

国家教育发展研究中心 编著

2007年

# 中国教育绿皮书

2007 Green Paper on Education in China

——中国教育政策年度分析报告



教育科学出版社

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2007 Green Paper on Education in China

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# 《2007 年中国教育绿皮书》

改革开放 30 年公共教育政策·国家教育十一五规划·义务教育均衡发展

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# 前言

2006年,是国民经济和社会发展第十一个五年规划的开局之年。在党中央、国务院的领导下,全国各族人民全面落实科学发展观,促进社会主义和谐社会建设,改革开放和现代化建设各项事业取得了新的成就。继成为世界第四大经济体之后,我国人均国内生产总值超过了2000美元,国家综合实力和国际竞争力又迈上了新的台阶。2006年3月,十届全国人大第四次会议通过了《国民经济和社会发展第十一个五年规划纲要》,明确要进一步实施科教兴国战略和人才强国战略,把科技进步和创新作为经济社会发展的重要推动力,把发展教育和培养德才兼备的高素质人才摆在更加突出的战略位置,努力建设创新型国家和人力资本强国。2006年8月,中共中央政治局举行第三十四次集体学习,在听取了浙江师范大学校长徐辉教授和国家教育发展研究中心主任张力研究员有关教育问题的讲解后,胡锦涛总书记发表了重要讲话,提出办好让人民群众满意的教育、建设人力资源强国。2006年7月和8月,温家宝总理先后4次召开教育发展问题座谈会,直接听取一线教师、干部和学者的有关意见。2006年10月,中共十六届六中全会通过《关于构建社会主义和谐社会若干重大问题的决定》,提出坚持教育优先发展、促进教育公平。2006年12月,国务院原则通过了《国家教育事业发展规划纲要》。根据国家的总体要求,教育部也重点加强了对未来15年教育发展的宏观思考和战略研究。

为了及时和充分反映国家科教兴国战略、宏观教育规划和重要政策的实施情况,国家教育发展研究中心从2000年开始,每年编辑一册教育国情研究和政策分析的系列报告——《中国教育绿皮书》,分析我国教育发展的现状与趋势,对广大人民群众关心的教育政策热点和难点问题进行探讨,并且提供有关国际教育政策动向的参考资料。

《2007年中国教育绿皮书》是该系列报告的第八部。全书分为三个部分十五篇专论。其中,“中国教育现状述评”部分,除概要回顾2006年中国教育改革与发展、介绍国家教育发展研究中心20年历程和中外学者有关教育政策的对话之外,重点评价了改革开放30年我国公共教育政策的变化,这是本书的第一个主题。“中国教育政策新视点”部分,展示了本书的另一个主题:“国家教育‘十一五’规划”,对2010年前我国的教育发展及其重大政策进行了系统解读。

《中华人民共和国义务教育法》的修订是 2006 年教育发展的重要事件,“义务教育迈入促进公平和均衡发展的阶段”,构成了本书的第三个主题。在“国际教育政策动态”中,收入了若干最新的专题分析和考察报告,集中反映了国际教育政策的新趋势。全书的编纂力求比较科学、严谨,披露的信息比较及时、准确,尽可能高水平地反映教育政策研究成果,可读性较强。

我们期望本书能为公共政策研究人员、教育科学研究人员、教育行政管理人员、社会科学工作者、广大师生及所有关心教育的有识之士提供有益的参考,也期望能够使党政领导部门、宏观业务管理部门、社会各界的人士更加关心和支持教育。同时,衷心希望得到大家对本书的意见与建议,努力使《中国教育绿皮书》成为更加适合广大人民群众需要的、反映我国教育政策研究水平的大众化精品。

