



# 前進中的福建教育

FUJIAN EDUCATION FORGING AHEAD



1949 — 1995

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# 前進中的福建教育

郭榮輝題

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# 喜看八闽兴学潮

福建省教育委员会主任 郭荣辉



八闽教泽，源远流长。有诗赞曰“东周有孔子，南宋有朱熹；中国古文化，泰山与武夷”。近代教苑，别具特色。教会办学，在传教之际也带进科学知识；洋务派创办的马尾船政学堂，成为中国海军和工程技术人才的摇篮；华侨办学，创下了厦门大学、集美学校等举世同钦的业绩；民主革命党人办学，造就了一批反帝反封建的志士仁人；共产党人在战争时期创办的闽西苏区教育，探索出一整套新型的教育体系。然而，昔日的教育规模和办学条件毕竟有限。1949年全省中小学在校生只占人口总数的1%，大专院校在校生仅有3710人。

新中国成立后，福建人民继往开来，协力构建兴教大业，一批批新校恰如雨后春笋，推广普通话和扫除文盲荣获全国先进红旗；中学教育质量曾蜚声宇内。在改革开放的汹涌浪潮中，尤能把握机遇，加紧实施“以智取胜”的战略决策，成就斐然。到1991年底，全省在校生达909万人（其中高校10.8万人），占总人口28.8%，比1978年提高8.8个百分点，比1949年提高24.8个百分点。宣布实施初等义务教育的人口覆盖率达100%，初等中等义务教育的达80.2%，青壮年文盲率从建国前的90%降到5%。

四十五年来，全省新培养37.6万名大学生，54.2万名中专生，898.66万名初中、高中毕业生，31.32万名职业中学毕业生；其中1979年以后培养量相当于前29年培养总量的3.02倍，1.78倍，1.87倍和21.6倍。

教泽润春苗，世代出英才。侯德榜、陈景润……一大批著名专家和优秀人才崛起于这方沃土，群星璀璨，八闽增辉。

福建选手参加中学生国际奥林匹克学科竞赛已连续七年获奖，共获金牌4枚、银牌2枚、铜牌1枚。

福建高校科研成果累累，已获得国家发明奖特等奖1项，一等奖1项；国家自然科学奖一等奖2项，二等奖3项；国家科技进步奖二等奖6项，国家三大奖三等奖和省（部）级一等奖共17项。

福建教育界已与26多个国家、地区的300多所学校或团体建立了协作关系。闽台两岸教育交流日益活跃。

这本画册，仅是大量生动实践的简要写照。面对新世纪的门槛，中共福建省委、省人民政府已作出建设教育强省的决定，更雄壮的奋进，必始于明朝！

福建(马尾)船政后学堂



## mming Tide of Promoting Education Across "Bamin"

Guo Rong Hui Director of Fujian Provincial Education Commission

*The legacy of education is like a long, long river flowing through the eight parts of Fujian, ("Bamin") and enriching its soil. A poem sings its praises:*

*Easter Zhou gave Confucius and Southern Song, Zhu Xi*

*To understand Old China's civilisation, watch Taishang and Wuyi.*

But education in modern Fujian has had its characteristic features. Church schools brought in knowledge of science while preaching the Gospel; the school of Westernization founded the Naval Academy of Mawei-Fuzhou, and turned it into the cradle of China's navy and its engineers and technicians; overseas Chinese won acclaim from people everywhere for raising fund to establish such admirable institutions of learning as Amoy University and the Jimei School Village — an unprecedented achievement; democratic personages and members of revolutionary parties and schools which fostered persons with integrity and idealism and committed to anti-imperialist and anti-feudalistic causes; the communists set up wartime schools in the Soviet Area and transformed them, through trial and error, into a fully fledged system of new-styled education. However, education systems of the past are inadequate for the present needs and were limited by the conditions under which they developed. The total enrolment of the primary and high schools of the whole province in 1919 was only 1% of its population and there were only 3,710 students in all universities and professional schools.

Inheriting the past and facing the future, the people of Fujian in New China forged ahead in promoting education. New schools were springing up like mushrooms after the rain. The province won the title a Nationwide Redflag Advanced Unit in Fighting Illiteracy and Popularizing the Standard Chinese Pronunciation. The quality of its secondary education was commendable in the country. Significantly, in the furor of the reform and opening, Fujian has successfully seized opportunities to implement the strategic decision of "winging by resourcefulness" with dazzling results. By the end of 1991, the province had an overall enrolment of 9,080,000 students (of which 108,000 were at college), representing 28.8% of its population, which was 8.8% over the overall enrol-

ment of 1978 and 24.8% over that of 1919. The officially announced coverage of compulsory education in primary schools junior high schools was 100% and 83.9% respectively of the population. The illiteracy rate for young men and women fell from 90% before Liberation to 5%.

During the past 10 years a total of 376,000 students have received college education and 542,000 students have been trained at professional schools; 588,000 graduated from junior and senior high schools and 1,135,200 at agricultural vocational schools of the secondary level. Altogether, the numbers of these categories of students trained since 1977 amount to 1,092,178, 1.87 and 21.6 times respectively of the sum totals of their counterparts during the previous 29 years.

