

# 宁波大学园区

李兰清

THE UNIVERSITY ZONE OF NINGBO

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宁波市教育局

NINGBO EDUCATION BUREAU



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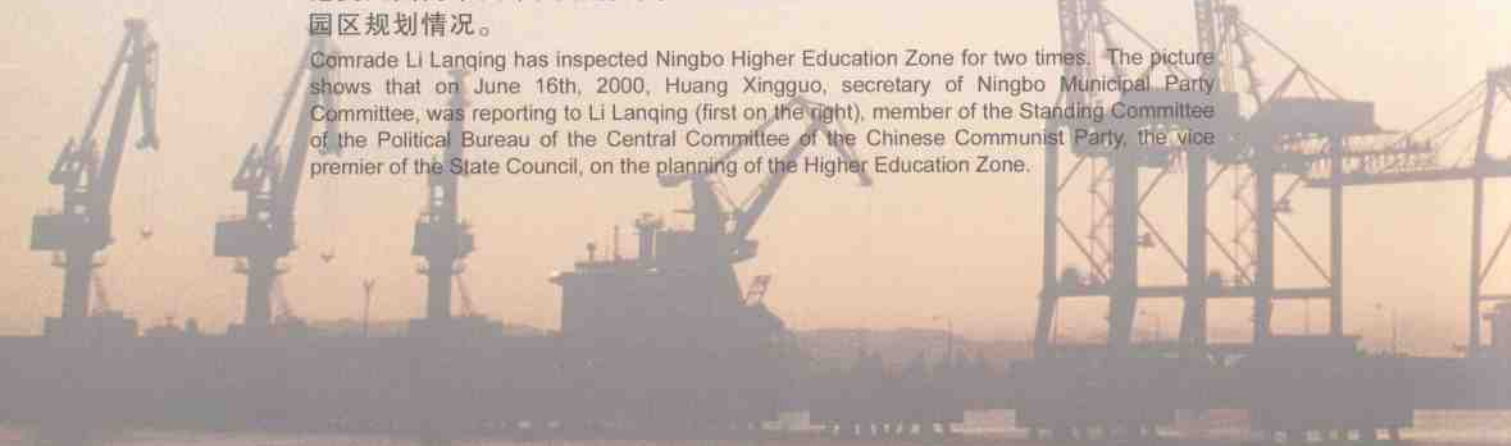
## 李岚清同志视察宁波高教园区

COMRADE LI LANQING INSPECTS NINGBO HIGHER EDUCATION ZONE



李岚清同志先后两次视察高教园区。图为：2000年6月16日，市委书记黄兴国向中共中央政治局常委、国务院副总理李岚清（右一）汇报高教园区规划情况。

Comrade Li Lanqing has inspected Ningbo Higher Education Zone for two times. The picture shows that on June 16th, 2000, Huang Xingguo, secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee, was reporting to Li Lanqing (first on the right), member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the vice premier of the State Council, on the planning of the Higher Education Zone.





## 乔石同志视察宁波高教园区

COMRADE QIAO SHI INSPECTS NINGBO HIGHER EDUCATION ZONE



2000年10月18日，乔石同志（右一）一行在市委书记黄兴国（左一）陪同下视察高教园区。

On October 18th, 2000, Comrade Qiao Shi (first on the right) and his party, accompanied by Huang Xingguo (first on the left), secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee, were inspecting the Higher Education Zone.



## 尉健行同志视察宁波高教园区

COMRADE WEI JIANXING INSPECTS NINGBO HIGHER EDUCATION ZONE



2000年11月13日，中共中央政治局常委、中央书记处书记尉健行（左三）视察高教园区。原浙江省委书记、现中共中央政治局委员张德江（左二），市委书记黄兴国（左一）陪同视察。

On November 13th, 2000, Wei Jianxing (third on the left), member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee was inspecting the Higher Education Zone. Zhang Dejiang (second on the left), the former secretary of Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, the present committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Huang Xingguo (first on the left), secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee accompanied Comrade Wei Jianxing in his inspection.



