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50 Years of Education in the People's Republic of China

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前言

陈至立

1949年10月1日,中国人民的伟大领袖毛泽东主席在天安门城楼向全世界庄严宣告:中华人民共和国中央人民政府成立了!中国人民站起来了!

共和国的诞生,结束了帝国主义、封建主义和官僚资本主义在中国的统治,开创了中华民族的新纪元。斗转星移,沧桑巨变,人民共和国迎来了五十周年华诞。50年来,在以毛泽东、邓小平、江泽民同志为核心的中国共产党三代领导集体的领导下,共和国发生了天翻地覆的变化,取得了举世瞩目的辉煌成就。共和国50年,是中国人民自强不息、发愤图强的50年,是新中国劈荆斩棘、阔步前进的50年,是建设社会主义、振兴中华的50年。

百年大计,教育为本。半个世纪以来,在中国共产党领导和全国人民的大力支持下,经过教育战线广大师生员工的共同努力,我国的教育事业取得了巨大成就:基本确立了社会主义教育制度,明确了新中国教育发展的方向;教育事业蓬勃发展,教育改革不断深化,教育质量和效益不断提高。到1998年,全国各级各类学校155万所,在校学生3.18亿人,教职员1580万人,其中专任教师1206万人。扫除文盲近2亿人,使文盲率从1949年的80%降至15%。小学和初中入学率分别从20%和2.7%上升到98.9%和87.1%。已经通过“两基”验收的县(市、区)已达2242个(含县级以上行政区划单位),人口覆盖率达73%。普通高等学校培养本专科毕业生1300多万人,研究生50多万人。中等专业学校培养毕业生1800多万人。成人高等学校(包括自学考试)和成人中等专业学校培养毕业生2800多万人。各级各类教育的蓬勃发展,一方面使人民群众享受着日益充分的受教育权利,国民素质日益提高,一方面为社会主义现代化建设提供了源源不断的人才支持和知识贡献,有力地促进了科技进步和经济社会的发展;教育结构日趋合理,普通教育、职业教育 and 成人教育协调发展,具有中国特色的社会主义教育体系的框架基本形成;教师队伍不断加强,教育立法不断完善,教育投入不断增加;国际教育有交流与合作广泛展开。从1949年到1998年,派遣留学生31万人,学成归国的已达10万人。同时,接纳了大量外国留学生,并广泛开展了多种形式的国际交流与合作;制定了面向21世纪的发展规划,明确了奋斗目标。

50年来,我国教育经历了曲折的发展历程,积累了宝贵经验,明确了建设有中国特色社会主义教育体系的主要原则:第一,必须以马列主义、毛泽东思想、邓小平理论为指导,教育要面向现代化,面向世界,面向未来,把教育摆在优先发展的战略地位。第二,必须坚持党对教育工作的领导,坚持教育的社会主义方向,坚持依法治教,全面贯彻党和国家的教育方针,全面提高学生素质,培养创新精神和实践能力,造就德、智、体、美诸方面全面发展的建设者和接班人。第三,必须坚持教育为社会主义现代化建设服务,与生产劳动和社会实践相结合,自觉服从和服务于经济建设这个中心,迎接科学技术迅猛发展,知识经济时代到来的挑战,促进社会的全面进步。第四,必须坚持教育的改革开放,努力改革教育体制、教育结构,教学内容和方法,大胆吸收和借鉴人类社会的一切文明成果,勇于创新,敢于试验,不断发展和完善社会主义教育制度,建设有中国特色的社会主义教育体系。第五,必须遵循教育规律,坚持规模、结构、质量、效益相统一的发展观,全面提高教育质量和办学效益。第六,必须依靠广大教师,不断提高教师的政治和业务水平,努力改善他们的工作、学习和生活条件。第七,必须充分发挥各级政府、社会各方面和人民群众的办学积极性,坚持以财政拨款为主,多渠道筹措教育经费。第八,必须从我国国情出发,根据统一性和多样性相结合的原则,积极鼓励和支持社会力量多种形式办学,培养多种规格人才。

党中央、国务院高度重视教育在社会主义现代化建设中的地位和作用,确立了教育优先发展的战略地位和科教兴国战略。1999年6月,党中央、国务院作出了《关于深化教育改革,全面推进素质教育的决定》,召开了改革开放以来的第三次全国教育工作会议,并发表伟大宣言:“全党、全社会必须从我国社会主义事业兴旺发达和中华民族伟大复兴的大局出发,以邓小平理论为指导,全面贯彻党的十五大精神和《深化教育改革,全面推进素质教育的决定》,构建一个充满生机的有中国特色社会主义教育体系,为实施科教兴国战略奠定坚实的人才和知识基础。”我们要全面落实党中央、国务院对跨世纪教育工作的整体部署,开创21世纪我国社会主义现代化教育的新局面,为科教兴国作出新贡献。

回首过去,展望未来,任重道远。我们已经取得了伟大的胜利,必将再接再厉,取得更大的胜利。让我们在江泽民同志为核心的党中央的领导下,高举邓小平理论的伟大旗帜,在科教兴国的伟大实践中大显身手,再立新功,“向着新世纪前进,向着现代化的光辉目标前进,向着中华民族的伟大复兴前进!”