编 者  
2007 年 8 月

# FOREWORD

Year 2006 is the beginning year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan (the 11<sup>th</sup> FYP) for China's National Economic and Social Development. Under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the whole nation practiced the scientific concept for development, promoted the construction of the harmonious society of socialism and gained new achievements in reform and opening as well as the construction of socialistic modernizations. Since China became the fourth biggest economy, its GDP per capita has arrived over US \$2000 and comprehensive strength and international competitiveness have moved a new step. In March of 2006, the Fourth Session of the Tenth National People's Congress approved *The Guideline for The 11<sup>th</sup> FYP for National Economic and Social Development* (2006—2010), particularly stating to deeply implement the strategy of developing the country through science and education and to strengthen the country by talented persons, to take scientific and technological advancement and innovation as the key driving power to socio-economic development, and to put developing education and training high-level talented persons with qualified moral and skills in a more outstandingly strategic position as well as to construct China a powerful country with the ability of innovation and human capital. In August of 2006 the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee held a seminar and listened to the presentation in education concerned made by Professor Xu Hui, President of Zhejiang Normal University and Professor Zhang Li, Director General of National Center for Education Development Research (NCEDR). Then President Hu Jintao made an important speech in which he brought forward to provide education which is satisfied by all people and to construct China a country of profound human resources. In July and August of 2006 Premier Wen Jiabao hosted four symposia on China's education development and listened to the teachers, administrators and scholars concerned face to face. In October of 2006 the Sixth Session of the Sixteenth CPC National Congress issued the *Decision on Some Important Issues of Constructing a Socialist Harmonious Society* in which it is brought forward that development of education must take precedence over all others and educational equity must be promoted. In December of 2006 State Council approved in principle the *Guideline for the 11<sup>th</sup> FYP for National Education Development*. According to the nation's general demands the Ministry of Education has emphasized the macro

consideration and strategic study in educational development and reform in the next fifteen years.

For timely and full reflection of implementing the strategy of developing the country through science and education, the macro education planning and other important policies, since 2000 NCEDR has edited a series of reports on the researches in China's educational situation and policy analysis annually—*Green Paper on Education in China*, which explores the existing situation and trends of China's education development and reform and the hot issues and difficulties on educational policies, being concerned by the broad masses of people and also offers references about the international trends of educational policies.

*The 2007 Green Paper on Education in China* is the eighth volume of this series of reports, Which is composed of fifteen sections in three parts. The first part, Review of Current Situation of Education in China reviews the educational reform and development in 2006 and introduces the development course of NCEDR in the past 20 years and the Chinese and international scholars' dialogue on educational policy research, and additionally stresses the analysis *in the Changes of China's Public Educational Policy since near 30 Years of Reforming and Opening-Up Policy*, which is the first topic of the book. In the second part, New Views of China's Educational Policy indicates another theme of the book as *11<sup>th</sup> FYP for National Education Development*, giving a systematic explanation to educational development and important policy before year 2010. Amendment of *Law of Compulsory Education* was a significant event in educational development for the year 2006. *Compulsory Education Coming into a New Stage of Promoting Equity and Balanced Development* makes up the third topic of the book. Policy Trends of Worldwide Education, collecting some thematic reviews and visit reports which reflects mainly the new trends of worldwide education policy. This book is edited with a rigorous and scientific approach and provide with up-to-date and rich information. We try to show the achievements in educational policy research more precisely and at a possibly higher level. This book is well worth reading.

We hope cordially that this book will be of useful reference to the educational researchers, administrators, principals/presidents, teachers and the students of colleges and universities and as well as to those who are concerned about China's education. Also we wish the concerned sectors of the Communist Party and the government, macro managerial sectors and social organizations and the public to make greater supporting efforts with further attention to education. At the same time, we welcome any comments and suggestions on this book and do our best to make *Green Paper on Education in China* meet the needs of the most people and be a popular work of fine quality in the field of educational policy research.

Editor

August, 2007



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2007 年中国教育绿皮书

# 中国教育现状述评

***REVIEW OF CURRENT SITUATION  
OF EDUCATION IN CHINA***



