



Education in China





COTENT

01

- School Education

02

- Further Education

03

- Examination System

04

- International Education Exchanges and Cooperation





01

School Education

- Education in the Old Times
- Modern Education



Education in the Old Times



- **the Spring and Autumn Period:**

Confucius: who started nongovernmental education be regarded as the first, and forever teacher in China.

- **the Han Dynasty:**

The official education system of the Han Dynasty. There were two kinds of official credits in the Han Dynasty: **central official schools** and **local official schools**.

- **the Song Dynasty:**

Academies of the Song Dynasty were **private academic research** and educational institutions in ancient China, which were relatively independent of official schools.

sì shū wǔ jīng
四书五经



Modern Education



01



02



Pre-school Education



Primary Education



Secondary Education



Higher Education



Other Forms of Education



Kindergarten

3-6 years old

Six-years system

6-11 years old

jiǔ nián yì wù jiào yù
九年义务教育

Nine Year Compulsory Education

Junior High School

High School

12-18 years old

Above 18

University and
other colleges

Vocational education

Special education

Private education



Pre-school Education



Pre-school education refers to the education for children aged **3 to 6 years** in the kindergarten. Kindergartens are generally **run by the local governments**, government enterprises and private enterprises, with management and guidance from the education administrative department in the government. In economically developed large and medium-sized cities, the number of kindergartens has basically met the needs of kinder-age children. At present, early childhood education is shifting its focus from urban to rural areas. Many schools in China have gradually adopted pre-school education system.





In China, children generally start kindergarten when they are **three years** old. The kindergarten is divided into **three grades**: nursery for 3- to 4-year-olds, lower kindergarten for 4- to 5-year-olds and upper kindergarten for 5- to 6-year-olds. The educational approach is **based on singing, drawing, counting, reading, as well as self-care and social interaction**. In general, kindergartens offer **full-time** education, i.e. from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. The children have lunch and an afternoon nap at the kindergarten.



Primary Education



Primary education refers to the period of education for children 6 to 12 years in primary schools. Primary schools are usually established by the local governments, and some by individuals and non-governmental organizations. The primary school system in China is generally 5 years, while some primary schools in large and medium-sized cities have 6 years of schooling. Students usually go to school from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and the subjects include Chinese, Mathematics, Foreign Language, Morality, Nature, Art, Music and Sports. According to relevant data, the total number of all students in China will be 222.38 million in 2022, with the largest number of primary school students reaching 108 million. By 2022, the enrollment rate of school-age children in primary schools will reach 99.9%.



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1	Chinese	Chinese	maths	Chinese	Chinese
2	English	school	Chinese	English	maths
3	maths	Computer	PE	science	practice
4	Music	maths	school	Computer	art
5	science		moral	maths	Chinese
6	PE		Reading	PE	moral

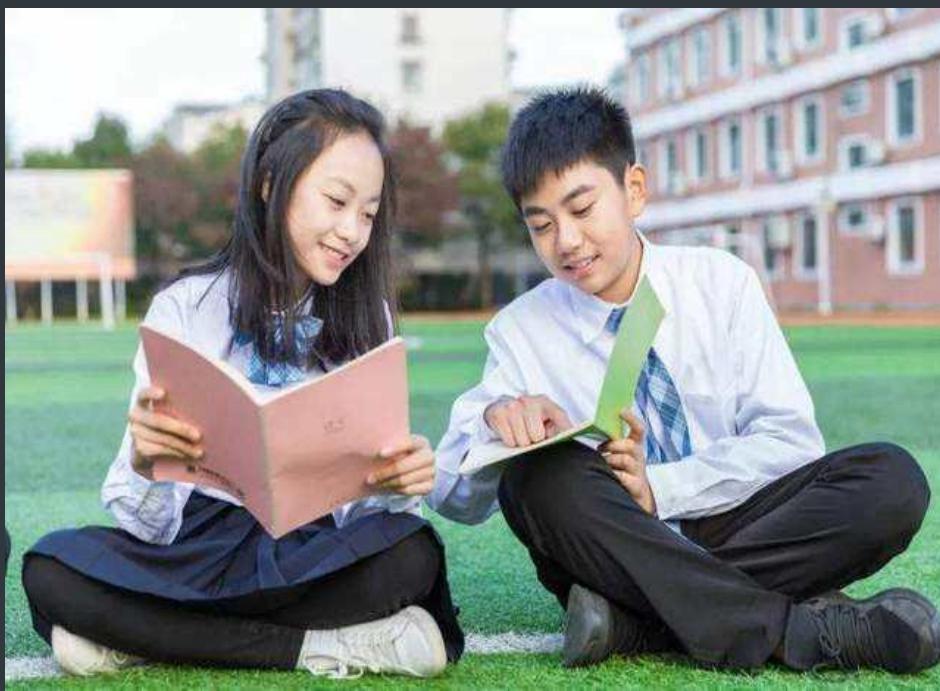


Secondary Education



Secondary education refers to the period of education for students in secondary schools between the age of 12 and 18. Secondary schools include junior and senior high schools. The latter is divided into common senior high schools, vocational high schools and special high schools (secondary). Students generally study in a junior high school for 3 to 4 years.