## 曾庆红同志视察宁波高教园区

COMRADE ZENG QINGHONG INSPECTS NINGBO HIGHER EDUCATION ZONE



2002年6月6日，原中共中央政治局委员，现中共中央政治局常委、国家副主席曾庆红（左二）视察高教园区。原浙江省委书记、现中共中央政治局委员张德江（左一），市委书记黄兴国（左三），市教育局局长华长慧（右一）陪同视察。

On June 6th, 2002, Zeng Qinghong (second on the left), the former committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, the present member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-president was inspecting the Higher Education Zone. Zhang Dejiang (first on the left), the former secretary of Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee, the present committee member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Huang Xingguo (third on the left), secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee and Hua Changhui (first on the right), head of Ningbo Education Bureau accompanied Comrade Zeng Qinghong in his inspection.

## 李长春同志视察宁波高教园区

COMRADE LI CHANGCHUN INSPECTS NINGBO HIGHER EDUCATION ZONE



2003年5月17日，中共中央政治局常委李长春（左一）视察高教园区，并欣然题词。左二：市教育局局长华长慧。

On May 17th, 2003, Li Changchun (first on the left), member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, was inspecting the Higher Education Zone. He also wrote words of encouragement with pleasure. Hua Changhui, head of Ningbo Education Bureau, is the second one on the left.

## 习近平同志视察宁波高教园区

COMRADE XI JINPING INSPECTS NINGBO HIGHER EDUCATION ZONE



省委书记习近平（左二）视察高教园区。市委书记黄兴国（左一）、市长金德水（左三）陪同；市教育局局长华长慧（右一）汇报高教园区建设情况。

Comrade Xi Jinping (second on the left), secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, was inspecting the Higher Education Zone. Huang Xingguo (first on the left), secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee; Jin Deshui (third on the left), Mayor of Ningbo, accompanied Comrade Xi Jinping in his inspection. Hua Changhui (first on the right), head of Ningbo Education Bureau, was reporting on the Higher Education Zone construction.





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FRONT COVER INSCRIBED BY LI LANQING



1999年9月10日，宁波市委、市政府召开科教兴市大会。左起：市人大副主任陈继武，原市政协主席叶承垣，原市委副书记、现省委宣传部长陈敏尔，市委书记黄兴国，原市长、现省政协副主席张蔚文，市人大主任陈勇，原市委常委宣传部长、现市人大副主任邵孝杰。

On Sept. 10th, 1999, Ningbo Municipal Party Committee and Ningbo Municipal Government convened the Conference of Prospering Ningbo by Science & Education. From the left: Chen Jiwu, deputy director of Ningbo Municipal People's Congress; Ye Chengyuan, former chairman of Ningbo Political Consultative Committee; Chen Miner, former deputy secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee, the present Publicity Minister of Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee; Huang Xingguo, secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee; Zhang Weiwen, former Mayor of Ningbo, the present vice-chairman of Zhejiang Provincial Political Consultative Committee; Chen Yong, director of Ningbo Municipal People's Congress; Shao Xiaojie, former member of Standing Committee of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee and publicity minister, the present deputy director of Ningbo Municipal People's Congress.

## 一、建设宁波高教园区的背景

建设高教园区，是宁波市委、市政府贯彻落实中央科教兴国发展战略和第三次全国工作会议精神的一项重要举措。

1999年6月，党中央、国务院召开了第三次全国教育工作会议，江泽民同志在会上指出：在当今世界上，综合国力的竞争，越来越表现为经济实力、国防实力和民族凝聚力的竞争。无论就其中哪一个方面实力的增强来说，教育都具有基础性的地位。会议强调，要大力发展高中段教育和高等教育。同年9月，宁波市委、市政府召开全市科教兴市大会，做出实施科教兴市“一号工程”的重要决策，并把建设宁波高教园区作为实施“一号工程”的重中之重。

建设高教园区，是加快宁波发展的内在要求。

改革开放以来，宁波经济迅速发展，1998年宁波城市综合实力在全国219个地级以上城市中位居第27位，经济实力达到中等发达国家水平。但是与经济发展和社会进步相比，宁波高等教育起步较迟，发展较慢，落后于全国同类城市。同年，全市只有3所普通高校和2所成人高校，高层次、高素质人才明显匮乏。不合理的人才结构和薄弱的高教基础制约了宁波经济社会的可持续发展。

