Past and Present Analysis of Both School and University Education in China

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Keywords: Fair, Morality, Reform, Socialist Core Values, Backbone.

Abstract. Both school and university education in China was studied since 1949. It was indicated that fair, morality and reform should be the development direction of school and university education in China. Cultivation of high quality students who can practice the socialist core values need the teachers who have higher morality and teaching and scientific research ability, so the teachers' morality and professional ability should be continuously promoted. School and University must let justice, morality, reform idea become student's habit through the correct teaching and research environment is provided. In this way, the students can become backbone to practice the socialist core values when they graduate into society.

Introduction

School and university education in China was divided into three stages since the founding of the PRC in 1949. The Chinese education before the Cultural Revolution was Chinese traditional education. Large changes took place during Cultural Revolution. School and university education in China start to carry out recovery, inheritance and reform after the Cultural Revolution. In this article, it is mainly to compare the similarities and differences of Chinese school and university education during and after the Culture Revolution.

The Cultural Revolution was a very special period. The difference of school and university education in china before and during the Cultural Revolution is to shorten the school time, namely the time from primary to middle schools was shorted from 12 to 9 years. The classroom learning becomes less whether primary, middle or university and the regular examination was replaced by the open book examination. Most of the study time is scheduled to go to the factories, the countryside and the army. University entrance examination was abolished and admission qualifications were obtained by recommendation. This result was that students' knowledge of books is not systematic due to the limited classroom time as well as there was no TV and no Internet except books at that time. So the book knowledge of students is very narrow, but students' practical operation ability was stronger due to a lot of time in the factories, the countryside and the army. The students had worker’s craft, could do all kinds of farm work. For example our middle school track field was built by our teachers and students, including measuring, marking, repairing runway and field. Because it was built by ourselves, our mood was sweet when we exercised in it. Another example schools had no heating, we must burn coal stove every morning, so the students in our class established Lei Feng Group and were responsible for the fire as early as 1 hour every day. When the school built heating, the school organized the students digging the heating ditch, from the hot water factory to the classroom. The students in our class under the guidance of the teacher administrated our school farm, from sowing, weeding in spring, watering, fertilizing in summer, and harvest in autumn. We harvested wheat and vegetables which we planted in autumn and felt very happy. We often take part in voluntary labor during that time, for example digging artificial lake for the city. We learned casting,
electrical engineering and auto repairing technology from workers. The school also let our students to explain travel safety in the city's traffic safety exhibition. However, the textbook knowledge which we study in class was less. We know less things except textbooks.

After the Cultural Revolution was terminated in 1976, the school and university education in China began to change. First, the university entrance examination system was re-established. The study period of primary and middle school was extended to 12 years. School and university education began to enter the normal procedure. The primary, middle schools and university began to learn systematically all kinds of knowledge with the emergence of a large number of books and internet. At the same time, in order to increase the university enrollment rate, the study hours were largely extended and exercises were done repeatedly had become the main schedule of middle school. Practice teaching section was basically canceled. Due to university entrance examination was carried out, the quality of students has been guaranteed. The enthusiasm of teachers and students in the teaching and learning are put out. Lot of new teaching books were introduced and written. New teaching management system also began to run. But with the open society, flies and mosquitoes also began to enter the field of education. The main phenomenon was people's ideas and beliefs disappear and right and wrong of the thing was not distinguished, even confounding dark and white, unscrupulous, tametoshi figure, bullying weak people. Some teachers formed cliques for their interest. This gave very bad influence to the students. In this way, when the students graduated into the society, the social impact is negative. In addition, the social practice quickly decreases and becomes a surface phenomenon, the students' ability to endure hardship and the practice ability became weak.

Now, what is the direction of Chinese school education? This is a big problem for Chinese education. General Secretary Xi’ education idea of "fairness, morality, reform" gave us the direction for the school and university education in China.