Foreword

Chen Zhili

On October 1st, 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, solemnly proclaimed to the whole world on the Tian An Men Rostrum: The Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China has been established! The Chinese people have stood up!

The founding of the People's Republic brought to an end the rule of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic-capitalism in China, and ushered in a new era for the Chinese nation. With the passage of time and amid the great changes that have taken place, the People's Republic of China is welcoming its 50th anniversary. During the 50 years, under the leadership of three successive generations of central leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC) with Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping and Jiang Zemin at the core respectively, China has brought about world-shaking changes and won brilliant achievements that have attracted worldwide attention. The 50 years of the People's Republic has been 50 years of determined efforts of the Chinese people to become stronger, 50 years of giant strides made by New China after overcoming all hardships, and 50 years of striving to build socialism and invigorate the nation.

Of all projects of lasting importance, education is the most crucial. Under the CPC's leadership and with the energetic support of the whole nation, and through the joint efforts of teachers, students and staff, China's education has scored great achievements in the past half century: a socialist educational system has been basically established, and the orientation for New China's educational development made clear; educational development made great strides; educational reform constantly deepened; and quality and results of education continuously raised. By the year 1998, there were 1,550,000 schools of all types at various levels with 318,000,000 students and 15,800,000 teachers and staff, of whom 12,000,000 were full-time teachers. About 200 million people had become literate, bringing down the illiteracy rate from 80% in 1949 to 15%. The enrollment rate for primary and lower secondary education had grown respectively from 20% and 2.7% to 98.9% and 87.1%. A total of 2,242 counties (or cities, districts) had been accredited as having basically universalized the 9-year compulsory education and basically wiped out illiteracy among the young and middle-aged population, covering areas inhabited by 73% of the country's population. Regular institutions of higher education had turned out over 13 million graduates or higher diploma holders, and over 500,000 postgraduates. Over 18 million students had graduated from secondary specialized schools, and over 28 million from institutions of higher education for adults (including passing self-taught examinations) and secondary specialized schools for adults. The vigorous development of education of all kinds and at various levels has not only enabled people to enjoy more and more fully their right to education and upgraded the quality of the nation, but also supported the socialist modernization drive with continuous provision of talented people and contribution of knowledge, thus greatly promoted the advance of science and technology, and economic and social development. The structure of education has been made more and more rational. Regular education, vocational education and adult education have developed in a more coordinated way. The basic frame of a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics has come into being. The number of teachers has increased and their proficiency improved. Educational legislation has been continuously perfected, and educational inputs have constantly increased. International exchanges and cooperation in education have developed extensively. From 1949 to 1998, 310,000 students were sent to study abroad and over 100,000 of them had come back after finishing their courses. In the meantime, a large number of foreign students had been accepted to study in China, and multi-mode international cooperation and exchanges have developed extensively. A development programme for the 21st century has been agreed, and objectives of the development identified.

In the past 50 years, development of education in China has undergone a tortuous course, while accumulating valuable experiences and highlighting major principles for the establishment of a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics. First, under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought and Deng Xiaoping Theory, education should be oriented to the modernization drive, to the world and to the future, and should be given priority in the development strategy. Secondly, efforts must be made to persist in the Party's leadership over education, adhere to the socialist orientation of education and stick to "administer education by law", fully implement the educational policies of the Party and the State, upgrade the quality of students in all aspects, cultivate creative spirit and practical capability, and produce builders and successors of socialism who have developed morally, intellectually, physically and aesthetically in an all-round way. Thirdly, efforts must be made to adhere to the principle that education should serve the socialist modernization drive, and should be combined with social practices such as productive labour, conscientiously submit to and serve the central undertaking of the nation's economic development, meet the challenges of the rapid development of science and technology and the arrival of knowledge-based economy, and promote the all-round advancement of the society. Fourthly, reform and opening-up of education must be carried on, and efforts should be made to reform educational system, educational structure, teaching contents and methods, and to absorb and draw on the achievements of human civilizations aidously, and be bold enough to create and experiment new things, in order to constantly develop and improve education in China into a socialist educational system with Chinese characteristics. Fifthly, the objective law of education must be followed and the principle of integration of scale, structure, quality and benefits must be adhered to so as to enhance the quality of education and the benefits of running schools in a comprehensive way. Sixthly, efforts must be made to rely on the teachers, constantly upgrade their political and professional competency, and improve the conditions for their work, study and living. Seventhly, the initiatives of governments at various levels, social organizations and the broad masses of the people in running schools should be brought into full play, and funds for education should be collected from a variety of sources with financial allocation from the government as the main source. Eighthly, the conditions of China must be taken into consideration and, following the principle of integrating unity with diversity, a multi-mode approach in running schools by various social forces should be encouraged and supported in order to cultivate talented people of all specifications.

