

B 教育蓝皮书

BLUE BOOK OF EDUCATION

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21世纪教育研究院 编

中国教育发展报告

(2011)

ANNUAL REPORT ON CHINA'S EDUCATION (2011)

主 编/杨东平

副主编/柴纯青



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中文摘要

2010年7月，全国教育工作会议在北京举行，《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010~2020年）》正式颁布，这是中国教育发展史上的一个重要里程碑。各地制定本省的教育规划，申请国家教改试点项目。围绕该《规划纲要》的制定和贯彻落实，我国教育改革正在进入一个活跃期，地方的教育改革和制度创新的案例日渐增多，处于大变革前夕的中国的教育改革正待破局。

2009年，国家财政性教育经费占国内生产总值的比例为3.59%，比上一年增加0.11个百分点。我国学龄人口呈现不断减少的趋势，基础教育、高等教育的供求关系日益宽松，是中国教育的转型和科学发展的历史性机遇。与此同时，高考弃考的人数也在增加，出现了新一轮留学潮、移民潮。高等教育必须未雨绸缪，提高大学教育竞争力，应对生源流失和减少的危机。中国需要加快教育改革，实施更加开放的人才战略，加快人才强国战略的制度化建设。

2010年，“入园难、入园贵”的声音不绝于耳，学前教育成为全社会关注的热点问题，中央政府相继出台的一系列政策，使学前教育有望出现走出低谷的转折点。校园血案频发，校园安全遭遇严重威胁，学生的生命安全成为全社会最牵挂的事。高考加分政策出现向发达地区和中心城市集中，向体育加分项目集中，以及向少数中学和个别项目集中的“三集中”的特点，成为破坏教育公平、助长权钱交易的腐败通道。高校学术环境恶化，学术腐败等问题仍在积累发酵，行政化和官本位正在损害中国教育和科研，凸显了加快体制机制变革的重要性。

基础教育领域的大班额现象仍很普遍，班额数不断突破底线。上海、北京在解决农民工子女义务教育方面取得新的成绩，但依然面临诸多困难与挑战。贵州等地的调查表明，实施中等职业教育免费政策以来，低入学率、低毕业率、高辍学率的情况并未得到根本性的改变。“百年职校”的发展，则为我国职业教育的改革和多样性发展提供了有益经验。各地实施的教师流动政策，政策内容和实践效果不一。免费师范生政策、家庭教育受到社会的关注。宁波诺丁汉大学、西交

利物浦大学以及珠海联合国际学院等 3 所大学中外合作办学的成功实践，证明了通过开放促进改革，引进多种层次、类型的境外办学和合作办学，对于打破单一的管理体制，改变传统的教育教学观念，具有十分重要的作用。

2009 年我国教育经费总量继续保持增长，但增幅较上一年有所下降。全国各地义务教育投入的增长速度见缓。多数省份未达到《教育法》规定的教育经费增长要求。据 2010 年度对 35 个主要城市公众教育满意度的调查，与前两年相比，我国主要城市的公众教育满意度有所降低，处于“比较满意到不太满意之间”的状态。

Abstract

In July 2010 “The National Conference on Education” took place in Beijing, and “the National Guidelines for the Medium-and Long-term Educational Reform and Development Program (2010 –2020)” was formerly promulgated, being an important milestone in the history of Education in China. At the same time, regional guidelines of medium-and long-term educational reform and development are in the process of being formulated one after another by provincial-level entities, and national pilot projects of educational reform are being formulated by various provincial-level bodies. With the formulation and ongoing implementation of these programs, educational reform in China is entering a highly active period. Successful cases of educational reform and institutional innovations carried out by local educational departments or schools are increasing day by day, and it might be said that educational reform in China is on the eve of making major breakthroughs.

In 2009, total public expenditure on education as percentage of GDP reached 3.59%, showing an increase of 0.11 percentage points on the previous year. The school-age population in China tends to decrease year by year, and the provision of both basic education and higher education to meet the demand of the people is becoming increasingly easier, providing a historic opportunity for Chinese education to realize a fundamental transition and to further develop on a scientific basis. At the same time, more and more applicants for sitting the national unified college entrance exams abandoned the exams; and new rounds of large increases in study abroad and emigration have appeared. Higher education in China must strive to enhance its competitiveness and take precautions to cope with the crisis created by the decrease in potential clientele and its loss. China must speed up its pace and intensify its efforts in conducting educational reform, having to implement a more open strategy for training highly qualified personnel and to speed up the development of an appropriate strategy for building up a strong country based on talented and skilled manpower.

In the year 2010, preschool education became a hot issue attracting the concern of the whole society, as we could constantly hear the complaints about “difficulty in finding a place for our young children in a kindergarten” and “high expenses of

preschool education". Accordingly, the Central Government has adopted a series of policies to tackle the problem, and there is hope to see the turning point of the development of preschool education from its nadir. Recently, cases of bloodshed have occurred frequently in school grounds, seriously menacing safety in schools, and the safety of students in schools has become one of the most worrisome problems of the entire populace. Three kinds of malpractices related to the implementation of "adding scores to certain categories of applicants" sitting college entrance exams have shown in the following realms in a concentrated manner. In other words, they tended to happen more frequently in developed regions and major cities, in selected groups of students with good performance in sports, and in a few selected schools or programs, constituting a breach of educational equity and opening a new channel of corruption characterized by bargaining favors with power and money. The academic environment in higher education institutions has taken a turn for the worse and cases of corruption in the world of learning are being accumulated, with their negative effects fermenting. Excessive uses of administrative power and excessive influence of high-ranking officials in handling academic matters are doing harms to education and research in China. These negative phenomena make the speeding up of reforms in institutions and working mechanisms in the higher education sector all the more urgent and important.

In the basic education sector, the phenomenon of large-size classes is still quite common, with the number of students per class constantly exceeding set limits. Although Shanghai and Beijing have made new advances in enrolling the children of migrant workers in public schools, they are still faced with a number of difficulties and challenges. According to findings of field surveys concerning vocational education carried out in Guizhou province and elsewhere, in the sector of secondary vocational education, no fundamental changes have been effected in low enrollment rates, low completion or graduation rates, and high drop-out rates. However, the successful founding and operation of BN Vocational School providing training to young people from poor families free of charge has provided useful experiences with respect to reform and diversified development in the vocational education sector in China. With respect to policies encouraging the mobility of teachers, the contents of relevant policies and the effects of their implementation differed from place to place. The initiation of a policy which requires that a certain number of college students enrolled in teacher education programs provided by leading normal universities shall be exempted from all fees and the current unhealthy situation of family education in many families have drawn widespread concern by society at large. In the realm of international cooperation in the

higher education sector, the founding of the following three HEIs: University of Nottingham Ningbo, China; Xi'an Jiaotong-Liverpool University; and United International College jointly sponsored by Beijing Normal University and Hong Kong Baptist University and their successful operation and good performance have provided ample evidence that their experiences in promoting reform through opening-up, in introducing international cooperation in the educational sector with programs provided at various levels and with diverse models do play an important role in breaking a unitary system of administration and management, as well as in effecting changes in traditional concepts concerning education and teaching.

In 2009, total public expenditure on education kept increasing, but the rate of increase declined compared with the previous year. Taking the country as a whole, the public expenditure on compulsory schooling in various localities slackened its rate of increase, and a majority of provinces failed to meet the requirement set by the Education Law on gradual increase of the level of financing. According to surveys carried out in 35 major cities on the degree of satisfaction of the general public with respect to public education, the degree of satisfaction in these cities somewhat declined, lying between the state of comparatively satisfactory and the state of not so satisfactory.



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