

<<中国教育政策与法规>>

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前言

Since the foundation of Peoples Republic of China in 1949, Chinas education has experienced 60 years of development. This was not an easy period for modern China. Just like what was said by Deng Xiaoping, the general designer of Chinas Reform and Opening Up, "Since there is no previous experience to fall back on, we need to wade across the stream by feeling the way." We must acknowledge that the reform in China has inevitably faced a lot of difficulties and frustrations, particularly in the first 30 years since the foundation of Peoples Republic of China. However, the introduction of Reform and Opening Up Policy in 1978 has brought China new ideas and a correct direction. Since then, tremendous developments have taken place. Human resources have been gradually regarded as the first productivity and thus education, through which creative talents are cultivated, has been given special attention in the policy of central government. If you thumb through the recent policy text, you will find that emphasis like "giving priority to education," "promoting the education equity, deeply implementing the strategy of developing the country through science and education and to strengthen the country by talented persons," etc., have become the key guidelines of the educational policy in China. As known to all, the educational development of a country is based on its economic foundation. Therefore, the making of the educational policies must be consistent with the real situation of certain historical periods. Since 1978, the educational policy in China has experienced mainly four stages: (1) The recovery and reconstruction of the educational order (1978-1984) . Education in China suffered great losses during the ten-years "Cultural Revolution". So the basic framework of educational policies in this stage was to correct the wrong thoughts of education, recover and improve the basic educational system, commence on building an educational system and adapting to the economic construction. (2) The total start-up of educational system reform (1985-1992) .

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内容概要

Educational Policies and Legislation in China provides a comprehensive overview of the development of educational policies and legislation in China, particularly those after the introduction of Reform and Opening Up Policy in 1979. This book discusses the theoretic basis and framework of educational policies, explains the important educational laws and legislations, and introduces the policies of educational internationalization, private education, lifelong learning and teacher education. The characteristics and trends of educational policies and legislation in China are also provided based on solid and systematic analysis. The book is intended for researchers, teachers and graduate students in the field of comparative education, educational policy and legislation, educational management, etc.

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作者简介

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Recently, the Chinese Government has adopted a series of measures to increase input into education. In order to improve the quality of education in rural areas, the Central and local governments have invested additional funds for education, and have implemented the "Two Exempt and One Subsidy" policy in a period of compulsory education, which has benefited 150 million within the rural population and improved the situation of rural compulsory education dramatically. The central financial authority will invest 10 billion yuan RMB to support the basic competence construction of vocational education. In the area of higher education, China will continue to implement the "211 Project" and the "985 Project". In 1995, the Chinese Government initiated the "211 Project", with the intent to build around one hundred universities and eight hundred key disciplines for the 21st century. The "211 Project" requires that all the relevant universities should conduct reforms concerning the internal administrative system and the operational mechanism, so as to cultivate, sustain and attract the first-level talents, while at the same time guarantee the financial support for the teaching and research of key disciplines. In 1999, the Ministry of Education of the PRC issued The Action Plan for Invigorating Education Toward the 21st Century, which declares that China intends to build several world-class universities and a set of world famous high level research universities. This project is called the "985 Project" and is receiving and will continue to receive significant financial support from the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Finance.

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