After their graduation, some would choose to go to a common senior high school, which has a 3-year educational program, while others would go to a vocational high school or technical secondary school. The subjects for junior and senior high school include: Chinese, Mathematics, Foreign Language, Politics, History, Geography, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Sports, Music and Art. In vocational high schools and special high schools, students study Science, Agriculture, Forestry, Medicine, Health, Finance, Management, Politics and Law, Art, Teacher Training, Sports, Tourism and other subjects.



shuāng jiǎn 双 减

Double Reduction Policy



01

Background

Some schools have too much homework and low quality, which takes up students' normal exercise, rest and entertainment time. For a long time, primary and middle school students have too much homework and difficult homework has been a big problem perplexing parents and children.

02

In addition to school study time, many parents send their children to training institutions after class in the hope that their children can learn ahead of time. Some parents are eager for success, and even sign up for 5-6 remedial classes for their children. It takes up their children's after-school rest time. This social phenomenon is becoming more and more chaotic and has a deeper impact.

03

From April to October 2021, the Ministry of Education issued a series of documents: take the prohibition of homework as an important part of the daily supervision of off campus training institutions, and effectively avoid "reducing the burden inside the school and increasing the burden outside the school".

04

In October 2021, the National People's Congress said: the double reduction plan is to be clearly incorporated into the law to avoid increasing the burden on students in the stage of compulsory education.





