A Study On The Education in Tibet

西藏教育研究

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西藏教育研究

提 要

本书以建设中国特色社会主义理论为指导,对我国西藏教育改革发展的历史特点、民族特点和区域特点设置,以西藏教育改革发展的历史唯物论和现代系统论的角度,探析了西藏教育改革发展的内、外部制约因素,揭示了西藏教育改革发展的十大矛盾,总结和回顾了方大大矛盾,总结和回顾有发展的一大矛盾,总结和回顾有发展的重大实践,充分论述了新中国西藏教育发展和遗产,对重大灾事,提出了改革发展西藏教育的指导思想和政策。本书是我国目前比较系统研究区域教育的专著之一,对于我国民族地区教育改革发展有一定的理论和实践价值。

A Study on The Education in Tibet

Abstract

This book dealt wholly with Tibet's education and its education reform,

The author worked in Tibet autonomous region from 1990 to 2004, and in that period, he visited seventy-four counties which dispersed in the whole region, and collected many first-hand data about Tibet's education. Based on the on-the-spot extensive investigation, the author analyzed traditional features of Tibet's education, and formed some constructive viewpoints on Tibet's education reform, and thus had this book.

The author made a systematic and through research on Tibet's education in China. The conclusions was of practical value for Tibet's education reform at present and its development in the future, and was profitable for some issues of other minorities in China.

自 序

西藏是我们伟大社会主义祖国神圣领土不可分割的一部分。由于这块疆土美丽辽阔,她成为世人向往的神奇之域。然而由于气候恶劣,高寒缺氧,又令许多人望而却步。新中国成立以来,为了加快西藏的政治、经济、文化教育的发展,改变西藏贫困落后的社会面貌,党和政府进行了长期不懈的努力。特别是党的十一届三中全会以来,中央曾先后多次召开西藏工作座谈会,研究西藏发展的重大政策问题。党中央、国务院要求中央部委从西藏实际出发制定援藏政策措施,号召全国支援西藏,加快西藏发展的步伐……

正是在这样一个宏观背景下,1990年8月,作者研究生毕业分配到原 国家教委工作后不久,便受组织委派作为年轻干部到西藏参加基层锻炼, 并带领一支调研组赴西藏各地开展教育调研,为国务院教育援藏工作会议 作前期准备工作。此后,作者又作为专家组成员,协助西藏制定人才规划 和义务教育规划,数次进藏工作和调研。1998年至2001年,受组织委派, 作者再一次来到西藏,在西藏教育厅工作三年。正是上述工作过程,逐渐 引起了作者对西藏教育改革问题的极大关注和深入思考。90 年代初在考虑博士论文的选题时,作者毫不犹豫地选择了西藏教育改革发展这一研究方向。1995年,作者出版了《中国西藏教育改革发展的理论研究》一书,该书反映了作者博士论文的部分内容,并获第三届吴玉章奖。

研究西藏教育改革发展,必须从西藏自身的实际出发在探索西藏教育的特殊性上下功夫。作者认为,西藏的社会政治、经济、文化以及自然条件等特殊背景,是研究西藏教育改革和发展特殊性的重要前提。而西藏教育的特殊性,根本上又是与西藏各民族的历史特点、语言特点、经济生活和聚居特点、文化特点以及心理素质特点等各方面因素密切联系在一起的。1984年,《中央西藏工作座谈会纪要》曾指出,西藏问题的特殊性有四种表现: (1)是世界屋脊,高寒缺氧,地广人稀,地处祖国西南边陲,交通不便,基本上长期处于封闭状态。(2)由于过去长期处于封建农奴制社会,政教合一的僧侣、贵族统治达数百年之久,在跃进到社会主义社会以后,历史遗留的旧痕迹仍然很深。(3)基本上是单一民族——藏族聚居的地区。藏族人民勤劳、朴实、智慧、勇敢,在长期的历史发展中形成了独特的民族心理素质、情感和风俗习惯。(4)全体藏民均信仰喇嘛教,宗教在群众中有长期的、深刻的影响。作者认为,中央关于西藏问题特殊性的论述,对于研究和认识西藏教育的特殊性具有重要指导意义。

就研究的问题而言,本书的研究内容主要包括:西藏教育的历史、现状与问题,西藏教育发展制约条件的特殊性,西藏教育改革发展的基本矛盾与未来发展的对策等方面。

从书的结构看,全书分为八篇十七章:

第一篇 研究方法论

第二篇 发展历史论

第三篇 特殊制因论

第四篇 发展比较论

第五篇 改革实践论

第六篇 发展矛盾论 第七篇 持续发展论 第八篇 人才兴藏论

在这些篇章中,作者立足于西藏实际,既认真总结了历史的经验教训, 又探讨了西藏教育改革发展的制约因素,并提出了今后改革发展的指导思想、原则和对策、有关政策以及有效措施。同时,在写作过程中,还注重比较研究方法的使用,特别是注重了实证分析和横向比较,引用了大量的数据和事例,目的在于提高报告在教育政策制定中的实际应用价值。书中主要数据截止 2003—2004 学年,也有一部分数据截至 2004—2005 学年。

关于西藏教育特殊性的研究,是本书的一个重点和难点,也是研究和写作过程中花费时间和精力最多的一篇。由于影响西藏教育改革发展的因素非常复杂,诸如历史上西藏的政治制度、经济发展状况、文化、宗教、人口、高原自然环境、教学语言、办学体制、青少年身心发展乃至人才需求等方面,都与内地(或汉族聚居地区)大不相同,因此,要全面地揭示影响西藏教育改革发展的各种因素之间的联系和作用,不仅难以从量化上进行,而且进行定性的分析也很难。准确地概括和描述诸因素与西藏教育改革发展之间的关系,是一个理论性很强的课题,作者认为是属于西藏教育学范畴的基本理论问题。

对民族自治区域的教育以教育基本理论的角度为主进行多学科的系统研究,目前还不多见,对西藏的教育尤其如此。作者在工作中切身感到这一研究的重要性和迫切性,从而进行了初步的尝试,希望能够对教育理论研究模式的多样化,提供一些经验和资料。但由于是初步的尝试,而且内容远远超出了作者的专业背景,因此在思考和写作过程中,遇到的困惑和问题很多,书中还有不少有待商榷的地方,恳切地期待着来自各方的批评和指正。

作者 2005 年春于北京

Preface

Tibet is an inseparable part of our great socialist motherland. Because of its beauty and vastness, it is the dreamland of all people under heaven. Yet its tough weather, its extreme coldness and scarcity of oxygen fills the hearts of many with awe. Ever since the founding of the New China, to quicken the steps in its political, economic, and cultural development and to shake off poverty and backwardness, the Communist Party of China and the Chinese government have made untiring efforts. Especially since the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Congress of the Party, the Central Party Commission has convened many meetings on the work of Tibet to discuss major policy issues regarding the development of Tibet. The Central Party Commission and the State Council have requested that all ministries of the State Council must take practical measures in supporting Tibet and have called on the all-nation involvement in supporting Tibet so as to quicken the steps of development of Tibet.

Under this macro background, in August 1990, shortly after I got my MA degree and was appointed to work in the Ministry of Education (then called State Educational Commission), I was dispatched to work on a short term basis at the grassroots level in Tibet as part of a training program for young civil servants. My task it was to head a research team to do site investigation on education in different parts of Tibet so to make preparations for the ensuing work meeting on supporting Tibet in the field of education to be convened by the State Council. Later, as a member of

an expert team, I went back to work and conduct investigations in Tibet several times, with the purpose of facilitating Tibet in making plans for human resources preparation and compulsory education. From 1998 to 2001, under special arrangement of the Ministry of Education, I came back to Tibet again and worked in the Educational Department of Tibet for three years. Thanks to my working experiences in Tibet as mentioned above, I have become deeply concerned about educational reform in Tibet and I have given it a lot of thoughts, too. In the early 1990s when I was considering the topic of my PhD dissertation, I chose the reform and development of education in Tibet without much hesitation. In 1995, I put part of the contents of my PhD dissertation into a book called A Theory Framework of Educational Reform and Development in China's Tibet and have it published. The book won me the third Wu Yuzhang Award.

To study the reform and development of Tibet's education, one must work hard to find out the unique features of education in Tibet take these features into consideration. I believe that, such special factors as the social-political, economic, cultural, and natural conditions are key to the study of uniqueness of the reform and development of education in Tibet. In other words, the uniqueness of education in Tibet is closely linked with the Tibetan history, language, economic life, the way of habitation, culture, and psychological characteristics. The 1984 Minute of Central Party Commission's Working Meeting on Tibet pointed out that the uniqueness of questions in Tibet are due to the following four points: (1) As the roof of the world, Tibet is located on a highland where the weather is cold, oxygen scare, and people sparsely populated. Consequently, the transportation is underdeveloped and the place has long stayed isolated from the outside. (2) As a result of long time feudalism and serfdom as well as the joint ruling of monks and aristocrats, regardless of its being in