

B 教育蓝皮书[®]

BLUE BOOK OF EDUCATION

中国教育发展报告 (2012)

ANNUAL REPORT ON CHINA'S EDUCATION (2012)

主 编 / 杨东平
副主编 / 柴纯青 黄胜利



社会科学文献出版社
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

2012
版

中国教育发展报告 (2012)

ANNUAL REPORT ON CHINA'S EDUCATION
(2012)

主 编 / 杨东平
副主编 / 柴纯青 黄胜利



社会科学文献出版社
SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMIC PRESS (CHINA)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国教育发展报告. 2012/杨东平主编. —北京: 社会科学文献出版社, 2012. 3

(教育蓝皮书)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 3147 - 5

I. ①中… II. ①杨… III. ①教育事业 - 研究报告 - 中国 - 2012
IV. ①G52

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2012) 第 021502 号

教育蓝皮书

中国教育发展报告 (2012)

主 编 / 杨东平

副 主 编 / 柴纯青 黄胜利

出 版 人 / 谢寿光

出 版 者 / 社会科学文献出版社

地 址 / 北京市西城区北三环中路甲 29 号院 3 号楼华龙大厦

邮政编码 / 100029

责任部门 / 皮书出版中心 (010) 59367127

责任编辑 / 丁 凡

电子信箱 / pishubu@ssap.cn

责任校对 / 高忠磊

项目统筹 / 邓泳红

责任印制 / 岳 阳

总 经 销 / 社会科学文献出版社发行部 (010) 59367081 59367089

读者服务 / 读者服务中心 (010) 59367028

印 装 / 北京季蜂印刷有限公司

开 本 / 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张 / 21

版 次 / 2012 年 3 月第 1 版


字 数 / 360 千字

印 次 / 2012 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5097 - 3147 - 5

定 价 / 59.00 元

本书如有破损、缺页、装订错误, 请与本社读者服务中心联系更换

 版权所有 翻印必究

教育蓝皮书编委会

主 编 杨东平

副主编 柴纯青 黄胜利

课题核心组成员

杨东平 柴纯青 黄胜利 熊丙奇 袁桂林
王 烽 储朝晖 刘胡权 曾国华 杨 旻

本书作者 (以文序排列)

杨东平 张天雪 李 康 储朝晖 王 建
熊丙奇 柴纯青 王 丽 张俊列 薛文俊
刘胡权 袁桂林 常宝宁 秦 凤 赵明仁
康 健 李泽林 滕 蔓 梁 鸿 莫丽娟
王伯庆 门 焱 骆利娟 王梦萍 孙大伟
董倩倩 王安然 李春玲 王玉国 周 玲
成 刚 孙晓梁

摘要

2011年，是贯彻《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2011~2020年）》的第一年。各级政府在优先发展教育、促进教育公平、义务教育均衡发展、学前教育改革等方面，取得了明显成效，教育供求关系继续改善。与此同时，公众参与教育改革、自下而上的自主探索也在升温。政府积极回应社会需求，教育治理方式出现与民间良性互动的新的改善。

国家启动“学前教育三年行动计划”，各地采取了一系列措施，使学前教育得到较快发展。各地积极推进义务教育均衡发展，各省与教育部分别签署了区域教育均衡发展的备忘录，出现了一些新的典型经验和不同模式。各地继续探索高考制度改革，在考试科目、招生方式、录取模式、考试安全和公平公正等方面都有新的进展。国家出台了民办教育的新政策，民办高校首次获得了研究生招生资格。在民办教育综合改革试点上，开始探索民办学校按营利和非营利实行分类管理。

基础教育新课程改革已走过十年的历程。据调查教师对新课改理念认同度较高，但在实践过程中也凸显一些问题。全国涌现了许多自下而上的基层自主教学改革探索案例，这些基层实践尊重学生的主体地位，体现了教育家的自主精神。