吴子睿
Ray Woodard

我不认为学习英语的兴趣减弱了

Higher Education

Specialised Schools

Undergraduate and Postgraduate Education

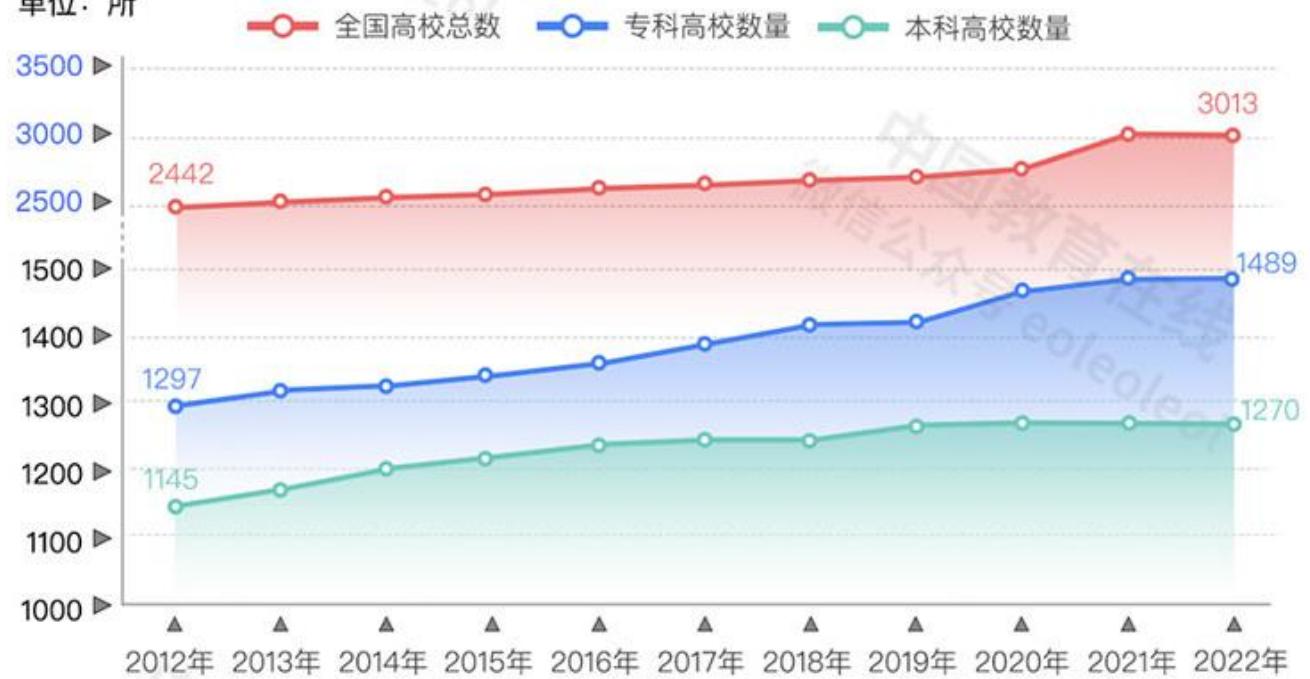
Colleges

Tertiary Institutes

2012–2022年全国高校数量统计

来源：教育部 制图：中国教育在线

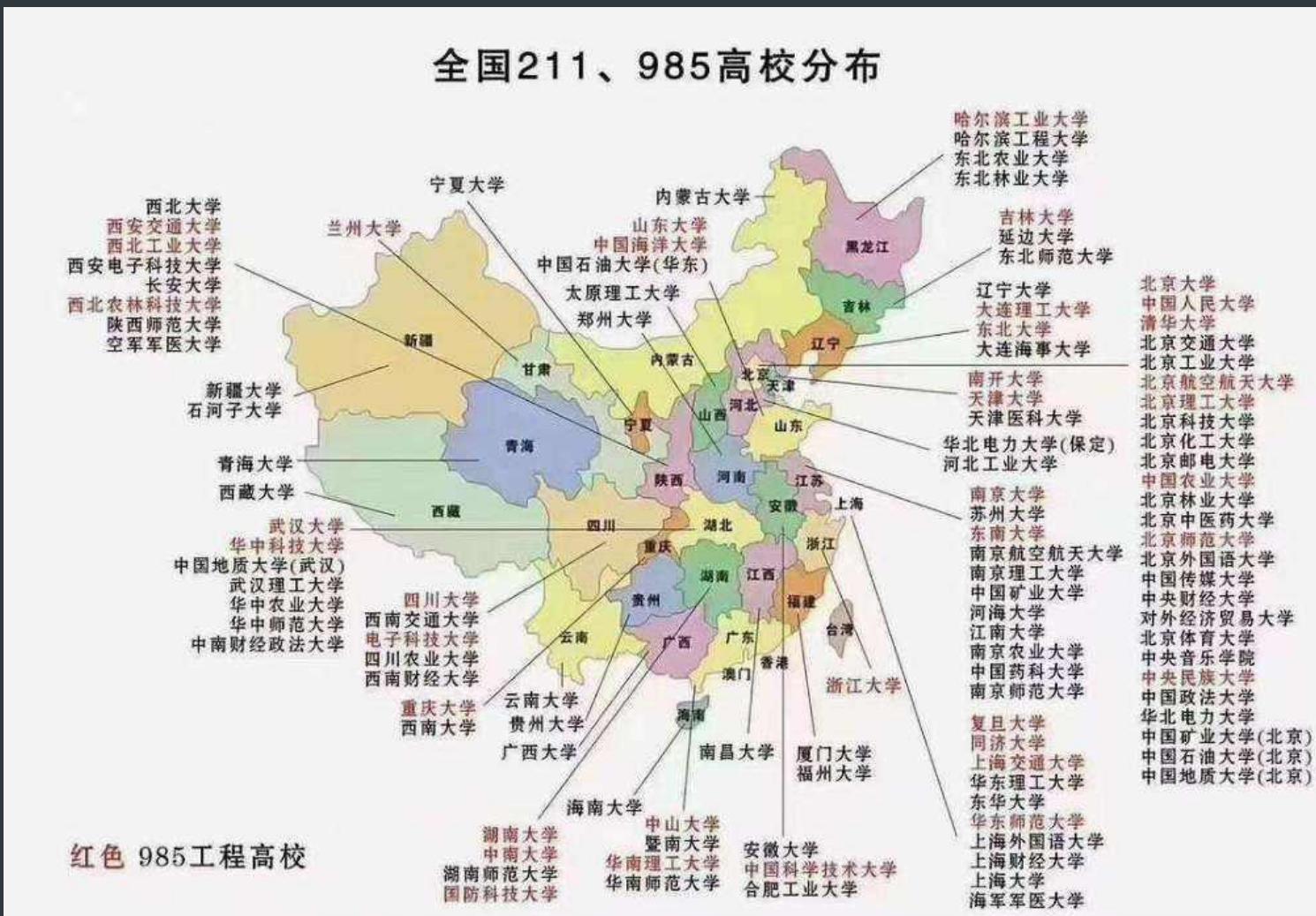
单位：所



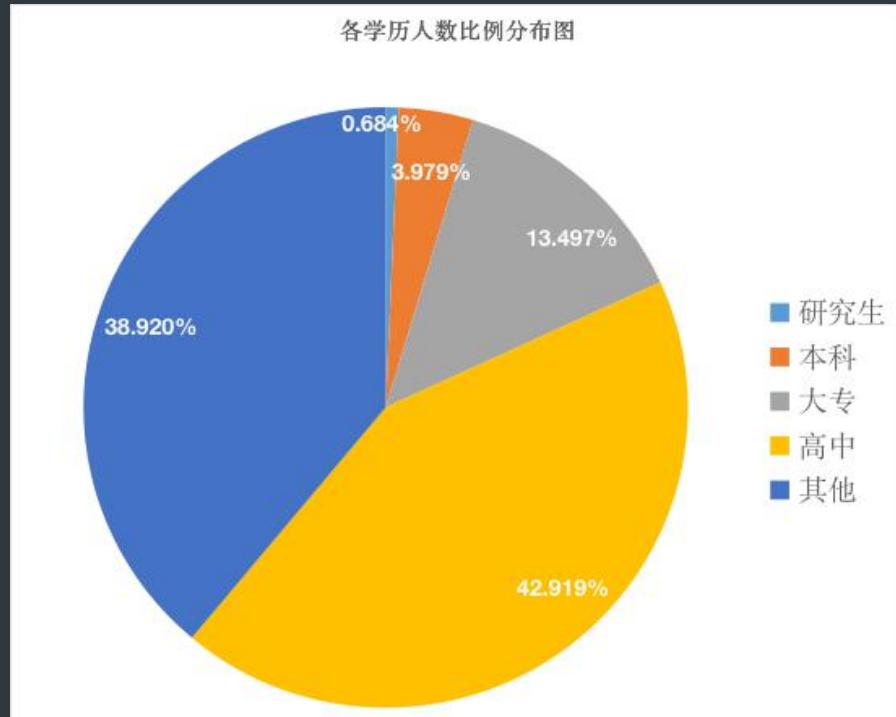


Key University Projects

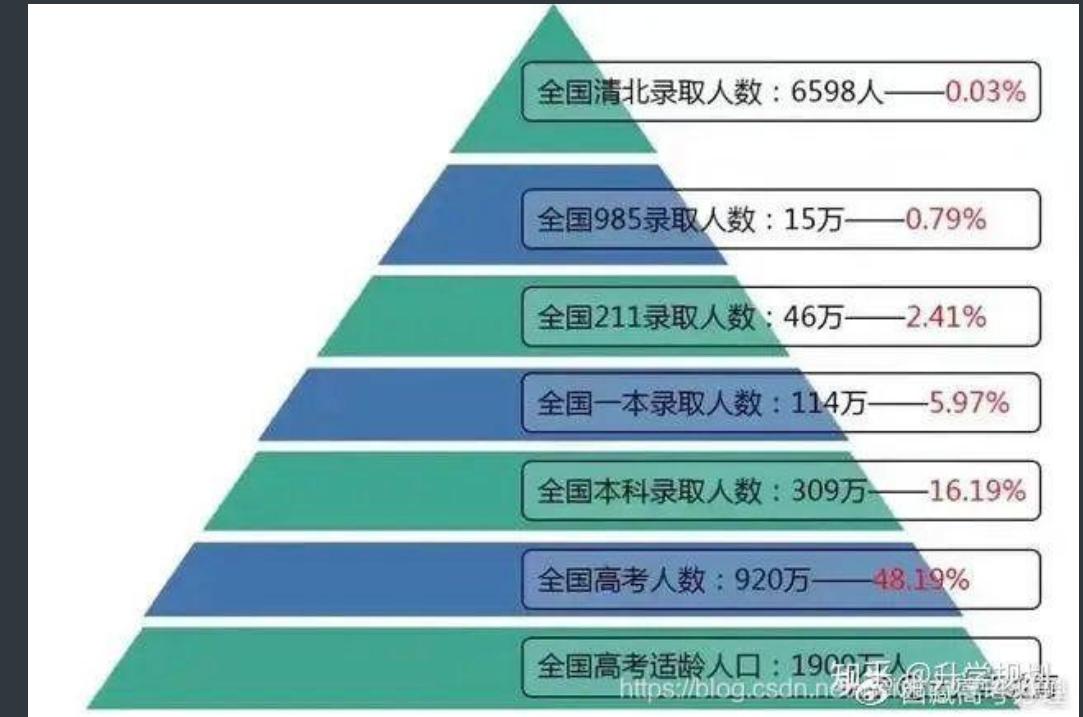
In recent years, there are many key university projects in China, including “211 Project”, “985 Project”, “2011 Plan” and “Double First-Class”. The universities listed in these projects are all key public universities in China. “Double First-Class” refers to first-class universities and first-class courses in the world.



Proportion of the Population of Higher Academic Education in China



In 2021, the proportion of people with various degrees in China will be 42.919% with senior high school education and 0.684% with graduate students. Undergraduate accounts for 3.979%, and specialised schools accounts for 13.497%



In 2021, the total number of Chinese college entrance examination will be 9.2 million. This is the proportion of undergraduate enrollment. Among them, Tsinghua University and Peking University enrolled 6598 people; The 985 University enrolled 150,000 people, and the 211 University enrolled 460,000 people





Other Forms of Education

- Vocational Education:

Vocational school education is the education for various qualifications, and is divided into primary, secondary and higher stages of vocational school education. Apart from these, China has 93,400 vocational and technical training institutions with 450,080 staff members and 263,900 full-time teachers. By 2016, 8,628,000 people had enrolled and studied at vocational training institutes.





Other Forms of Education

- Special Education
- Currently, special education institutions in China are run by the Ministry of Education, with support from the Ministry of Health, the Disabled Persons Federations, and other social forces. In recent years, with the rapid development of special education, a continuous and complete special education system has been established, i.e., pre-school education, basic education, secondary education to higher education, and further education.





Other Forms of Education

- Private Education

Private education in China is provided by social organizations or individuals, without funding from the government, but falls under the overall management by the educational departments.

Given China's huge population, despite the continuous injection of funds to the public education, it is still unable to fully meet the people's needs for education. Therefore, private education is assuming more and more responsibilities. After nearly 30 years of development, China's private education sector has become a complete system with a certain scale.



Education for the People



Quote from Xi Jinping

Equity in education is an important basis for social justice. We must enable all our people to share fully and fairly the benefits of educational development, and ensure education equity to enhance social justice.

