# 当代中国发展与社会实践

**Contemporary China's Development and Social Practice** 



- 你为何选择留学中国呢? Why do you choose to study in China?
- 你对中国的高等教育有哪些了解? What do you know about higher education in China?
- 通过在中国大学的学习,你预期的收获是什么呢? What do you expect to gain from studying in China?



#### 主要内容 Contents

- 中国高等教育体系与发展概况 Overview of China's higher education system and development
  - 中国高校"双一流"建设
    The construction of "Double First-Class"
    universities in China
  - 中国高等教育的对外开放 The opening up of Higher education in China



# 中国高等教育体系与发展概况

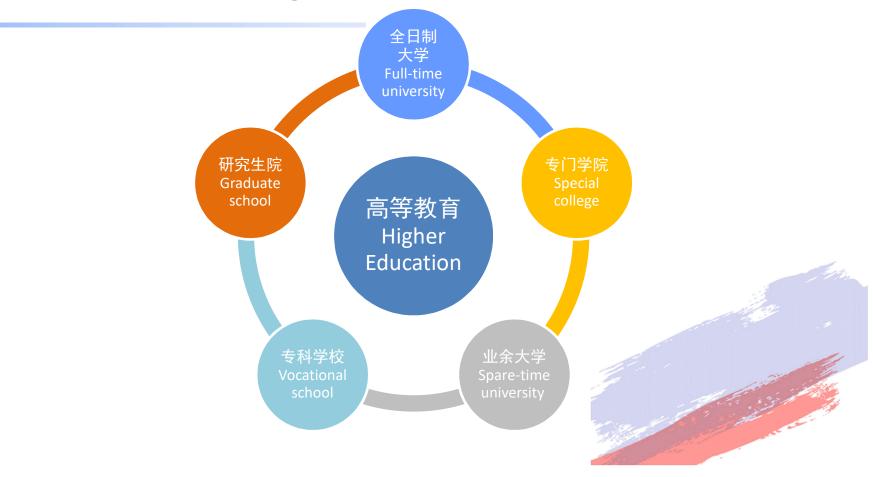
Overview of China's higher education system and development

中国的学校教育制度 School Education System in China

- | 学前教育 Preprimary Education
- | 初等教育 Primary Education
- 中等教育 Secondary Education
- | 高等教育 Higher Education