Just as spring rain quickens the growth of rice seedlings, so generations of education foster persons of outstanding ability. The galaxy of talent shining in the skies over "Bamin" or Fujian are represented by Hou Debang and Chen Jingrun, etc....

Fujian high school students competing at the International Academic Olympiad have won six gold medals, two silver medals and one bronze for seven consecutive years.

Researches in Fujian's institutions of higher learning have yielded fruitful results. To date, they have won the State Invention Award both Special Grade and the First Grade; the State Natural Science Award, two First Grades, and three Second Grades; State Technical Progress Award, six Second Grades; the Thirdgrades prizes among the three Great State Awards and the Firstgrade Provincial and Ministerial Awards totaling 47 items.

Fujian's educational circles have established cooperation with more than 300 schools and similar academic bodies from more than 20 nations and regions. The educational exchange between Fujian and Taiwan is expanding day by day.

This pictorial gives but a profile variety of these vivid activities. Face to face with the challenges of a new century, the CPC Committee and the People's Government of Fujian Province have envisaged a blue print for stronger education in the province. Let us all look forward to a grander upswing in the days to come.





邓小平同志 1984 年 2 月 9 日视察集美学村



江泽民总书记 1991 年 12 月 19 日视察厦门大学



继往开来  
振兴教育

为国光中学创办五十周年题

李鹏

一九九三年十月



全国政协主席李瑞环在省委书记贾庆林、省政协主席游德馨陪同下，视察福建师大附中。

国务院副总理李岚清视察福州旅游职业学校，并对学生现场指导。



国家教委主任朱开轩视察我省高校建设情况



省委书记贾庆林和福建林学院的学生交谈



省长陈明义慰问高级教师



省委副书记何少川同漳州师院教师座谈



副省长王良涛同外国专家、学者座谈



### **1. An Ambitious Dream Comes True: The Laying of a Foundation**

The popularization of elementary education is a goal pursued by our predecessors for a long time. Even as late as 1949, only 16.3% of school age children were able to go to primary schools. But it was the new historic occasion that made possible the realisation of the dream step by step. Thus, by 1985 was universalized elementary education in most parts of the province. At present, 99.69% of the children of school age enter primary schools and 82.62% of their graduates proceed to junior high. The officially announced coverage of compulsory education in primary and junior high schools was 100% and 80.2% respectively of the population.

## **一、圆一个奠基梦**

普及基础教育,这是先人梦寐以求的理想。然而,1949年时,全省小学适龄儿童入学率仅16.3%。只是在新的历史条件下,梦想才逐步成为现实。1985年全省已基本普及小学教育。现有全省小学阶段适龄儿童入学率为99.69%,小学毕业生升初中为82.62%;宣布实施初等义务教育的人口覆盖率达100%,宣布实施初级中等义务教育的人口覆盖率达80.2%。



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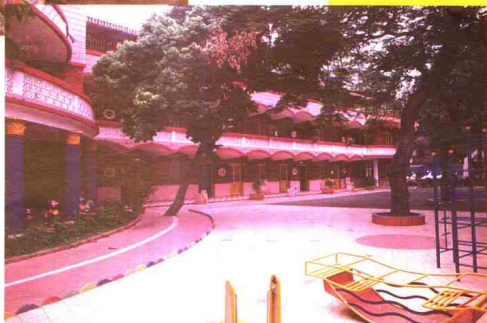
1. 省实验幼儿园老师带领小朋友到大自然中寻找春天
2. 福建师大实验幼儿园的“小小建筑师”们正利用特殊的建筑材料搭建未来城市
3. 私立福清侨兴幼儿园一角
4. 省政府管理局屏西幼儿园老师组织幼儿拉练到军营活动
5. 环境优美、设施先进的福州市儿童学园
6. 福州市旗汛口幼儿园老师正在指导孩子们精心制作壁画
7. 厦门市第一幼儿园一角



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- 1.泉州幼师附属幼儿园园景
- 2.“我不怕打针”——三明市实验幼儿园的小朋友在“娃娃新城”里游戏
- 3.闽西山村龙岩市的排头村发动群众也建起了崭新的幼儿园
- 4.漳州市教育幼儿园一角
- 5.闽西山区漳平市的赤水中心幼儿园
- 6.宁德市实验幼儿园新建的“儿童娱乐城”
- 7.建瓯市实验幼儿园的小朋友在“娃娃城里”游戏



2



3



7



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2



3



4



1. 同东山区周宁县实验幼儿园新建的教学大楼
2. 浦城县实验幼儿园组织小朋友开展“从小爱劳动”活动
3. 惠安县实验幼儿园积极开展有益于儿童身心健康的活动
4. “昔日乞丐村，今日幸福村”的东山县山口村学龄前幼儿也跟城里人的孩子一样受到良好的教育
5. 民办的沙县小天使幼儿园丰彩迷人
6. 晋江市涵西村农民投资100万元办起了幼儿园
7. 仙游县积极发动社会力量办园，缓解幼儿教育压力。图为离退休干部创办的蓓蕾幼儿园师生、老人在一起学学玩玩。