,推动科普工作的发展。国务院其他行政部门按照各自的职责范围,负责有关科普工作。科学技术协会是科普工作的主要社会力量,组织开展群众性、社会性、经常性的科普活动,支持有关社会组织和企业事业单位开展科