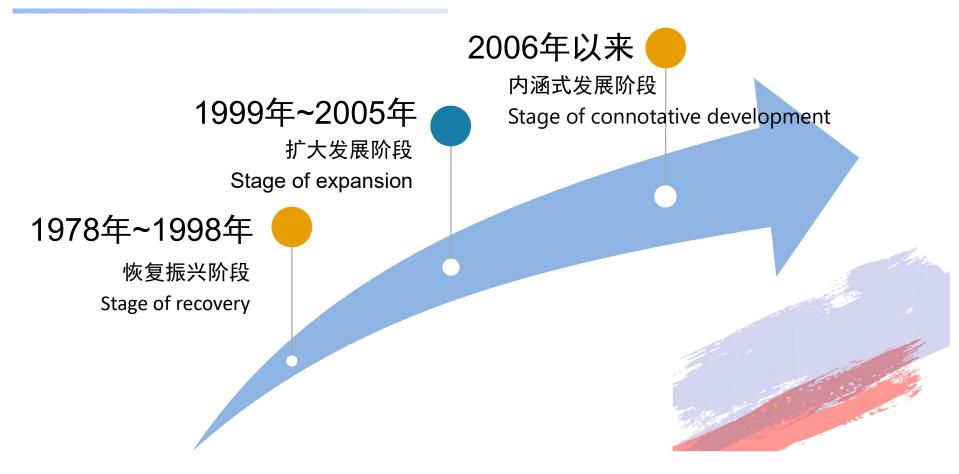


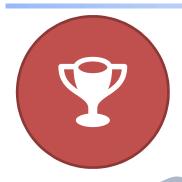
# 中国的高等教育 Higher Education in China



#### 中国高等教育的发展历程

The Development of Higher education in China





1978年

#### 中国改革开放

China's reform and opening-up

1977年



"高考"恢复

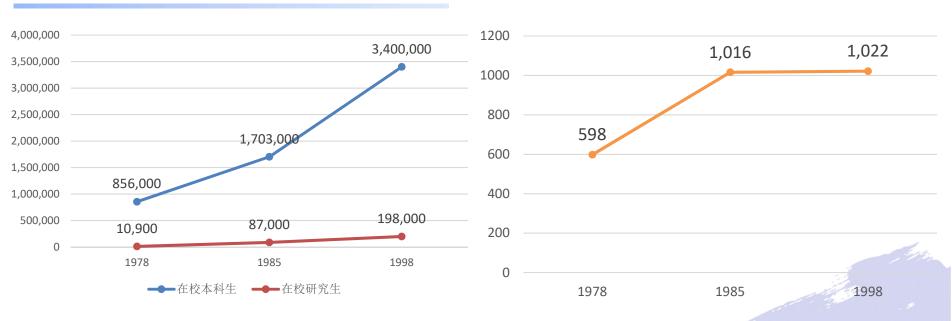
Resumption of National College Entrance Examination



跨越式发展——平稳发展

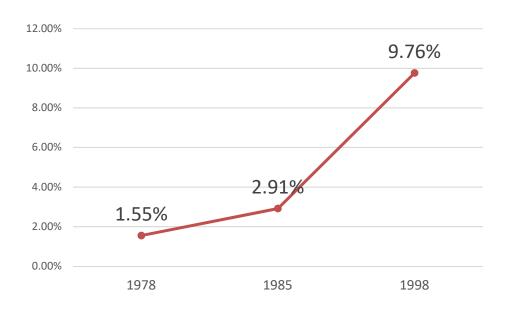
Leapfrog development —— Steady development (1978-1985年) (1986-1998年)

年份 Year	本专科在校生 Undergraduates in universities and colleges	研究生在校生 Postgraduates in universities and colleges	高校数量 Number of universities and colleges	高等教育 毛入学率 Gross enrollment rate of higher education
1978	856,000	10,900	598	1.55%
1985	1,703,000	87,000	1,016	2.91%
1998	3,400,000	198,000	1,022	9.76%



1978年-1998年中国高校在校生人数增长趋势(单位:人)
The increasing trend of the number of students in universities and colleges in China (1978~1998)

1978年-1998年中国高校数量增长趋势(单位:所) The increasing trend of the number of universities and colleges in China (1978~1998)



1978年-1998年中国高等教育毛入学率增长趋势
The growth trend of higher education gross enrollment rate in China(1978~1998)

## 扩大发展阶段(1999-2005)

Stage of expansion

国有企业改革 亚洲金融危机 人民对接受 reform of state-高等教育的 slowed due enterprises 需求 demand for education 多种形式积极 发展高等教育 扩大招生规模 Expanding education in enrollment scale

- 拉动内需 Stimulate domestic demand
- 缓解升学压力
  Relieve enrollment pressure
- 缓解就业压力 Ease employment pressure
- 满足人民群众对高等 教育的需求 Meet the people's demand for higher education

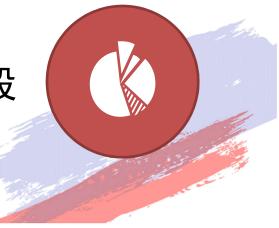
#### 扩大发展阶段(1999-2005) Stage of expansion



大扩招 A dramatic enrollment expansion of higher education 到2005年:总规模:2300万人,居世界第一,高等教育大国 By 2005, total size:23 million people, ranking first in the world, becoming a major country of higher education

到2002年,中国高等教育毛入学率达到15%,中国进入高等教育大众化阶段

By 2002, China's higher education gross enrollment rate reached 15%, and China entered the stage of Higher Education Massification(Popularization)