同时，宁波人民对子女接受更高教育的强烈渴望呼唤高等教育的发展。随着经济的发展，富裕起来的宁波人民对子女接受高等教育有着足够的资金储备，而且人民群众对独生子女接受高等教育的需求日益迫切，导致宁波高等教育的供需矛盾突出。1998年，全市高等教育毛入学率只有8.8%，1999年为10.5%，落后于同类城市。



On June 22nd, 2000, Ningbo Municipal Party Standing Committee specially studied and discussed the construction task of the Higher Education Zone. Huang Xingguo (third on the left), secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee emphasized in the conference that the construction of the Higher Education Zone is the "No. 1 Project". It should be given the green light all the way. It, therefore, should be given special attention and dealt with in a special way. At same time, laws and regulations must be observed. Xu Funing, deputy secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee, is the second one on the left. Lu Yong, deputy secretary-general of Ningbo Municipal Government, is the fourth one on the left. Hua Changhui, head of Ningbo Education Bureau, is the first one on the left.



2000年6月22日，市委常委会专题研究高教园区建设工作，市委书记黄兴国（左三）在会上强调：建设高教园区要“‘一号工程’，一路绿灯，特事特办，合规合法”。左二：市委副书记徐福宁，左四：市政府副秘书长陆勇，左一：市教育局局长华长慧。

## A. The background of the construction of Ningbo Higher Education Zone

**The construction of Ningbo Higher Education Zone is the implementation of the developing strategy of "Prospering our Country by Science & Technology" from the Central Government by Ningbo Municipal Party Committee and Ningbo Municipal Government. It is a key act in the spirit of the Third National Education Work Conference.**

In June, 1999, the Party Central Committee, the State Council convened the Third National Education Work Conference. Comrade Jiang Zemin pointed out in the conference that in the today's world, the competition of the comprehensive national power is more and more demonstrated in the competition of the economic & national defense strength, the cohesion of the nation. Education is always fundamental from any point of view. The conference emphasized that vigorous development should be implemented on the senior middle education and higher education. In September of the same year, Ningbo Municipal Party Committee and Ningbo Municipal Government convened the Conference of Prospering Ningbo by Science & Education. It made an important decision of executing the "No. 1 Project" for the prosperity of Ningbo by science & education. It put the construction of Ningbo Higher Education Zone in the most important position as "No. 1 Project".

**The construction of the Higher Education Zone is the internal demand for quickening Ningbo development.**

Since China's reform and opening to the outside world, Ningbo's economy is developing rapidly. In 1998 the comprehensive strength of Ningbo city ranked No. 27 among 219 domestic cities. Its total economic strength reached to the standard of the medium developed countries. While compared with other cities in terms of the economic development and social progress, the higher education in Ningbo has started rather late and developed very slowly. Also in the same year, there were only 3 colleges; 2 adult colleges in Ningbo. It obviously lacks high level and qualified talents. The unreasonable talent structure and weak higher education foundation restrict the sustainable development of Ningbo socially and economically.

In the meantime, Ningbo people long for the development of higher education. They want their children to receive higher education. Following the economic development, some rich Ningbo people have enough funds reserve for the higher education of their children. What is more, there is an increasingly crying need from the public for the higher education of their only child. But supply falls short of demand. It results in the highlighting of this conflict. In 1998, the gross entrance rate of higher education in Ningbo city was only 8.8%. It was 10.5% in 1999. It was far behind similar cities in China.



## 二、“宁波模式”高教园区的内涵及特点

高教园区发端于国外，国内实践始行于宁波。在2001年11月份由宁波市教育局牵头召开的首届“全国高教园区(大学城)建设与管理研讨会”上，与会代表一致誉之为“宁波模式”。其内涵与特点在于：