-Speech during his visit to Beijing Bayi School, September 9, 2016



01

Meeting People's Expectations for better Education

02

**Securing a Greater Sense of Gain in Education
for the People**



02

Further Education

- Diploma Education
- Non-diploma Education



Diploma Education



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Open University of China. At the top left is the university's logo, a red circle with a white crescent and stars. To its right is the text "国家开放大学" and "THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF CHINA". Below the logo is a navigation bar with links: Home, News, About, Degree Education, Non-Degree Education, Learner Support, Learning Resources, International, Credit Bank, Research, and Campus. The main content area features a large video player. The video shows a woman at a podium with the university's logo, speaking. Text on the screen includes "喜迎二十大 建功新时代" (Celebrating the 20th National Congress, Building a New Era), "开放 | 责任 | 质量 | 多样化 | 国际化" (Open | Responsibility | Quality | Diversified | International), and "范贤睿 国家开放大学 副校长" (Fan Xianrui, Vice President of the Open University of China). A subtitle says "OUC Vice President Fan Xianrui Gives 'First Class of the New Semester'". To the right of the video are several sections: "Degree Education" (Undergraduate: Finance, Computer Science and Technology, Law, Civil Engineering, Business Administration, English major, Chinese Language and Literature; Diploma: Finance, Sports Operations and Management, Hydraulic and Hydropower Engineering and Management, Law, Primary-school Education), "Credit Bank" (Accreditation and Transfer of the Learning Outcomes, Degree, Credit Bank, Non-Degree), "Non-Degree Education" (The University for Older Adults, Community Education, Online Study for College Students as Village Officials, Continuing Education Training Programmes, Chinese Language Teaching, OUC Digital Learning Resources Centre, OUC Your Arts), "Learn Chinese" (Chinese Words, Chinese Colloquial Phrases), and "Focus" (Research Papers, OUC Teachers & Alumni, OUC Awarded the UNESCO Prize for ICT in Education, University around You, Journey of China's OUC).

Degree Education

Undergraduate
Finance | Computer Science and Technology | Law
Civil Engineering | Business Administration | English major
| Chinese Language and Literature [more](#)

Diploma
Finance | Sports Operations and Management
Hydraulic and Hydropower Engineering and Management
Law | Primary-school Education [more](#)

Featured Education
"One College Student per Village Programme"
School of Tibet | School for the Disabled (Sunshine Study Online) | OUC Secondary Technical School

Open Class

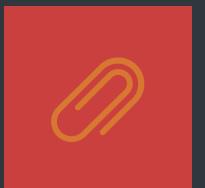


Chinese Words
一日一字

Chinese Colloquial Phrases
一日一词

START LEARNING CHINESE NOW!

The Open University of China was established on the foundation of the China Central Radio and Television University and the local Radio and Television Universities. Students mainly study courses online, and also have communication with teachers through video-conferences. Students can also have face-to-face tutoring at learning centers across the country. Eligible students do not need to sit in exams to get admission; however, they need to pass the final exams each semester and achieve prescribed credits before they can graduate.



The National Higher Education Self-taught Examination



01

The courses are completed by credit hours.

02

Professional examination program

03

Apply for the Bachelor's degree and further studies



Non-diploma Education



Vocational Training

- Vocational training is a kind of technical education and training for the purpose of training the workers' professional knowledge and skills.

The Old-age Universities

- There are many courses in the Old-age Universities, namely, calligraphy, dancing, singing, cooking and other entertainment courses, as well as modern science and technology, computer, smart phone usage and other technical courses.

Education for the Citizens

- People can borrow books from libraries free of charge, and learn historical knowledge in museums. The governments and the communities also organize educational activities such as law information sessions, health lectures, etc.



Education for the People



Quote from Xi Jinping

We should increase the support for technical and vocational education in rural, poor, and ethnic minority areas, and give everyone the chance to pursue excellence in life.

-Speech on accelerating the development of technical and vocational education, June 23, 2014



01

The Cornerstone of Social Equity: Equal Access to Education.

02

Facilitating Equal Access to Good Education and Improving Well-rounded Development of the People