## 扩大发展阶段(1999-2005) Stage of expansion

2005年



		增长率 Rate of increase
本专科招生数增长 Undergraduate enrollment	396.1万人 increase	365%
本专科在校生数增长 Number of undergraduate s universities and colleges inc		358%
毛入学率增长 The gross enrollment rate in	11.24% ncrease	115%
高校数量增加 Number of universities and	770所 colleges increase	75%

## 扩大发展阶段(1999-2005) Stage of expansion

成效 Achievements

人才培养和 储备 Talent cultivation and reserve 高等教育机 会大幅增加 Opportunities for higher education have increased dramatically

高等教育办 学条件改善 Conditions for running higher education improved 高等教育思想转变
A shift in thinking in higher education

• 高等教育"大众化"进程中的问题

Problems in the process of Higher Education Massification

- ? 学校教育观念和管理制度 Education concept and management system
- ? 人才培养模式 Talent training mode

# 人才培养质量 Quality of talent cultivation? 从大到强 From big to strong?

? 毕业生的社会认可与就业压力 Social recognition and employment pressure of graduates

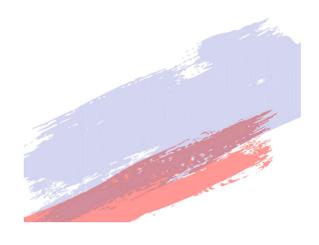
• 措施: 控制招生规模增长

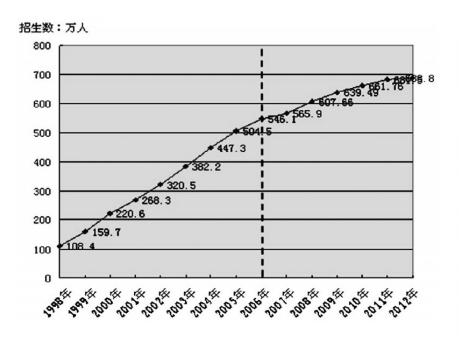
Measure: Control the growth of enrollment

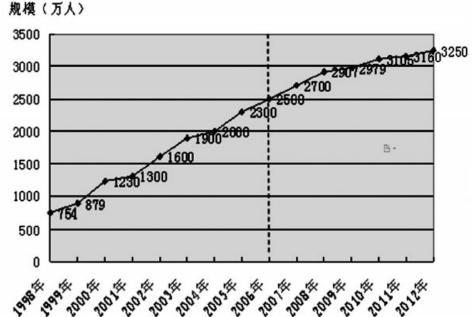
• 核心: 提高质量

Core: To improve quality









1998—2012年本专科招生走势图

The increasing trend of the enrollment in universities and colleges in China (1998~2012)

1998—2012年高等教育规模走势图
The increasing trend of the number of students in universities and colleges in China (1998~2012)

稳定招生规模 Stabilize enrollment scale 提高人才培养 质量 Improve the quality of education

提升创新能力 Enhance innovation capacity 深化体制改革 Deepen institutional reform

#### 2019年全国高等教育发展情况

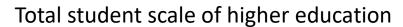
Overview of China's higher education development in 2019

普通高等学校共2,688所

Number of general institutes of higher education



全国各类高等教育在学总规模40,020,000人





- 全国在学研究生286.4万人
   Number of postgraduates: 2,864,000
- 全国普通本专科在校生3031.5万人 Number of general undergraduates: 30,315,000
- 全国成人本专科在校生668.6万人
   Number of adult undergraduates: 6,686,000