### 1、三性三化

**主体开放性。**校际之间无围墙隔开，只以水系、绿化、道路相隔，以建筑的风格和颜色显示区别。整个园区与社会之间由道路、绿化进行自然分隔，使园区与社会融为一体。

**资源共享性。**园区内的教育资源实行充分共享，园区与社会的部分资源亦可共享。今后各校间师资可以互聘，课程可以互相选修，学分互相承认，实验室、图书馆、体育中心等均实行共享。

**功能多重性。**园区集教育、文化、旅游于一体，改变了单一的教育功能。绿化面积达60%以上，并规划建设“宁波名人园”等人文景观，突出环境育人。

**后勤社会化。**学生公寓、教师公寓、食堂等后勤设施与学校剥离，引入社会机制进行投资建设和经营。目前已有5家企业经营后勤服务。

**信息网络化。**建设一个覆盖整个园区的教育信息网络，信息资源高度共享，学校实现数字化管理，师生宿舍可直接上网。

**管理法制化。**制订各校共同遵守的管理办法，使园区管理有章可循。参照社区模式实行自治管理，成立高教园区管理委员会。管委会下设日常办事机构，由常务副主任负责日常事务。园区内单独设立派出所，负责社会治安管理。



原市长、现省政协副主席张蔚文在高教园区落户院校与鄞州中心区管委会项目签约仪式上讲话。

Zhang Weiwen, the former Mayor, the present vice chairman of the Provincial Political Consultative Committee, was giving his speech in the Item Agreement Signing Ceremony between the colleges & universities settled down in the Higher Education Zone and Yinzhou Central District Management Committee.

高教园区模型  
Model of the Higher Education Zone





市长金德水（中），副市长成岳冲（左一）听取高教园区情况汇报。

Jin Deshui (in the mid), Mayor of Ningbo, Cheng Yuechong, Vice-Mayor of Ningbo were listening to the report on the Higher Education Zone circumstances.



## B. The connotation and features of “Ningbo Model” of Higher Education Zone

The Higher Education Zone originated from the foreign countries, whereas the domestic practice began in Ningbo. In November, 2001, in the First “Higher Education Zone (University City) Construction & Management Seminar” sponsored and convened by Ningbo Education Bureau, The participant representatives unanimously reputed it as “Ningbo Model”. Its connotation and features are as follows:

### 1. Functions and characteristics:

**Openness of the main body:** There are no walls around colleges and universities, which only distinguish themselves by water system, green belts, and roads or different architectural styles and colours. The whole Zone has been separated by roads and green belts from the community. It integrates the Zone and the community into a whole.

**Resources for sharing:** The educational resources inside the Zone are thoroughly shared. It can also commonly enjoy the partial resources of the Zone and the society. In future, the teachers between various institutions of higher learning can be inter-invited; the elective courses be inter-taken; and credit be inter-acknowledged. It implements joint enjoyment for the laboratory, library, and sports center.

**Multi-functions:** The Zone integrates the education, culture, travel into a whole. It changes the mono-educational function. The green belts reach more than 60% of the total. It also plans to construct the humanized landscapes such as “Ningbo Celebrity Garden” etc. It gives prominence to cultivate people by fine environment.

**Logistics socialization:** The rear-service facilities such as Student Apartment, Teacher Flats, Canteen etc. are separated from the Institutions of Higher Education. It introduces a social mechanism to invest in the construction and management. At present there are 5 enterprises which offer the logistic service.

**On-line information:** It will construct an education information network covering the whole Zone. It will highly and commonly enjoy the information resources. The Institutions of Higher Learning will implement digital management. The Teachers' & Students' Dormitories can be directly connected with Internet.

**Legalization of management:** It draws the management methods which should be commonly observed by all institutions of higher learning. It has the rules and regulations to go by for the Zone management. It carries out the exercise of autonomy and establishes the Higher Education Zone Management Committee in the light of the community mode. The Management Committee subordinates a Daily Administrative Body. Its managing deputy director is in charge of the daily routines. A Police Substation has been set up inside the Zone. It is in charge of the public security management.



## 整体概况

A GENERAL SURVEY

2、把高教园区建设与推进城市化进程紧密结合起来，通过园区的建设来带动城市化的进程，强化城市的集聚功能

**宁**波高教园区距市中心不到9公里，园区建设成为城市建设的有机组成部分，园区以其浓郁的人文环境、宜人的生态环境成为宁波城市的新亮点。

3、以多元化的投入方式，解决园区建设资金

**宁**波高教园区建设采取“政府投、学校筹、社会助”的资金筹措模式。在发挥财政主渠道作用的同时，充分调动学校和社会的积极性，在总投入约38亿元中，政府投入14亿元，占40%，学校自筹14亿元，占40%，社会筹集10亿元，占20%。

4、园区内各学校力求做到“一校一品”