教育的热点难点问题在持续发酵升温。2011年，农村儿童营养问题、频发的校车事故等为全社会关注，引发公众对农村地区大规模“撤点并校”、寄宿制学校等政策的反思。调查发现，我国西部贫困地区中小学教师有近13%心理健康状况偏低。义务教育阶段大班额现象、农村特岗教师、家庭教育等受到关注。在大中城市，基础教育阶段的应试教育，择校竞争仍未得到遏制，“小升初”乱象丛生。这一问题的有效治理，关键在于政府是否有决心、有魄力，严格依法行政、依法治教。南方科技大学以“自主招生、自授学位”、“去官化、去行政化”为理念的办学体制改革艰难前行，显示出教育体制改革的实际困境。

教育的多元化和选择性也在增加。一些家长和学生“用脚投票”，逃离应试

教育。近年来出现的新一轮留学潮，留学生低龄化特点日益明显，高中阶段国际班的规模不断扩大。正在出现的“在家上学”的探索，具有可能的发展空间。

受出生率下降的影响，我国高等教育进入了生源下降的时代。在这一背景之下，高校应缩减招生，调整专业结构，突出办学特色，并且调整新生培养方式，加强其对大学的适应性。基于6所985高校毕业生的调查结果显示：应届毕业生中只有大约三分之二的人会在当年进入劳动力市场，另外三分之一的人还将继续接受教育而在随后数年中陆续进入劳动力市场。同时，多数大学生比较认同创业者及创业实践活动，但缺乏创业的勇气。

2010年我国教育经费总量继续保持增长，增幅也较上一年有所上升。总体而言，全国各地义务教育和高等教育投入的增长速度渐缓，教育投入省际差异加大；全国大部分地区达到了《教育法》规定的教育投入增长要求。据2011年度对中国30个主要城市公众教育满意度调查，与前三年相比，我国主要城市的公众教育满意度有所降低。

Abstract

The Year 2011 is the first one in implementing the “National Guidelines for Medium-and Long-term Educational Reform and Development”. Governments at all levels have made significant progress in the following fields: placing higher priority on developing education, promoting justice in educational access, achieving more balanced development in compulsory education, and reform of preschool education; and thereby the relationship between the supply of and demand for education continues improving. At the same time, public participation in educational reform, self-directed explorations initiated by grassroots level entities have become more frequent. New progress can also be seen in the following fields: the government taking more active steps to respond to social demand, and benign interaction between government and the general public in educational governance.

The state has initiated the “3 – year Action Plan for Preschool Education”, and accordingly, authorities in various places have taken a series of measures to speed up the development of preschool education. Steps have been taken everywhere to actively promote balanced development of compulsory education; various provincial authorities have signed memorandums with the Ministry of Education, pledging to achieve goals in achieving more regionally balanced development in education. Thus, new experiences in conducting pilot projects and different models have appeared. Educational authorities in various places continue their efforts in exploring ways to reform the system of college entrance examinations; and accordingly, progress has been made in subjects to be examined, modes of recruitment of new students, modes of admission and enrollment, ensuring safety in conducting examinations, achieving justice and fairness in all matters concerned. New policies have been taken by the government with regard to non-state/private education. For the first time, qualified non-state/private HEIs are allowed to provide graduate programs and admit graduate students. Pilot projects on comprehensive reform of non-state/private education have been initiated; profit-seeking and non-profit non-state/private institutions will be managed in accordance with different regulations.

Ten years have passed since the initiation of reforming school curricula. According

to the findings of various surveys, a higher degree of approval of the ideas embodied by the new curricula can be seen among schoolteachers, yet a number of problems have cropped up in the course of their implementation. Furthermore, throughout the country, there have cropped up many pilot projects of self-directed reform of teaching practices initiated by grassroots entities, and their practice invariably pays higher respect to the subjectivity of students and embody the spirit of autonomy of educators.