### 2019年全国高等教育发展情况 China's higher education development in 2019



全国普通高等学校专任教师为1,740,000人

Faculty number

普通高校生师比18.0:1

Student-teacher ratio

普通高校研究生学位教师比例为75.0%

Percentage of faculty with graduate degrees

全国毕业研究生640,000人

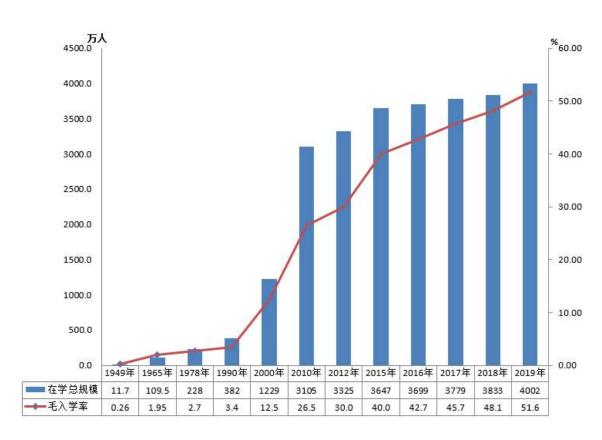
Number of postgraduates graduating

全国普通本专科毕业生7,585,000人

Number of undergraduates graduating



#### 2019年全国高等教育发展情况 China's higher education development in 2019



2019年,中国高等教育毛入学率达到51.6%, 50分高等教育普及化发展阶段

In 2019, The gross
enrollment rate of higher
education in China reached
51.6%, China entered the
stage of Higher Education
Universalization

## 小结 Summary

- 中国高等教育发展40年 Over the past 40 years of development of China's higher education
  - 从外延发展到内涵发展

From denotative development to connotative development

- 从精英教育到普及教育

From elite education to universal education

- 从高等教育穷国到高等教育大国,现在正在向高等教育强国的目标努力

Transforming from a poor country in higher education to a big country in higher education, and now striving to become a powerful country in higher education



# 中国 "高考"

"GaoKao" - National College Entrance Examination

#### 什么是高考? What is Goot

高中毕业或具有同等学力 Qualification: High school graduate or equivalent

普通高等学校招 生全国统一考试

Nationwide Unified
Examination for
Admissions to General
Universities and Colleges

教育部统一调度 Unified dispatch by the Ministry of Education

宣考加油!

选拔性考试 Selective examination

# 高考的历史脉络 Development of GaoKao

#### 1952年

全国统一普通 高等学校招生 制度建立

Unified admission system set up

#### 1977年

恢复"高考"

GaoKao Resumption

# 发展至今40余年

不断发展和改革,是中国乃至全世界最大规模的考试

Continuous development and reform, GaoKao is the largest test system in China and even in the world

#### 高考录取制度的改革 Reform of GAOKAO admission system

- 招生体制: 计划 → 市场
- Enrollment system: Plan oriented → Market oriented
- 录取途径: 统一为主 → 多元并存
- Admission approach: Unified → Diversity coexistence
- 录取体制: 国家负责 → 高校负责
- Admission system: state responsible → university responsible
- 录取技术:人工操作 → 计算机技术
- Admission technology: manual operation → computer technology

## 高考制度改革小结 Summary of GaoKao Reform

- 分类考试 Classification of the Examination
- 综合评价 Comprehensive Evaluation
- 多元录取 Diverse Approach of Admission
- 促进公平、科学选才、监督有力 Fair and scientific talent selection and effective supervision
- 从"独木桥"到"立交桥"from"log bridge"to "flyover"



# 中国高校"双一流"建设

The construction of "Double First-Class" universities in China

#### 中国一流大学建设的重要项目

Projects in the construction of first-class universities in China

"双一流"建设
985工程 Double First-class Initiative
985 Project
211工程 2017
211 Project 1999

1995

## "211" 工程 211 Project

- 面向**21**世纪、重点建设**100**所左右的高等学校和一 批重点学科的建设工程
- Facing the 21st century, around 100 key universities and a batch of key disciplines construction
- 1995年启动, 112所高校
- Started in 1995, 112 universities in total