**园**区结合地方经济办高校，各所院校体制各异，特色明显。依托地方经济办高校。宁波是服装大市，年产服装13亿件（套），依托服装产业我们创办了服装职业技术学院。依托行业办高校。浙江医药高等专科学校就是以浙江医药行业为后盾而创办的。依托名校办高校。浙大宁波理工学院由宁波市政府投资，浙江大学负责办学与管理，借助浙大的优势，大大提升了办学层次。依靠改革办高校。浙江万里学院把“竞争”引入到办学的各个环节，采取以学养学，按培养成本收费，形成了独特的充满活力的机制优势。

高教园区规划图

The Planning Picture of the Higher Education Zone



**2. It closely combines the Higher Education Zone construction with the urbanization course, spurs on the urbanization process and strengthens the city central function through the Zone construction.**

Ningbo Higher Education Zone is less than 9km away from downtown Ningbo. The construction of the Higher Education Zone becomes an organic part of the urban construction. The Zone becomes a new highlight with its strong human atmosphere, and charming ecological environment.

**3. The problem of construction fund is solved by various investing modes.**

The construction of Ningbo Higher Education Zone adopts the fund raising pattern of "Government Investment, School Funds Raising, Social Support". In the meantime of developing the main financial channels, it fully arouses the enthusiasm of the masses from school and society. Among about 3,800 million yuan RMB total investment, 1,400 million yuan RMB is from Ningbo Municipal Government, it amounts to 40% of the total; 1,400 million yuan RMB from school, it accounts to 40% of the total; 1,000 million yuan RMB from the society, it amounts to 20% of the total.

**4. Each school inside the Zone tries to cultivate their unique characteristics.**

The Zone has colleges and universities with the combination of the regional economy. Each has its own system with distinct characteristics. It relies on the regional economy to run the Institutions of Higher Learning. Ningbo is a famous hometown of clothing. It annually produces 1,300 million pieces (sets) of dress. Backed by the clothing industry, we have established Ningbo Fashion Institute. Backed by all trades and professions, we set up the Institutes of Higher Learning. Zhejiang Pharmaceutical College is with the support of Zhejiang pharmaceutical industry. Depending on the renowned Institutions of Higher Learning, we set up our own colleges and universities, such as Ningbo Institute of Technology, Zhejiang University, invested by Ningbo Municipal Government, operated and managed by Zhejiang University. Propped by the advantages from Zhejiang University, it greatly upgrades the school-running level. It runs the Institutions of Higher Learning with the exceptional good chance of reform. Zhejiang Wanli University introduces "competition mechanism" into various sectors of the school-running. It adopts the principle of fostering the education by education. It collects fees according to the education cost. It forms an unique & energetic mechanism.



市委副书记徐福宁在审阅高教园区规划方案。

Xu Funing, deputy secretary of Ningbo Municipal Party Committee, is carefully examining the plan of the Higher Education Zone.



规划设计：马达思班 马清运  
Schemed and designed by Ma Qingyun from MADA s.p.a.m.



### 三、宁波高教园区的建设过程

**1999**年9月，率全国之先，宁波市委、市政府决策建设高教园区。

2000年3月，对总体规划进行会审，确定中标方案。

2000年6月16日，国务院副总理李岚清视察高教园区，并作了重要指示，要求为中国大学新的模式创造出好的经验。

2000年6月22日，市委书记黄兴国主持召开专题会议，确定了“‘一号工程’、一路绿灯、特事特办、合规合法”的工作方针。同期，成立高教园区规划建设领导小组及规划建设现场办公室。

2000年8月，完成控制性详细规划，交叉推进，着手全面建设。

2002年底，基本完成高教园区建设。园区总占地6500亩，计划总投资38亿元，目前实际完成投资34亿元，建筑面积110余万平方米，占总投资概算的89%。园区内7所院校均已招生开学，全日制在校生达到3.2万余名。到2004年全部招满后，在校生规模将达到6万多名。

2003年1月5日，国务院副总理李岚清再次视察高教园区，给予了高度评价。他说：“两年多以前我来过宁波，来过这里。当时，这里是一片农田，令我绝对没想到的是，两年半以后，这里变成了一个现代化的教育园区。”并欣然为园区题词。

中央绿化带规划图 A Scheme Picture of the Central Green B