03

Opportunities for All to Excel



03

Examination System

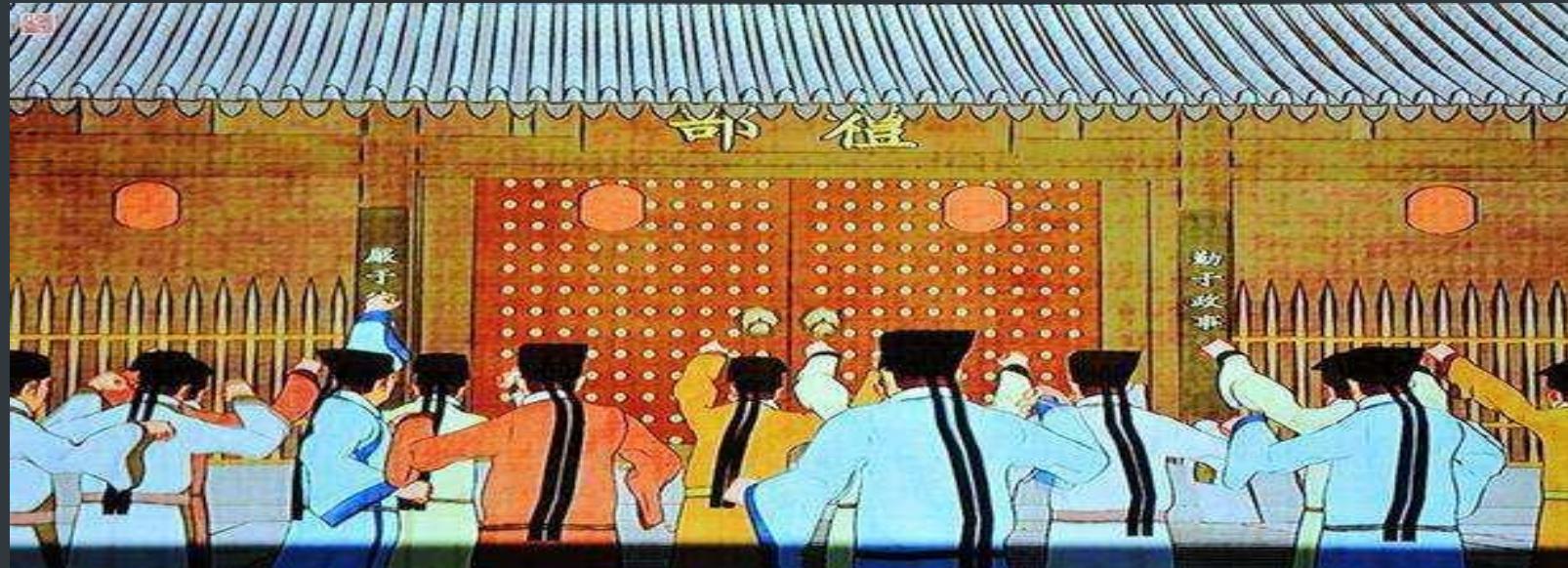
- Ancient Imperial Examination
- Entrance Examination of the Current Times
- National Vocational Qualification Examination



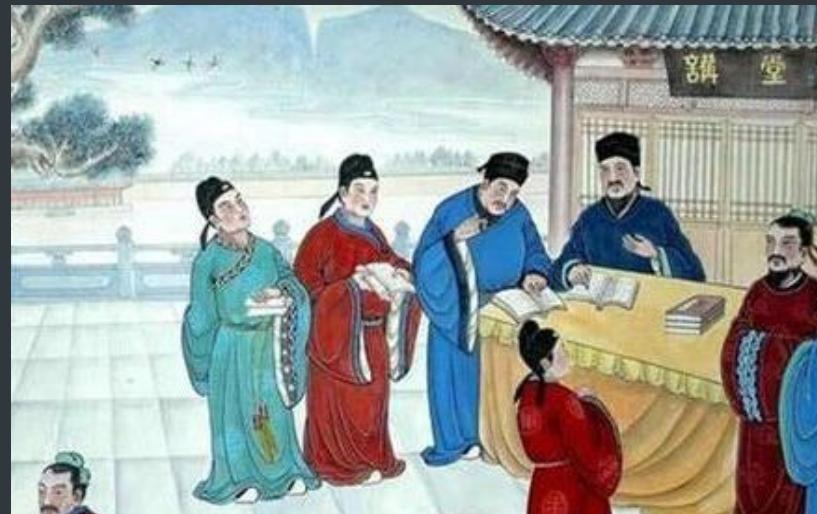
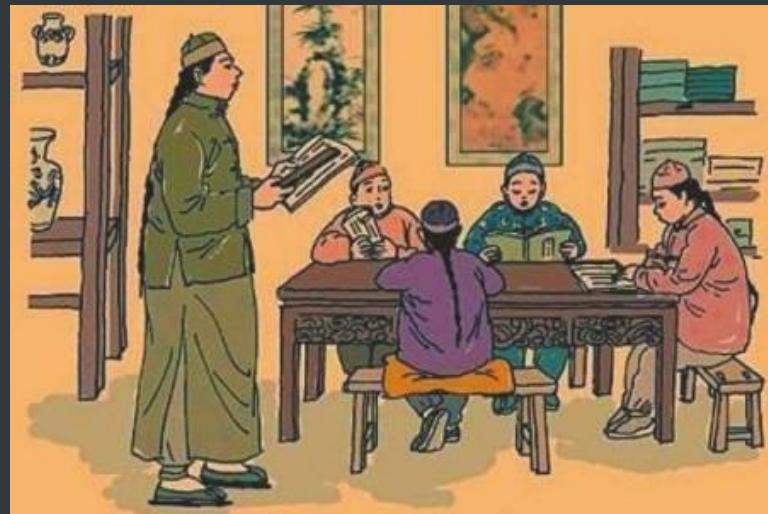
Ancient Imperial Examination



01



02



The Imperial Examination System



Purpose



Selected officials through examinations

Time



From Sui Dynasty in 581 to Qing Dynasty in 1905 which has the history over 1300 years.