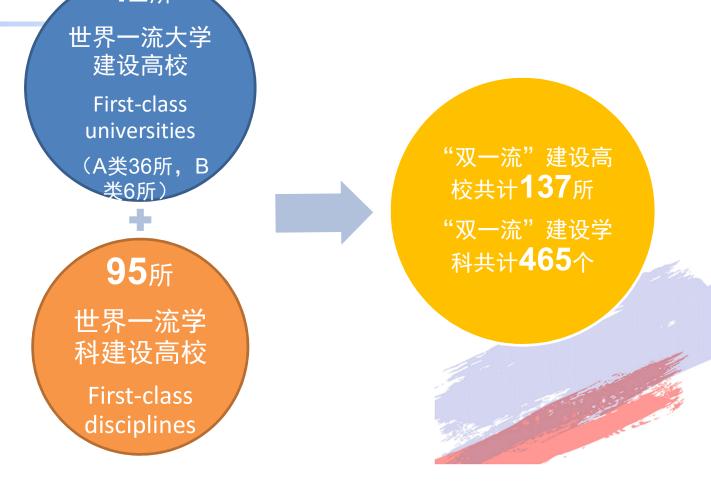
### "985" 工程 985 Project

- **1998年5**月,"为了实现现代化,我国要有若干所具有世界先进水平的一流大学"
- In May 1998, "In order to realize modernization, China must have several world-leading first-class universities."
- 分为二期建设,共39所学校
- Two phases of construction, a total of 39 universities

#### "双一流"建设 "Double First-Class" initiative

- 建设世界一流大学和一流学科
- "Double First-Class" initiative
  - First-class universities and first-class disciplines in the world

# "双一流"建设 "双一流" initiative



#### 世界一流大学建设高校

#### First-class Universities Construction Name List (Class A, 36 in total)

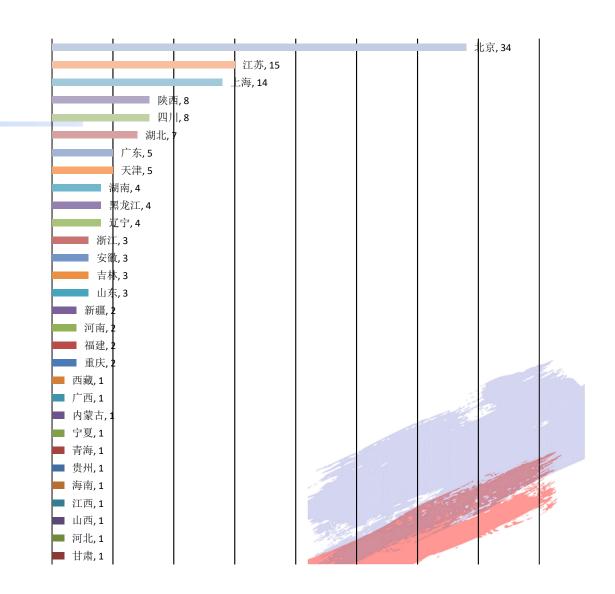
#### 世界一流大学建设高校(A类)36所

北京大学	中国人民大学	清华大学	北京航空航天大学	北京理工大学
中国农业大学	北京师范大学	中央民族大学	南开大学	天津大学
大连理工大学	吉林大学	哈尔滨工业大学	复旦大学	同济大学
上海交通大学	华东师范大学	南京大学	东南大学	浙江大学
中国科学技术大学	厦门大学	山东大学	中国海洋大学	武汉大学
华中科技大学	中南大学	中山大学	华南理工大学	四川大学
重庆大学	电子科技大学	西安交通大学	西北工业大学	兰州大学

#### 国防科技大学



双一流"建设高校地区分布
 Distribution of "Double first-class" construction



## 建设任务 Mission



#### 总体目标 Goals

- 到2020年,若干所大学和一批 学科进入世界一流行列,若干 学科进入世界一流学科前列。
- 到2030年,更多的大学和学科 进入世界一流行列,若干所大 学进入世界一流大学前列,一 批学科进入世界一流学科前列, 高等教育整体实力显著提升
- 到本世纪中叶,一流大学和一流学科的数量和实力进入世界前列,基本建成高等教育强国