Hot and difficult problems and issues continue to ferment and become hotter and hotter. In the year 2011, malnutrition of rural children and frequent accidents involving school buses attracted the concern of the entire society, giving rise to public reflections on the policies of dissolving a large number of small rural schools and teaching points and merging them into larger schools, and on the policy of promoting boarding schools in rural areas. Survey findings indicate that the mental health of nearly 13% of rural school teachers and pupils are unsatisfactory. The widespread existence of large classes at the stage of compulsory schooling and family education were all problems of widespread concern. In large and medium-sized cities, at the stage of compulsory education, malpractices of “test- and exam-oriented education”, competition for choice of school have not been curbed; chaotic phenomena related to the transition of primary school graduates to junior high schools are widespread and alarming. Whether this problem can be effectively tackled depends on the issue whether the governments at all levels have the strong will and resolution to strictly observe legal regulations in administration and school governance. South China University of Science and Technology is guided by the ideas of “autonomous recruitment of new students and autonomous conferral of academic degrees”, and “de-bureaucratization and de-administration, meaning to avoid intervention of institutional affairs by state authorities” as its principles of conducting reforms in institutional management and teaching practice, and it is making progress full of twists, indicating the actual dilemma faced by the restructuring of the education system.

Pluralism and more possible choices are increasing in the educational sector. Some parents and students have “voted with their feet” in their attempt to escape from “exam-oriented education”. In recent years, a new round of going abroad to study has arisen, The phenomenon that the age of students going abroad is increasingly lower has become increasingly manifest. At the stage of senior high school, the number of international classes has become increasingly larger. Emerging explorations into “home-based schooling” are underway, and they do have possible space for development.

Being influenced by the prevalence of lower birth rates, the sources of potential

HEI applicants are entering a new era of reduction. With this context in mind, it is imperative that HEIs should reduce the number of new entrants and try to adjust the educational programs (specialties) offered, and try to develop their own unique features in education, and to adjust the manner of instruction for new students, so as to enable them to adapt to college study better. Based on findings of surveys conducted in six 985 HEIs about the employment or continued studies, only about two thirds of the current class graduates are likely to be employed in the same year, while the other one third would continue their studies and enter the labor market in later years. At the same time, a majority of college graduates do want to identify themselves with entrepreneurs and their practical activities, but lack the courage to create their own businesses.

In 2010 total public expenditures on education continued to increase, and the rate of increase was higher than that of the previous year. However, taking the picture of the country as a whole, public expenditures on both compulsory education and higher education in most regions slowed down their rates of increase, indicating larger inter-provincial differences; most provincial-level entities met the requirement set by the Education Law for increase of public expenditure on education. According to the findings of surveys conducted in 30 major cities in China about the degree of satisfaction with education, the degree of satisfaction became lower in comparison with that shown in the previous three years.

目 录



Ⅱ I 总报告

- Ⅱ.1 更新教育范式，深入推进教育制度变革 杨东平 / 001
- 一 2011 年教育改革和发展的基本态势 002
- 二 政府治理模式的改善和地方教育制度创新 007
- 三 推进和深化面向未来的教育改革 009

Ⅱ II 年度主题

主题一：贯彻《教育规划纲要》专题研究

- Ⅱ.2 义务教育均衡发展的现状与展望 张天雪 李 康 / 014
- Ⅱ.3 学前教育的快速发展亟须奠定公平基石 储朝晖 / 024
- Ⅱ.4 高等学校考试招生制度改革的探索 王 建 / 032
- Ⅱ.5 南方科技大学改革与我国高等教育改革 熊丙奇 / 043
- Ⅱ.6 民办教育政策的重大转折 柴纯青 / 051

主题二：新课改十周年

- Ⅱ.7 新课改：来自教师的评价 王 丽 张俊列 薛文俊 / 066
- Ⅱ.8 新课堂新教育：基层的实践探索 刘胡权 / 075



Ⅲ 特别关注——农村教育

- Ⅲ.9 学校布局调整与校车系统建设 袁桂林 常宝宁 / 084
- Ⅲ.10 “免费午餐”：民间公益与政府治理的良性互动 薛文俊 / 093
- Ⅲ.11 我国义务教育阶段教师绩效工资实施状况调查
——以山东、甘肃两省为例 秦 凤 赵明仁 / 103
- Ⅲ.12 江西赣县、全南县农村“集中办学”状况调研 康 健 / 113
- Ⅲ.13 甘肃农村寄宿制学校调查 李泽林 / 123
- Ⅲ.14 中国西部贫困地区中小学师生心理健康调查报告
..... 我们的自由天空 (OFS) / 136
- Ⅲ.15 河南省邓州市中小学大班额现状调查 滕 蔓 梁 鸿 / 145

