

# 中国基础教育

**BASIC EDUCATION OF CHINA**



教育要面向現代化，面向  
世界，面向未來。

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邓小平同志 1983 年 9 月 8 日为北京景山学校题词，“教育要面向现代化、面向世界、面向未来。”  
An inscription written by Comrade Deng Xiaoping for the Jingshan School of Beijing on September 8, 1983: "Education should be geared to modernization, the world and the future".



天津市南开中学, 伟大的无产阶级革命家周恩来同志曾在这里度过他的中学时代。这是校园中周恩来同志的铜像和题词。  
A bronze statue of Comrade Zhou Enlai and his inscriptions in the Nankai Middle School of Tianjin.  
Zhou Enlai, a great proletarian revolutionary, once studied here.

**中国基础教育**  
**THE BASIC EDUCATION**  
**IN CHINA**

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# 概 况

## INTRODUCTION



北京市顺义县一所新建的农村小学  
A newly-built village primary  
school in Shunyi County, Beijing.

中华人民共和国的基础教育包括普通中小学教育、幼儿教育 and 特殊教育。

### 普通中小学教育

普通中小学分小学、普通初中和普通高中三个阶段，共十二年。小学和初中共九年，属义务教育阶段；普通高中三年。建国四十年来，我国普通中小学教育发生了巨大变化。

#### (一) 学校数量迅速增长

旧中国的教育十分落后。解放前教育发展的最高年度 1946 年，全国只有小学 28.9 万所，在校生 2368.3 万人；普通中学 4266 所，在校生 149.6 万人（其中高中 31.8 万人，初中 117.8 万人）。中华人民共和国成立后，普通中小学教育事业迅速发展。1988 年小学为 79.3 万所，在校生 12535.8 万人；普通中学 91492 所（其中高中 16524 所，初中 74968 所），在校生 4761.5 万人（其中高中 746 万人，初中 4015.5 万人）。同 1946 年相比，小学增长了 1.7 倍，在校小学生增长了 4.3 倍；普通中学增长了 20.5 倍；在校中学生增长了 30.8 倍（其中高中 22.5 倍，初中 33.1 倍）。

#### (二) 学校布局趋向合理

新中国成立后，大力发展农村、工矿、边疆和少数民族地区的普通中小学教育，基本上改变了历史上遗留下来的普通中小学布局极不合理的状况。全国各县，基本上都设有条件较好的完全中学或独立高中，乡镇基本上都设有初中和中心小学，村设有小学。建国前，西藏自治区没有现代学校，全自治区没有一所普通中小学，现已有小学 2453 所，普通中学 60 所。新疆维吾尔自治区、宁夏回族自治区和青海省，建国前中学分别为 8 所、10 所、4 所，小学数量也不多。建国后，三省区的普通中小学教育有了很大发展。1988 年小学分别为 7597 所、4226 所和 3709 所；普通中学分别为 2054 所、440 所和 479 所。这些省区的普通中小学教育事业的发展速度，大大高于全国的平均速度。

#### (三) 实施九年制义务教育和调整中等教育结构

1985 年公布的《中共中央关于教育体制改革的决定》规定：在我国实施九年制义务教育和调整中等教育结构。1986 年全国人民代表大会颁布《中华人民共和国义务教育法》，从而使我国的普及教育事业走上了依法治教的轨道。目前我国正在按地区、分阶段、有步骤地实施九年制义务教育。调整中等教育结构的工作开始于五十年代后期。十年内乱期间，调整工作遭到破坏，普通中学盲目发展，形成了单一化普通中学教育结构。1976 年，全国普通高中在校生，占高级中等教育阶段在校生的 94.2%。通过调整中等教育结构，大力发展职业技术教育。1988 年，全国普通高中在校生为 745.98 万人，高中阶段的中等职业技术学校在校生 555.7 万人。现在全国普通高中在校生占高级中等教育阶段学生总数的 57.3%，许多城市低于 50%。中等教育结构逐步趋向合理。