#### 总体目标 Goals

- By 2020, several universities and a number of disciplines will rank among the first-class in the world, and several disciplines will rank among the top in the world.
- By 2030, more universities and disciplines will rank among the firstclass in the world, several universities and a number of disciplines will rank among the top in the world, and the overall strength of higher education will be significantly improved
- By the middle of this century, the number and strength of first-class universities and disciplines will rank among the top in the world, and China will basically become a strong country in higher education

#### 支持措施 Support measures

- 总体规划,分级支持 Master planning, hierarchical support
- 强化绩效,动态支持 Strengthen performance, dynamic support
- 多元投入, 合力支持 More financial support channels, all relevant parties work as one

#### 北航的一流学科

## The first-class disci

<b>•2017</b> 年	教育部	邻公布	数据。
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- A+学科指该学科在全国排名前2%
- A 类学科指该学科在全国排名前 2%-5%
- A-学科指该学科在全国排名前5%-10%。

A+: ranked in the top 2%, A: top 2%-

5%, A-: top 5%-10% in China

(evaluated by Chinese Ministry of

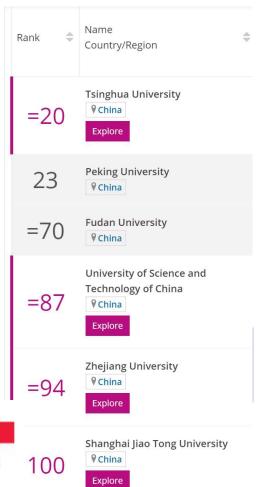
Education in 2017)

Disciplines / 学科	Level /评估结果
ipline of Beilang University	<b>A</b> +
Materials Science and Engineering 材料科学与工程	A+
Aerospace Science and Technology 航空宇航科学与技术	A+
Software Engineering 软件工程	A+
Control Science and Engineering 控制科学与工程	Α
Management Science and Engineering 管理科学与工程	Α
Computer Science and Technology 计算机科学与技术	Α
Mechanics 力学	A-
Mechanical Engineering 机械工程	A-
Information and Communications Engineering 信息与通信工程	A-
Biomedical Engineering 生物医学工程	A-
Transportation Engineering 交通运输工程	<b>A</b> -
Foreign Languages and Literatures 外国语言文学	A-
Public Management 公共管理	<b>A</b> -

#### 2021年世界大学排名 World University Rankings 2021

		RLD
Rank		VERSITY NKINGS
15	Tsinghua University  © China (Mainland)	89.2
23	Peking University  © China (Mainland)	83.5
34	Fudan University  © China (Mainland)	79.9
47	Shanghai Jiao Tong University  © China (Mainland)	74.4
53	Zhejiang University  © China (Mainland)	71.9
=93	University of Science and Technology of China (Mainland)	60.8







## 中国高等教育的对外开放

The Opening up of Higher Education in China

#### 中国高等教育的对外开放 The Opening up of Higher Education in China



#### 中国高等教育的对外开放 The opening up of Higher education in China

#### 出国留学

#### Study abroad

- •总规模: 60万人(2017年) Total scale: 600,000 (2017)
- •世界最大留学生输出国
  The largest source country of international students in the world

#### 来华留学

#### Study in China

- •总规模: 49万人(2018年)
- Total scale: 490,000 (2018)
- •亚洲最大的留学目的国
  The largest destination of international students in Asia
- •世界第三大留学生目的国
  The third largest destination of international students in the world

## 中国高等教育的对外开放 The opening up of Higher education in China

2016年国际学生排名前5名的国家

排名	国别	人数	占比
1	美国	1 043 839	22.08%
2	英国	496 690	10.51%
3	中国	397 635	8.41%
4	法国	309 642	6.55%
5	澳大利亚	292 35	6.18%