General Secretary Xi in investigation, speech, instruction elaborated teachers’ important role from the angle of educational fairness, reform and innovation, moral education. He indicated that teachers are a foundation of Teaching and the source of education. The teachers take important responsibility of the healthy growth of each child and run the people's satisfaction Education. He hope the teachers firmly establish the Chinese characteristic socialist ideals and beliefs and take the lead in the implementation of socialist core values, consciously enhance responsibility of cultivating students' morality, imparting knowledge and educating people, guiding students to grow up healthily with the behavior of teachers. He hope the teachers diligently study, broaden horizons, update knowledge, and continuously improve the quality of business skill, and strive to become the high quality teachers with business skills and students love. The teachers firmly establish the concept of reform and innovation, actively participate education innovation practice and creatively develop the world's modern education with Chinese characteristics. 

We should vigorously develop science and technology. We must know ourselves and the world through scientific and technological progress and innovation so as to transform the society. We must grasp continuously scientific and technological knowledge and skills, so that it can serve the mankind. We should vigorously promote the development of Chinese culture through cultural exchanges and communication of mind, broadening our horizons, increasing consensus, continuously improving cultural quality, so as to let culture help people to progress. The value orientation of young people determines the value orientation of the whole society in the future while the youth is in the formation and establishment of the value orientation. It is very important to help the youth forming correct idea in this time. It's just like wearing clothes to buckle the button. If the first button is wrong, the rest of the buttons will be wrong. The concept of core values cannot be formed in a day. The form of the core values must adhere to from easy to difficult, from near to far. The concept of core values will become the daily behavior criterion and then form the belief of consciously pursuing. All the young people establish and cultivate the socialist core value with diligent learning, strengthening morality, clear debating, serious working, doing anything hard, getting true knowledge, strengthening moral cultivation, paying attention to moral practice, good at distinguishing between right and wrong, good at decisioning and choosing, down-to-earth doing thing, steadfasting personhood, serving the motherland and the people, combining together between theory.
and practice. [3] Every school and university must put moral education in a more important position and strengthen the school spirits and the teacher moral construction. Each lesson not only strive to spread knowledge, but also to teach virtue. [4] The core values will carry a nation and a country's spiritual pursuit, it is a standard to judge the right and wrong of the society values. [5] Justice is not only a virtue, but also a force. China has begun deepen the reform today. Education reform promoting fairness and justice will be a welcomed the reform practice and cyclical Reform momentum. [6]

School and university are the second classroom where everybody grow up. Moral and academic standards are important questions for the school and university cultivate their students. The students today is the brick, tile, and stone of building our country tomorrow. What kind of students should be trained? The General Secretary Xi's speech is summarized as cultivating students' idea and behavior criterion of justice, morality and reform and innovation. First of all, school and university must cultivate the students’ ability to discern good or bad. The students should be simple, honest, open-minded, kind-hearted, kindness. They can adhere correct and have courage to fight bad people and bad things. They should establish the concept of fairness and justice, doing thing should be based on the principle of seeking truth from facts, people-oriented, fair distribution, adhering the correct bottom line. They should know the things which can do and not do. They not only has the principle but also has the flexibility in work. Education reform should be based on the principle of innovation. Original innovation should be more emphasized. Academic misconduct should be resolutely put an end. The students should be nurtured and grown in correct teaching and research environment, while this environment is created by high quality teachers. So the teacher morality and ability is very important. It is desired to correct teachers' ideological belief, to enhance the ability to distinguish right and wrong. The teachers must overcome the bad habits, including confounding right and wrong, forgetting justice in order to profit, tametoshi figure, bullying the weak, forming cliques, forming interest circle. Teachers should have high quality and become the model for the students. In addition, each link of teaching should be based on the actual situation of the school and highlight the characteristics of the teaching in the teaching process. There should be the characteristic book, teaching methods, experiment and practice. It is necessary to construct necessary experimental and practical bases, strengthen the contact with the enterprise, and develop steady out-college practice base. When justice, morality, reform ideas take root in the minds of students, the students should become the backbone of the practice of socialist core values.

Conclusion

It is indicated that the direction of Chinese school and university education should be fair, morality, the reform through comparing the educational practice since the People’s Republic of China was founded. It is desired that teachers must have excellent ethics, strong professional ability to cultivate qualified students who can practice socialist core values. The good teaching and research environment should be built through teachers’ words and deeds. Justice, morality and reform ideas should be rooted in the hearts of the students. In this way, students can become the backbone of the practice the core values of socialism.

Acknowledgement

This research was financially supported by the National Science Foundation and Science and Technology Foundation of Shanxi.

References


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