#### (四) 教育质量显著提高

建国以后,对旧中国普通中小学教育的培养目标、教育制度、课程设置、教学内容和教学方法,进行了一系列的改革,学校性质发生了根本性的变化,教育教学质量显著提高。“文化大革命”以后,1978年4月召开了全国教育工作会议,指出提高教育质量,“要认真从中小学抓起,切实打好基础”。近十年来,我国普通中小学教育,出现了建国以来前所未有的生气勃勃的新气象,小学、初中和高中毕业生的成绩,有了大面积的提高。中学生曾多次参加国际有关学科的竞赛活动,获得了好成绩,为祖国争得了荣誉。1986~1989年4年期间,我国中学生在参加国际数学、物理、化学三科奥林匹克竞赛中,共获金牌19枚、银牌21枚、铜牌14枚。今年国际数学、物理、化学奥林匹克竞赛,我国参赛的15名中学生,全部获奖,比赛总分名列前茅,数学第一,物理第二,化学第三(理论部分总分第一)。今年我国首次参加信息学奥林匹克赛,3名学生全部获奖牌。建国40年,基础教育培养了一代又一代社会主义新人,全国共有4.86亿小学毕业生和3.15亿普通初、高中毕业生,除升入高一级学校学习外,其余都走上了生产、工作岗位。

#### (五) 师资队伍发展壮大

建国以来,我国已形成同普通中小学教育事业相适应的,包括培养新师资和培训在职教师两大部类的、不同层次和多种形式的师范教育体系。四十年来,普通中小学师资队伍不断发展壮大。1988年同解放前的1946年相比,小学专任教师由86.4万名发展到550.1万名,增长了5.4倍;普通中学专任教师由7.8万名发展到296.0万名,增长了36.9倍。广大教师的思想政治和业务水平不断提高。实践证明,这支队伍是热爱党、热爱社会主义祖国、忠于人民教育事业的。

#### 幼儿教育

我国的幼儿教育起点是很低的。在1946年,全国只有幼稚园1301所,在园幼儿13万名。新中国成立后,党和政府对幼儿教育十分重视,明确规定了幼儿教育是我国社会主义教育事业的一个重要组成部分,并从我国国情出发,制定了公办与民办并举,采取多种形式兴办幼儿园的发展方针。特别是在党的十一届三中全会以后,幼儿教育事业更是蓬勃发展,初步形成国家、集体和公民个人一齐办园的新格局。据统计,到1988年,全国有幼儿园171845所,比1946年增长了131倍;在园幼儿为1854.53万名,比1946年增长了141.7倍,据统计,全国3至6周岁幼儿入园率为28%,其中6周岁幼儿入园率达60%。

#### 特殊教育

在旧中国,为残疾儿童少年设置的特殊教育学校寥寥无几。1946年,仅有盲童、聋童学校42所,在校学生2300多名。新中国成立后,党和人民政府积极地、稳步地发展特殊教育事业,近十年来,这项事业得到了长足的发展。据统计,截止到1988年,全国已有各类特殊教育学校577所,比解放前增长了13.43倍,在校学生57617名,比解放前增长了23.80倍。从1979年起,我国开始试办了弱智儿童辅读学校。截止到1988年,这类特殊教育学校已发展到131所,在校学生12286名。目前我国特殊教育体系正在逐步形成。

西藏自治区拉萨市幼儿园教学楼内景

Inside the teaching building of a kindergarten of Lhasa, Tibet Autonomous Region.



内蒙古自治区呼和浩特市蒙古族学校

The Mongolian School in Hohhot,  
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.

普通中小学统计表

年 份	小 学			普 通 中 学						
	学校 (万所)	在校生 (万人)	专任教师 (万人)	学校 (所)	在校生(万人)			专任教师(万人)		
					合计	初中	高中	合计	初中	高中
1949	34.68	2439.10	83.60	4045	103.90	83.20	20.70	6.66	5.26	1.40
1957	54.73	6428.30	188.40	11096	628.10	537.70	90.40	23.40	19.40	4.00
1965	168.19	11620.90	385.71	18102	933.80	803.00	130.80	45.71	37.92	7.79
1988	79.33	12535.80	550.13	91492	4761.52	4015.54	746.98	295.96	240.77	55.69

The basic education in the People's Republic of China comprises secondary and primary general

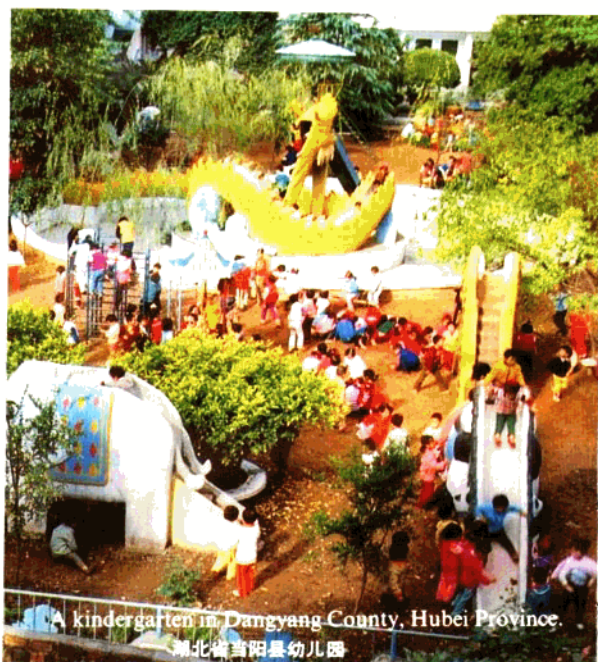
school education, pre-school education, and special education.