数据来源:全球留学发展趋势http://sh.xhd.cn/onestop/news701064.html

## 来华留学高等教育概览 Overview of International Students studying in China

2018年共有来自 196个国家和地区的 492,185 名各类外国留学人员在 31个省、自治区、直辖市的 1004 所高等学校学习。

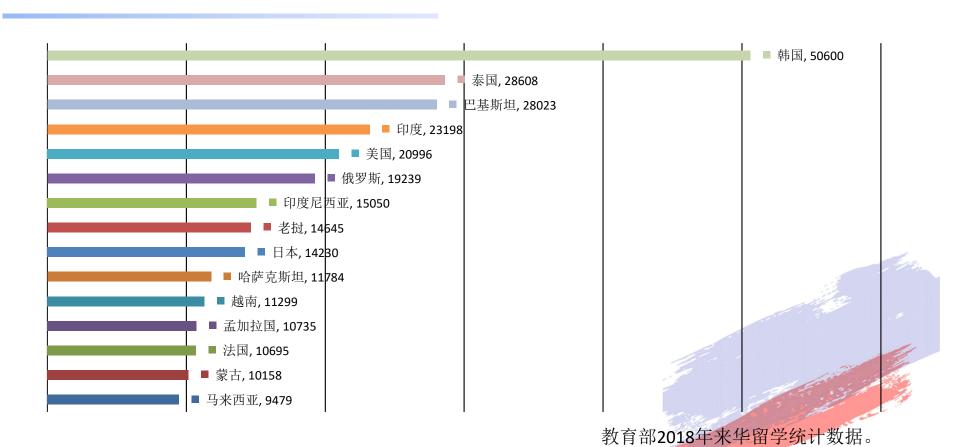
比2017年增加了3,013人,增长比例为0.62%(以上数据均不含港、澳、台地区)。

- In 2018, a total of 492,185 international students from 196 countries and regions studied in 1,004 institutions of higher education in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.
- This number 3,013 more than in 2017, an increase of 0.62% (excluding Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan regions).

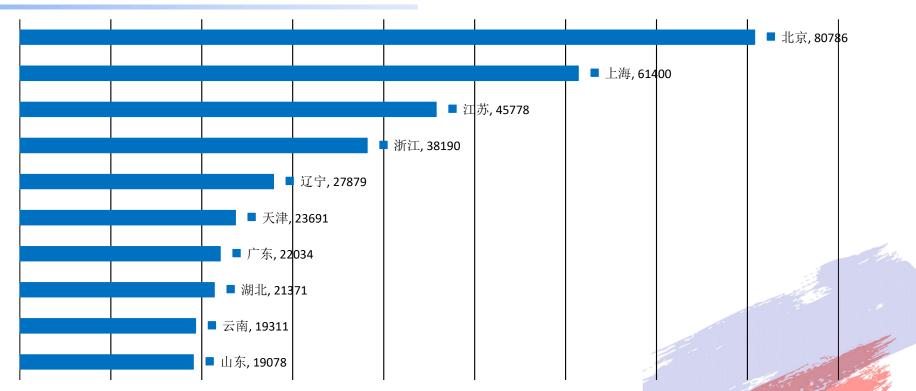
# 来华留学人数统计 Statistics on the number of international students studying in China

洲别	总人数 Total number	占总数百分比 Percentage of total
亚洲 Asia	95,043	59.95%
非洲 Africa	81,562	16.57%
欧洲 Europe	73,618	14.96%
美洲 America	35,733	7.26%
大洋洲 Oceania	6,229	1.27% 教育郊2018年来化