Modality



Selected from different levels through exam at academy, county, state levels, and imperial court.

Contents



Four Books and Five Classics

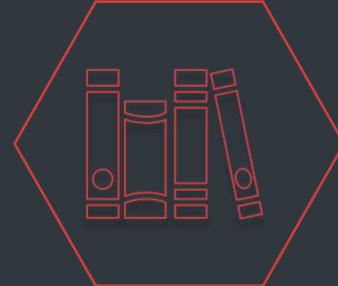
Writing Form



Eight-Part Eassy



The Imperial Examination System



01

Academy in the Local Area

Civilians can receive education in local private academies

02

Provincial Examination

The local examination is held every three years. It refers to the examinations in provincial capitals.

03

Metropolitan Examination

Those who pass the Metropolitan Examination can become officials and receive a certain salary from the state.

04

Palace examination

The palace examination was the last level of the imperial examination in the Ming and Qing dynasties. The palace examination of the Ming and Qing Dynasties only ranked.



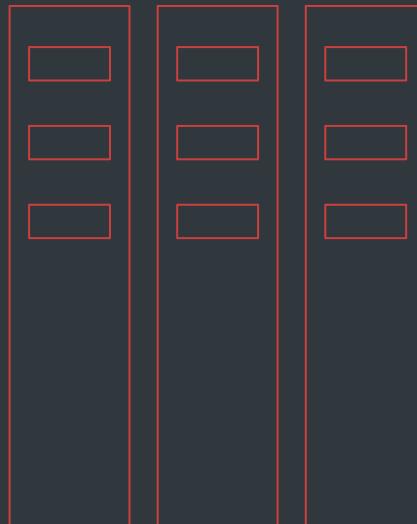


The Imperial Examination System

Jiangnan Imperial Examination Site

Jiangnan Imperial Examination Site, is located in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. It was built in the Song Dynasty (1168). It was the largest imperial examination site in ancient China.

Jiangnan Imperial Examination Site provided a large number of excellent talents for the development of China through the history.



The Imperial Examination System



The premises in ancient China where imperial examinations were held. Usually, an imperial examination site consists of a large complex with a courtyard, which is divided into many partitions called "cubicles". **Each cubicle is for one candidate to sit for exams in the daytime, and also for sleep at night.** Each of the cubicles has two walls to separate the candidate from the ones next door, and two 4-inch long boards. On the walls, there are some brackets made of bricks which were used as support and turned the cubicle into a platform for sitting and a bench for writing. At night, the upper bench board could be taken down and put next to the sitting platform to form a bed. These cubicles were so small that they were called “pigeon cages”.

The Imperial Examination System



Chinese Academies

Academies are ancient Chinese educational institutions. Different from the official education system, the rise of academies was influenced by Zen Buddhism. First of all, from the functional point of view, academies and temples are similar in nature, both characterized by education and aimed at teaching. They are spontaneous educational organizations. The four famous academies in China are: Henan Yingtian Academy, Hunan Yuelu Academy, Jiangxi Bailudong Academy and Henan Songyang Academy.

The Imperial Examination System



0/1人正在看

Entrance Examination of the Current Times



The Senior High School Entrance Examination

The senior high school entrance examination is an examination for junior high school graduates. After Nine Years of Compulsory Education in primary and junior high schools, students sit for this exam which will allow them to enter common senior high schools, vocational high schools and technical secondary schools, though most students take this exam in the hopes of entering common senior high schools.

The exam covers all subjects stipulated in the national curriculum plan, including Chinese, Mathematics, Foreign Language, Politics, History, Geography, Biology, Physics, Chemistry and Sports. The dates of the examinations differ from province to province, but they are usually held in the middle of June.



Entrance Examination of the Current Times



The National College/ University Entrance Examination

The national college/university entrance examination is a screening test for Chinese higher education institutions to enroll qualified senior high school students. Currently most provinces in China **adopt the “3 + X” system**. The “3” refers to three subjects, namely, **Chinese, Mathematics, Foreign Language**, while the “X” refers to a subject selected by the student from the **humanities group** or the **science group** of subjects. The humanities group of subjects are Politics, History, Geography, and the science group of subjects include Physics, Chemistry and Biology. The total score of the national college / university entrance examination is 750 (150 for Chinese, 150 for Mathematics, 150 for Foreign Language and 300 for the subject of humanities or science group).

When the scores are released, students can apply for colleges and universities as well as majors according to their scores, and colleges and universities will select the good ones who meet their standards.