## SECONDARY AND PRIMARY GENERAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Secondary and primary general school education lasts 12 years through 3 stages: the primary school and the lower secondary school which take 9 years as compulsory education, and the 3-year upper secondary school. In the 40 years since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949 secondary and primary general education has undergone great changes.

### (1) Rapid growth

Education was very backward in old China. In 1946, the peak year in educational development, there were only 289,000 primary schools with 23.683 million pupils, and 4,266 secondary schools with 1.496 million pupils, of whom 318,000 were upper secondary school pupils, and 1.178 million were lower secondary school pupils. Since 1949 secondary and primary school education has been advancing rapidly. By 1988, primary schools numbered 793,000 with 125.358 million pupils, and secondary schools numbered 91,492 (including 16,524 upper secondary schools and full secondary schools, and 74,946 lower secondary schools) with a total enrollment of 47.615 million (including 7.46 million upper secondary school and 40.155 million lower secondary school). As compared with the year 1946, primary schools had increased by 1.7 times, and secondary schools by 20.5 times; primary school enrollment by 4.3 times, and secondary school enrollment by 30.8 times (22.5 times for upper secondary school students, and 33.1



times for school students).

### (2) More even distribution

Since 1949 tremendous efforts have been made to promote secondary and primary school education in rural and mining areas, and in border regions and regions inhabited by the minority nationalities. As a result, the uneven distribution of schools in the old days has basically changed. Today, well-facilitated

full secondary schools or upper secondary schools are found in all the counties in the country. Most rural townships have lower secondary schools and central primary schools, most villages have a primary school. Before 1949 there was not a single modern secondary or primary general school in the whole of the Xizang (Tibet) Autonomous Region. But now the Region has 2,453 primary schools and 60 secondary schools. In Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Qinghai province there were, respectively, 8, 19, and 4 secondary schools and a small number of primary schools before liberation. But in 1988, in these regions there were, respectively, 7,497, 4,226 and 3,709 primary schools, and 2,054, 440 and 479 secondary schools. The growth of primary and secondary school education in these areas is much faster than the average growth rate in the whole country.

(3) Implementing 9-year compulsory education and restructuring secondary education.

The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reforms of Educational Structure issued in 1985, 9-year compulsory education was to be implemented in China and the secondary education was to be restructured. In 1986, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress promulgated the Compulsory Education Law of the people's Republic of China, thus putting the universalization of education on a legal basis. Now the law is being implemented step by step, stage by stage, and area by area.

The restructuring of secondary education began in the latter part of the 1950's. During the internal turmoil from 1966 to 1976, the work was seriously disrupted, resulting in a blind growth of secondary general school education to the total neglect of other secondary education. In 1976, the proportion of upper secondary general school students reached 94.2 percent of all students receiving upper secondary education. But in 1988, as a result of the restructuring of secondary education and tremendous development of vocational and technical education, the stu-

dents in all upper secondary schools numbered 7.4598 million, and those in upper secondary vocational and technical schools numbered 5.557 million. The proportion of upper secondary general school students was 57.3 percent of all students receiving upper secondary education. In many cities it was lower than 50 percent, and in some it dropped below 40 percent. The structure of secondary education is tending to be more rational.

#### (4) Higher quality of education

Since 1949, a series of measures have been taken to reform the training goals, educational systems, curriculum, and teaching content and methods of primary and secondary school education of old days. These efforts have effected a fundamental change in the nature of schools, and educational provision and teaching have shown marked improvement in quality. In April 1978, at a national meeting on educational work it was pointed out that work for better educational quality should 'proceed from secondary and primary schools to lay a solid foundation'. Since then secondary and primary school education in China has shown a vitality and vigour unseen in history.