## 来华留学生的生源分布 Source Distribution

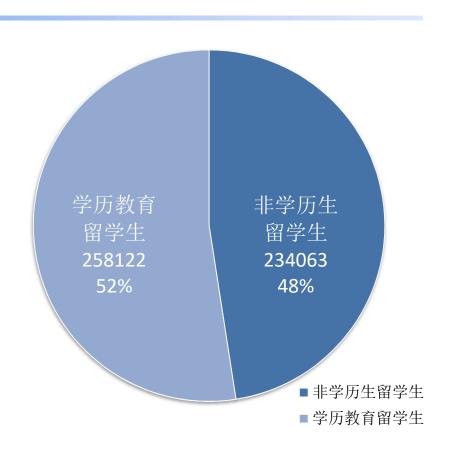


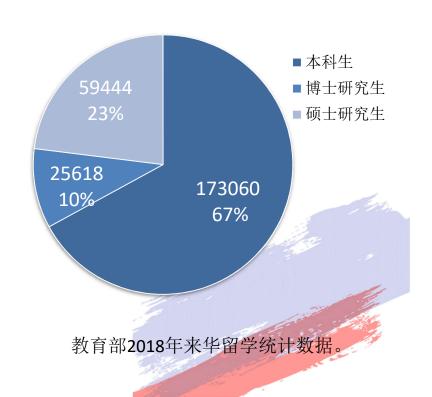
## 来华留学地区分布 Regional Distribution



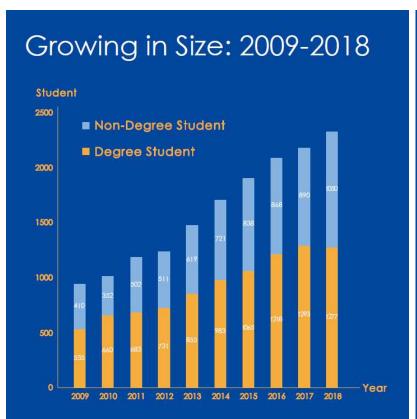
人数超过10,000的省(区)还有广西15,217人,四川13,990人,黑龙江13,429人,陕西12,919人,福建10,340人 教育部2018年来华留学统计数据

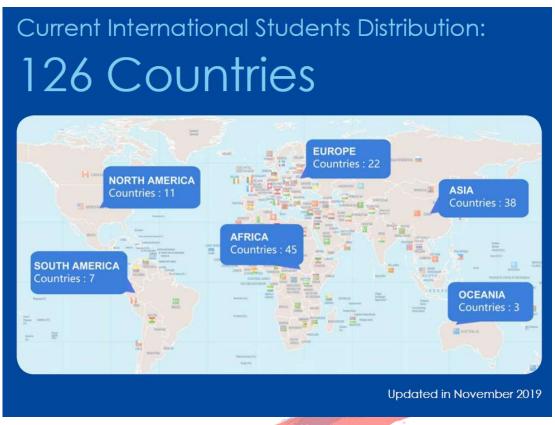
## 来华留学生的层次与类别 Level & Category





#### 北航在校国际学生概况 Overview of international Students in Beihang University





#### 总结 Summary

- 高等教育规模不断扩大 The scale of higher education continues to expand
- 高等教育质量显著提高 The quality of higher education has improved markedly
- 高等教育体制改革卓有成效 Significant progress was made in the reform of the higher education system
- 高等教育国际化水平进一步提升 The internationalization of higher education has been further enhanced

#### 挑战 Challenges

- 教育质量进一步提高 The quality of higher education needs to be further improved
- 教育资源公平问题 The issue of equity in educational resources needs to be further resolved
- 国际影响力进一步提升 The international influence of higher education needs to be further enhanced

#### 思考题 Questions

- 比较你的国家与中国在教育制度和 高等教育体系方面的异同
- Compare the education systems in China with ones in your home country

#### 课后作业 Assignment

#### Requirements

File Title: Student ID - Chinese name

Format: doc. or pdf

Email to ccds2021@126.com

Deadline: Nov. 20

- 中国改革开放以来,高等教育发展大致经历了哪几个阶段? What stages have higher education development gone through since China's reform and opening up?
- 中国分别在哪一年实现了高等教育大众化和高等教育普及化? In which year did China achieve higher education massification (or popularization) and higher education universalization respectively?
- 中国高校"双一流"建设的全称和目标分别是什么? What are the full name and goals of the "Double First-class" construction in Chinese universities?