Ⅳ 教育新观察

- Ⅳ.16 北京市“小升初”择校热调查 21 世纪教育研究院课题组 / 153
- Ⅳ.17 我国部分城市“高中国际班”调查 莫丽娟 / 167
- Ⅳ.18 大学生源下降背景下的高等教育结构调整
..... 王伯庆 门焱 骆利娟 王梦萍 / 179
- Ⅳ.19 大学生视角下影响创业因素的调查
——以北京林业大学为例 孙大伟 董倩倩 王安然 / 190
- Ⅳ.20 对 6 所 985 高校毕业生就业状况的调查 李春玲 / 202
- Ⅳ.21 我国“在家上学”的实践与探索 王玉国 / 212
- Ⅳ.22 2010 年政府教育投入分析 周 玲 / 224
- Ⅳ.23 中国教育上市公司现状分析及研究 成 刚 孙晓梁 / 235

Ⅴ 教育满意度

- Ⅴ.24 2011 年度中国主要城市公众教育满意度调查报告
..... 21 世纪教育研究院 / 245



B VI 附录

B. 25	2010 年全国教育事业发展统计公报	262
B. 26	2010 年全国教育经费执行情况统计公告	269
B. 27	国家教育体制改革重点任务及试点地区、学校一览表	272
B. 28	2011 年教育大事记	277
B. 29	2011 年度十大教育新闻	297
B. 30	2011 年高考语文作文题汇集	299
B. 31	4161 名家长参与调查：孩子一天到底有多累	306
B. 32	温家宝：办好农村中小学教育，提高农村教师待遇	308
B. 33	要与反教育行为作斗争	311
B. 34	我们执笔的意义	313

皮书数据库阅读**使用指南**

CONTENTS



Ⅰ General Report

- Ⅰ.1 Renovating Educational Paradigms and Pushing Forward Education
System Reforms in Depth *Yang Dongping / 001*
- 1. The basic trend of educational reform and development* 002
 - 2. The improvement of the governance mode and system innovation of
local education* 007
 - 3. Promoting and deepening the educational reform for the future* 009

Ⅱ Major Themes of the Year

Major Theme 1: Studies on Specific Problems Related to Implementing “The General Guidelines For Medium-and Long-term Educational Reform and Development(2010-2020)”

- Ⅱ.2 On the Current Situation and Future Prospects of the Balanced
Development of Compulsory Education *Zhang Tianxue, Li Kang / 014*
- Ⅱ.3 It Is Imperative to Lay the Foundation Stone of Social Justice to Meet
the Needs of the Rapid Development of Preschool Education
Chu Zhaohui / 024



- B.4 Exploring Proper Ways for the Reform of University and College Entrance Examinations *Wang Jian / 032*
- B.5 Reforms Conducted by South China University of Science and Technology and Their Impact on the Reform of Higher Education in China *Xiong Bingqi / 043*
- B.6 A Major Turning Point in the Policy on Non-government/Private Education *Chai Chunqing / 051*

Major Theme 2: Reviewing Reforms Related to the New School Curricula Conducted During the Last Decade

- B.7 New School Curricular Reform: Evaluation of Schoolteachers *Wang Li, Zhang Junlie and Xue Wenjun / 066*
- B.8 New School Curricula and New School Education: Practical Explorations Made by Grassroots Entities *Liu Huquan / 075*

B III Topics of Special Concern—Rural Education

- B.9 Adjustment of School Mapping and Its Bearing on the Development of School Bus Services *Yuan Guilin, Chang Baoning / 084*
- B.10 “Provision of Free Lunch”: A Benign Interaction between Non-governmental Public Welfare Efforts and State Governance *Xue Wenjun / 093*
- B.11 An Investigation of the Implementation of Schoolteacher Merit Pay—Based on Findings in the Two Provinces of Shandong and Gansu *Qin Feng, Zhao Mingren / 103*
- B.12 An Investigation of Current Conditions of “Schooling Based on Merging Schools” in Rural Areas of Two Counties in Jiangxi Province: Gan County and Quannan County *Kang Jian / 113*