In recent years, graduates from primary and lower and upper secondary schools have made remarkable academic achievements. And secondary school students have won glory for the country in international competitions in some subjects. In 1986-1989, Chinese secondary school students participating in Olympic competitions in mathematics, physics and chemistry won 19 gold medals, 21 silver medals and 14 bronze medals. In 1989, in these competitions the 15 Chinese participants from secondary schools all won awards. In group performance they were placed 1st in mathematics, 2nd in physics, and 3rd in chemistry (with 1st place in the theoretical part). In 1989 China was represented in the information science Olympic for the first time and the 3 Chinese participants all won medals.

In the last 40 years, generation after generation of youth have received socialist basic education. Now China has 480 million primary school gradu-

ates and 304 million lower and upper secondary school graduates. Some of them have gone up to higher schools and all the rest are at the productive and other posts.

#### (5) Increase of Teachers

Since 1949, a system of teacher education, varied in level and form, has been established to keep with the needs of secondary and primary general school education. This system is involved with in-service training as well as training of new teach-

ers. In 1988, as compared with 1946, the number of full-time primary school teachers had grown from 864,000 to 5.501 million, up 5.4 times. And the number of full-time secondary school teachers had from 77,000 to 2.960 million, up 36.9 times. The broad masses of teachers have been advancing politically as well as professionally. Facts have proved that they love the Chinese Communist Party and their socialist country and are dedicated to the cause of people's education.

## PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION

Pre-school education in China started from a very low level. In 1946 there were in the whole country only 1,301 kindergartens with 130,000 children. Since 1949 the Party and Government have paid great attention to pre-school education, making it clear that pre-school education is an integral part of China's socialist education, and in view of China's circumstances a policy of running kindergartens both by the state and the community or individuals in varied forms be adopted. Especially since the 3rd Plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, pre-school education

has been undergoing a vigorous development and is beginning to show a new pattern of operation by the state, the collective, or individual citizens. Statistics show that by 1988, there were in the whole country 171,845 kindergartens, up 131 times over 1946, and that the number of kindergarten children reached 18,5453 million, increasing by 141.7 times over 1946. It is noted that of all children aged 3 to 6, 28 percent were in kindergartens, and that of all 6-year-old children, nearly 60 percent were in kindergartens.



The campus of Xuejun  
Secondary School, Hangzhou,  
Zhejiang Province.  
浙江省杭州市学军中学校园

The No 1 Kindergarten  
of the Anshan Iron &  
Steel Corporation.  
鞍山钢铁公司第一幼儿园



## SPECIAL EDUCATION

In old China there were very few schools for handicapped children. In 1946 , schools for blind and deaf children numbered only 42, with some 2,300 pupils . Since 1949, the Party and Government have taken measures to promote special education actively and steadily. In the last ten years , special education has developed rapidly. By 1988, the number of special education schools reached 577 with

57,617 pupils, up 13.43 times and 23.80 times, respectively, over 1949.

Furthermore, in 1979 China began to run on a trial basis schools for mentally-retarded children. By the end of 1988 the number of special education schools of this kind had grown to 131 with 12,286 pupils. Thus a special education system is coming into being in China.

China's Primary and Secondary General Schools

Year	Primary schools			Secondary schools						
	Number of schools (0000)	Number of Pupils (0000)	Number of full-time teachers (0000)	Number of schools	Number of students (0000)			Number of full-time teachers (0000)		
					Total	Lower Secondary schools	Upper Secondary schools	Total	Lower Secondary schools	Upper Secondary schools
1949	34.68	2439.10	83.60	4045	103.90	83.20	20.70	6.66	5.26	1.40
1957	54.73	6428.30	188.40	11096	628.10	537.70	90.40	23.40	19.40	4.00
1965	168.19	11620.90	385.71	18102	933.80	803.00	130.80	45.71	37.92	7.79
1988	79.33	12535.80	550.13	91492	4761.52	4015.54	746.98	295.96	240.77	55.69



1		
2		3

1. 这是以我国北宋著名文学家苏东坡名字命名的江苏省宜兴市东坡小学。

The Dongpo Primary School in Yixing City, Jiangsu Province. The school is named after Su Dongpo, a famous man of letters of the Northern Song Dynasty.