National Vocational Qualification Examination

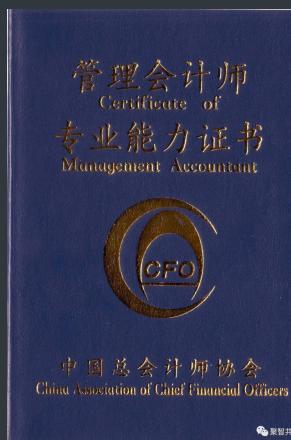
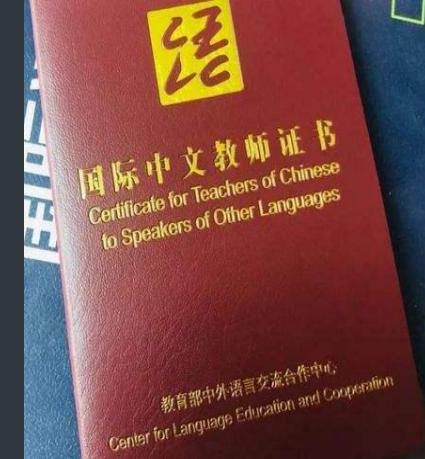
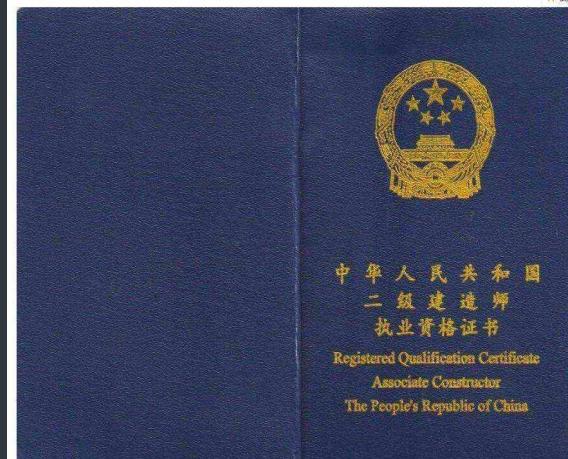


The Senior High School Entrance Examination

NVQE is a qualification examination **for employment**.

After passing the examination, candidates obtain the certificate and qualification to join a certain industry.

According to Chinese laws, people intending to work for specific jobs must receive training before taking up their posts. **These jobs are usually ones with technical complexity and may concern the state properties and the safety of people's lives.** NVQE is divided into uniformed and non-uniformed examinations. Uniformed examinations are held nation-wide, such as the civil service examination. There are five levels of NVQE certificates, with level 1 being the top level for senior technicians.





04

International Education Exchanges and Cooperation

- Confucius Institutes
- International School
- Belt & Road Education Programs





Confucius Institutes

A Confucius Institute is not a university in the general sense. It is an exchange institution for the promotion of the Chinese language and culture. **The first Confucius Institute was formally established in Seoul, South Korea in 2004.** Apart from Chinese language teaching activities, Confucius Institutes also carry out exchanges and cooperation with foreign universities or educational institutions in education, culture and other aspects. Confucius Institutes are now an important means for people in many countries to learn the Chinese language and culture, and to understand contemporary China.

First Confucius Institute

November 2004 the world's first Confucius Institute was established in Seoul, South Korea.



International School



At present, there are some international schools in some large and medium-sized cities in China. These schools generally have a considerable proportion of foreign students and operate like foreign schools or in the China-foreign cooperative teaching modes. International schools offer secondary education (or below). They can generally be divided into two categories. The first category includes international schools run by legitimate foreign institutions and legitimate foreigners residing in China, which are for foreign students only, such as Shanghai American School and Guangzhou American School. The second category includes schools that are open to both Chinese and foreign students, such as Harrow International School Beijing and Suzhou Eton House International School.

Belt & Road Education Programs

China has put forward the Belt & Road Initiative to conduct multi-faceted friendly cooperations and exchanges with all the countries along the routes. Educational cooperation and exchanges with other countries are important parts of the initiative. In July 2016, the Chinese Ministry of Education published a development plan on building education cooperation under the Belt & Road Initiative, encouraging closer cooperation with all countries along the routes so as to promote the development of education and cultivate more talents. The Silk Road Study Abroad Promotion Program is one of them. In each year in the next five years, 10,000 new students will be awarded the Silk Road Chinese Government Scholarship to study in China. China is also striving to improve the quality of talent training for foreign students, and aims to become a desired destination for students from all over the world. In addition, 2,500 government-sponsored students will study in the countries on the routes of the Belt&Road.



China's Own Path of Education



Quote from Xi Jinping

We will strengthen people-to-people and cultural exchanges with other countries, giving prominence to Chinese culture while drawing on other cultures.

-Report to the 19th CPC National Congress,
October 18, 2017



01

Aligning Education with the Reality of China

02

Following the Path of Socialist Education with Chinese Characteristics

03

Establishing a Modern Education System with Chinese Characteristics and Up to International Standard

Questions

1. Does your country have “compulsory education” or something similar? Please share your views on “compulsory education”.
2. After studying the Chinese educational system, based on your experience of studying in China, please compare the educational system of China with that of your country, and talk about the similarities and differences in educational concepts and teaching methods.
3. The imperial examination in China is the earliest examination in the world. Western countries had developed their civil service system by drawing lessons from the imperial examination system. Try and compare the similarities and differences between China's imperial examination and the civil service system in the West. Please also discuss the similarities and differences in the examinations between your country and that in China.
4. Analyze the significance of the Confucius Institutes in promoting the exchanges between Chinese culture and world culture.

reading assignment 2:

reading material: Only Propriety Guarantees Success

due date: till Dec.11th
ding talk

Thank
You!