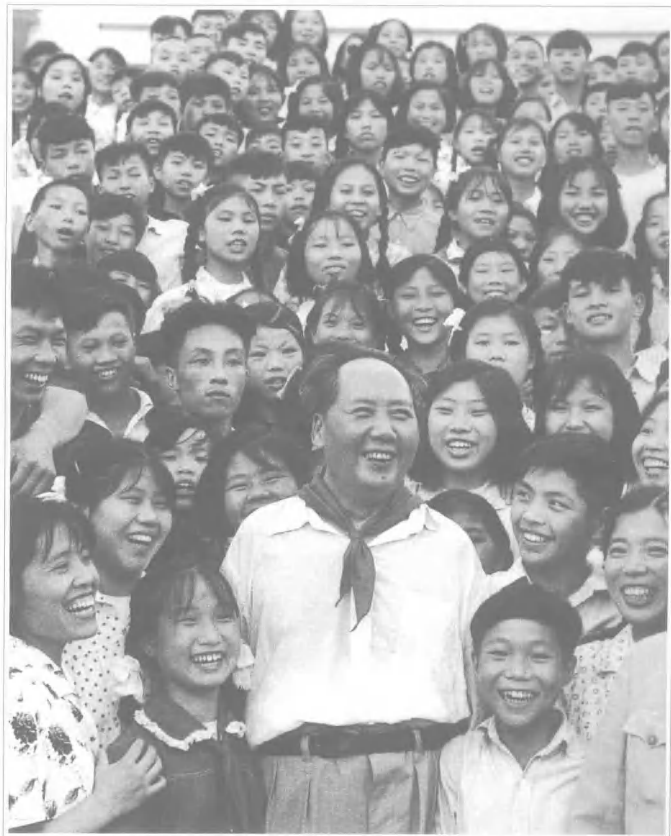
The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CCCCP) and the State Council attach great importance to the position and function of education in the country's modernization drive, and have established the strategies of giving priority to the development of education and invigorating the nation through science and education. In June 1999, the CCCCCP and the State Council issued the *Decision on Further Deepening Educational Reform and Carrying Forward Quality-oriented Education in an Overall Manner*, convened the Third National Conference on Education since China adopted the policy of reform and opening-up. Through the document and in the conference, a call was sent out that "the whole Party and society should proceed from the prosperity of the country's socialist undertakings and the great renaissance of the Chinese nation, take Deng Xiaoping Theory as guiding principles, carry out thoroughly the gist of the CPC's 15th Congress, further deepen the educational reform and carry forward quality-oriented education in an overall manner, so as to build up a socialist educational system full of vigor and vitality and with Chinese characteristics and to lay a sound foundation of talented people and knowledge for putting into effect the strategy of invigorating the nation through science and education." We shall implement thoroughly the integrated arrangements for educational development stepping into the new century formulated by the CCCCCP and the State Council, create a new situation in developing the country's socialist modernized education for the 21st century, and make further contributions to invigorate the nation through science and education.

Looking back, we feel infinitely proud; looking into the future, we feel the task is arduous and the way ahead is long. We have already won a great victory, and we will achieve a new glory and win an even greater victory. Let us hold high the great banner of Deng Xiaoping Theory under the CCCCCP's leadership with Jiang Zemin at the core, and bring all our potentials into full play and make new achievements in the great undertaking of invigorating the nation through science and education. "Let us march towards the new century, towards the glorious goal of modernization and towards the great renaissance of the Chinese nation!"



新 中 国 教 育 五 十 年

50 Years of Education in the People's Republic of China



好好學習

毛澤東



新 中 国 教 育 五 十 年

50 Years of Education in the People's Republic of China



教育要面向現代化，面向
世界，面向未來。

鄧小平 一九八三年國慶節



新 中 国 教 育 五 十 年
50 Years of Education in the People's Republic of China



發揚求是育英
精神為科教興國
作出新的貢獻

江澤民

一九九七年
四月廿九日





一、开元建制 奠定中国社会主义教育基础

Establish the New System — Lay the Foundation
of the Chinese Socialist Education