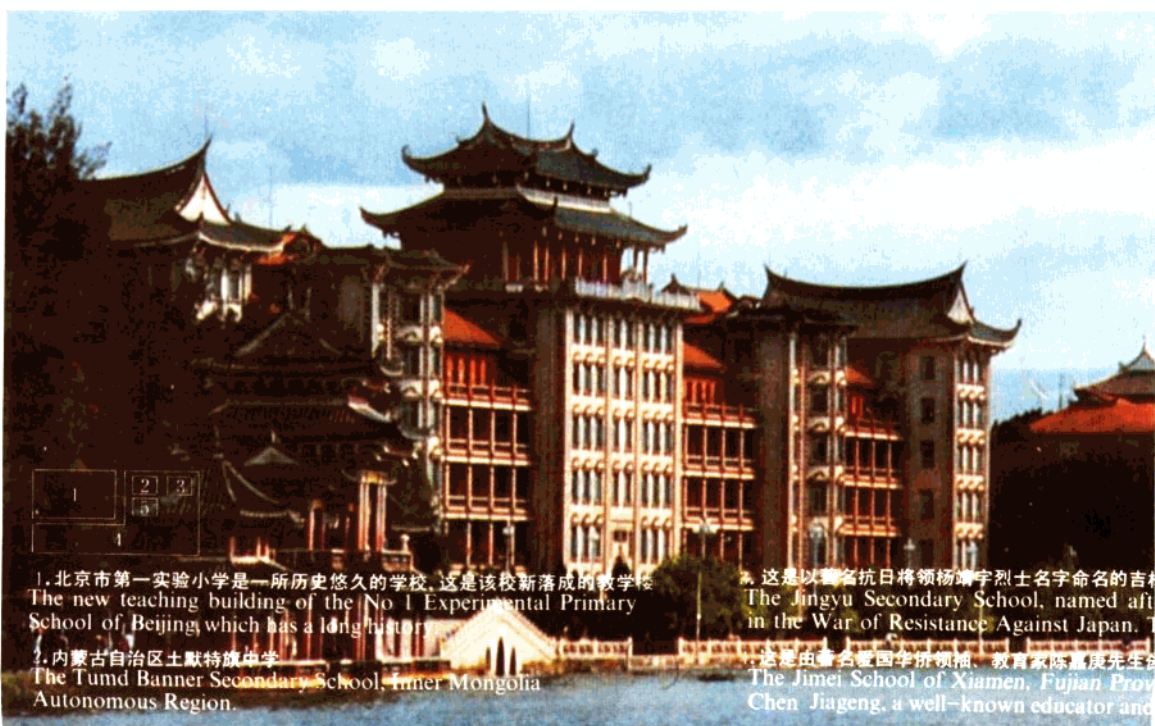
2. 宁夏回族自治区吴忠市利通街第一小学

The Litong Jie No.1 Primary School, Wuzhong City, Hui Autonomous Region of Ningxia.

3. 北京西藏中学是由国家投资在北京兴建的一所为西藏自治区培养藏族学生的完全中学。

The Tibetan Secondary School in Beijing. The school, built with government's support, is designed to the training of Tibetan students. It's a combined lower and upper secondary school.





1. 北京市第一实验小学是一所历史悠久的学校。这是该校新落成的教学楼。  
The new teaching building of the No. 1 Experimental Primary School of Beijing, which has a long history.

2. 内蒙古自治区土默特旗中学  
The Tumd Banner Secondary School, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

3. 这是以著名抗日将领杨靖宇烈士名字命名的吉林  
The Jingyu Secondary School, named after Yang Jingyu, a famous hero in the War of Resistance Against Japan.

4. 这是由著名爱国华侨领袖、教育家陈嘉庚先生创办的  
The Jimei School of Xiamen, Fujian Province, founded by Chen Jiageng, a well-known educator and patriot.



5. 这是由著名爱国将领张学良将军创办的辽宁省海城市同泽中学。  
The Tongze Secondary School in Haicheng City, Liaoning Province. The school was founded by General Zhang Xueliang, a well-known patriot.



通化市靖宇中学。  
General Yang Jingyu, a prominent commander  
school is in Tonghua City, Jilin Province.  
的福建省厦门市集美学校。  
e. The school was founded by  
distinguished patriotic overseas Chinese.

## 新校舍剪影

1985年5月《中共中央关于教育体制改革的决定》公布后,充分调动了各级政府、社会各界和广大群众办学的积极性,基础教育受到全社会的高度重视。全国城市、农村的中学、小学和幼儿园的新校舍如雨后春笋,相继落成

## New School Buildings

Construction of new buildings for schools and kindergartens took on momentum nation wide in the wake of the Decision on Reforming the Educational Structure by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, promulgated in May, 1985, which generated a national awareness for basic education.







新校舍剪影

New School Buildings