- Ⓑ.13 A Survey of Boarding Schools in the Rural Areas
of Gansu Province *Li Zelin / 123*
- Ⓑ.14 A Survey Report on the Mental Health of Students and Teachers
of Primary and Secondary Schools in the Poor Areas in Western China
Our Free Sky (OFS) / 136
- Ⓑ.15 A Survey of Current Conditions of Large-number Classes in the
Primary and Secondary Schools in Dengzhou City, Henan Province
Teng Man, Liang Hong / 145

ⒷIV New Observations in Education

- Ⓑ.16 A Survey of Zealous Efforts Spent on School Choice Related
to the Transition of Primary School Graduates to Junior
High Schools in Beijing *21st Century Education Research Institute / 153*
- Ⓑ.17 A Survey of “Senior High School International Classes”
Existing in Some Cities in China *Mo Lijuan / 167*
- Ⓑ.18 On the Restructuring of Higher Education Induced by Declining
Student Pool *Wang Boqing, Men Yao, Luo Lijuan and Wang Mengping / 179*
- Ⓑ.19 A Survey of Factors Influencing the Starting of New Businesses
by College Graduates Viewed from Their Own Perspective
—*Based on Findings of the Graduates of Beijing Forestry University*
Sun Dawei, Dong Qianqian and Wang Anran / 190
- Ⓑ.20 A Survey of the Conditions of Employment of Graduates of Six 985
HEIs *Li Chunling / 202*
- Ⓑ.21 Practices of and Explorations into “Home Schooling” in China
Wang Yuguo / 212
- Ⓑ.22 An Analysis of Public Expenditures on Education by
the Government in 2010 *Zhou Ling / 224*



- B.23 An Analytical Study on the Current Conditions of US-listed Chinese Education Service Companies *Cheng Gang, Sun Xiaoliang / 235*

B V Degree of Satisfaction with One's Education

- B.24 A Report on Surveys of Degree of Satisfaction with Education Expressed by the Public in the Major Cities of China for the Year 2011 *21st Century Education Research Institute / 245*

B VI Appendices

- B.25 Bulletin of Statistics of National Educational Development for 2010 / 262
- B.26 Official National Report on the Implementation of Budgetary Revenues and Expenditures in the Educational Sector for 2010 / 269
- B.27 Major Tasks of Reform of National Educational Structure and a List of Regions and Schools Conducting Pilot Projects of Reform / 272
- B.28 Chronicles of Major Educational Events in 2011 / 277
- B.29 Ten Significant News Reports on Education in 1011 / 297
- B.30 A Collection of Topics of Chinese Composition Used in the College Entrance Examinations Administered in 2011 / 299
- B.31 A Survey Participated by 4161 Parents of School Children: How Tiresome Are Pupils Attending Schools / 306
- B.32 Wen Jiabao: Doing a Good Job in Running Rural Primary and Secondary Schools and Trying to Raise the Remuneration of Rural Teachers / 308
- B.33 We Must Carry out Struggles against Counter-educational Behaviors / 311
- B.34 The Significance of Our Writings / 313

总 报 告

General Report



B.1

更新教育范式，深入推进 教育制度变革

杨东平*

摘 要：2011年，各级政府积极贯彻国家《教育规划纲要》，在优先发展教育、促进教育公平、义务教育均衡发展、学前教育改革等方面取得了明显成效。教育供求关系继续改善。但一些教育的热点难点问题则在持续发酵升温。与此同时，公众参与教育改革、自下而上的自主探索也在升温。政府治理教育的方式有所改善，开始积极回应社会需求，与民间努力展开良性互动。深化教育改革，需要认识和构建改革的动力机制，更新教育范式，推进实质性的制度变革。

关键词：规划纲要 义务教育均衡发展 教育体制改革

* 杨东平，21世纪教育研究院院长，北京理工大学教育研究院教授。主要研究教育公共政策、教育公平、教育现代化等。