

Устоявшиеся позиции Пекинского объединенного университета и высшее образование в Китае в XXI веке

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Выступление на VII Международной научной конференции «Высшее образование для XXI века», посвященное положению Пекинского объединенного университета в китайской системе высшего образования XXI в. В докладе затронуты следующие темы: достижения китайской системы высшего образования и текущие проблемы; международное сотрудничество Пекинского объединенного университета; цели Пекинского объединенного университета.

Ключевые слова: Китай, Пекин, высшее образование, развитие образования, достижение, социальная сфера, доступность образования, образование в Китае.

Fixed Positions of Beijing Union University (BUU) and China Higher Education in the 21st Century

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This is a speech at the 7th International scientific conference «Higher Education for the 21st Century» that was dedicated to the position of Beijing Union University in the Chinese system of higher education in the 21st century. The report touches upon some subjects of achievements of the Chinese system of higher education and its current problems. It also covers the international cooperation of Beijing Union University and its goals.

Keywords: China, Beijing, higher education, education, development, achievement, social sphere, education accessibility, education in China.

Dear President and distinguished guests,
Good morning!

I am delighted to be invited here to give my speech. First of all, I would like to give my sincere congratulations on the successful student cultivation of MosGU, such as Mr. Qian Qichen, Former vice Premier and Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China. I am also glad to see that BUU and MosGU together present the best sample of partnership between China and Russia.

My speech includes four aspects.

Firstly, I will mention a great achievement of China higher education in the last years and current problems.

As we know, China is a populous country. However, for most high school students, university was a dream. At that time the selection ratio of National Matriculation Examination

was only 34%. Let us have a look at the table which shows the enrollment information of China universities in the last 13 years.

In 1980, when I was a new enrollment student, the selection ratio was about 6%. Now the situation has been changed. In 1998 the number of new enrollment and total enrollment multiplies by 6 and gross enrollment ratio by 2.5.

Nowadays those who are willing to go to universities are able to do it. About 70% of students can make their dreams come true. A quarter of population between 18 and 22 can go to universities for study. The fact, that gross enrollment ratio exceeds 15%, indicates the higher education in China has moved from elite education stage to mass education stage. Education vocation is respected in Chinese society; teachers present the middle class in economics.

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<i>Year</i>	<i>New Enrollment (million)</i>	<i>Total Enrollment (million)</i>	<i>Selection Ratio (%)</i>	<i>Gross Enrollment Ratio (%)</i>
1998	1.08	3.41	34	9.8
1999	1.60	4.13	56	10.5
2000	2.21	5.56	59	12.5
2001	2.68	7.19	59	13.3
2002	3.21	9.03	63	15
2003	3.822	11.086	62	17
2004	4.473	13.335	61	19
2005	5.05	15.62	57	21
2006	5.40	17.39	57	22
2007	5.66	18.85	56	23
2008	6.077	20.21	57	23.3
2009	6.395	21.447	62	24.2
2010	6.57	25.50	69	25

In Beijing, higher education has been popularized since 2002. And the sign-up numbers are

decreasing every year. Let us have a look at the table.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sign-up Numbers (thousands)</i>	<i>Selection Ratio (%)</i>	<i>Gross Enrollment Ratio (%)</i>
2010	80.241	80	59
2009	100.335	79.00	59
2008	103.789	75.90	57
2007	109.876	73.60	57
2006	113	72.88	55

Many students are no longer satisfied with the chance to have a university offer. They would like to enter their preferable universities. Higher education has been changed to a buyer's market. Some students even choose to study abroad.

Just like China economic development, China education development has an imbalance. Economically underdeveloped areas fall behind in basic education. The enrollment system in China higher education offers different

opportunities to high school students from various regions. The developed areas of China higher education mainly include Beijing, Zhejiang, Wuhan, Guangzhou, etc. Western area of China still falls behind.

However, the achievement of social class mobility by education remains the main approach in China society. Therefore, students with utilitarian goal count on profound knowledge and capability they will obtain. So, all

these facts will help the institutions, which accept Chinese students, make their courses attractive.

The internationalization of China higher education has also been developed quite well since Chinese reforms and opening-up. China has become the biggest student-exporting country in the world. And the number of international students, studying in China, also increased.

Secondly, I would like to introduce the university, Beijing Union University (BUU).

Beijing Union University was established in 1985. Originally it rose from the branches of more than 30 key universities in Beijing, such as Peking University and Tsinghua University. We are the university that focuses on undergraduate education with complete disciplines, and trains application-oriented students. Referring the education philosophy of «serving the people with application as our premises», we have trained more than 160 000 qualified graduates in last 30 years, and have made the great contributions to the prosperity of the economy and the development of the society. Nowadays, our university has developed into a university of large scale and high enrollment rate, and it is one of the Beijing's key training bases for application-oriented students.

BUU currently consists of 15 colleges. It has a student body of nearly 30 000 students, including 20 000 undergraduates, over 8000 higher vocational college students, some postgraduates, over 6000 students for adult education. 10% of high school students in Beijing choose to study in BUU every year.

Our university implements 3 programs for postgraduate education, 58 programs for undergraduate education and 71 programs for higher vocational college education.

Our university actively carries out scientific research work. We have undertaken many scientific research projects on both national and provincial levels, and made great achievements.

There are two key base of our state in BUU. The first is Experimental and training center of comprehensive applied arts. The second is

Service outsourcing talents cultivating mode innovation experiment zone.

There are four key Research Institutes of Beijing city in BUU. The first is Beijing Key Lab of Biologically Active Substance and Functional Food. The second is Beijing Key Lab of Information Service Engineering. The third is Key Research Institute of Beijing Study. And the last one is Research Institute of Beijing Political Civilization Construction.

BUU is located in Beijing which possesses a modern higher environment. Students differ from others in other areas. For example, most students are local students and they are from wealthy families. Most students look for a job in Beijing. The most preferable subjects for students are economics and management science. All these points require that our educational modes should differ from that of other areas in China. We should also have better educational facilities, more open educational modes and wider public awareness to accept international advanced educational thoughts.

Thirdly, the fixed position of BUU is «Face to Practice, Research for Beijing and serve Beijing». At the same time, our educational modes should execute the internationalization strategy due to the present situation of Beijing.

Our university has signed agreements on inter-exchange cooperation with nearly 70 partners from more than 30 countries and regions. But only 2% of BUU students have received education abroad. In comparison, the number of international students at BUU arrived at 3,5% of the total student population.

In recent years BUU has sent 150 delegations that consist of more than 500 staff members to visit over 30 countries and regions. However, we can admit that ratio of instructors participating in international academic agencies and frequency of their participation in international academic activities still remain low.

And fourthly, there are three main functions for our university: education science and research and social services. In science and research sphere, our aims are:

1. To strengthen the cooperation with key universities and the communication with local

organization and companies; to increase research funds from the third parties.

2. To strengthen international academic collaborations to solve social problems in Beijing, such as traffic, employment, etc.

In educational aspect, we are not going to extend the scale, because as you know, we have no more high school students in Beijing. But we intend to enhance internationalization. Here are our goals for the next 5 years:

1. To raise the proportion of the BUU students receiving cross-boarder education to 5% of the total study body.

2. To boost the ratio of foreign instructors to 5% in BUU, raising the proportion of the international students studying in BUU to 5% in the total.

Looking at the future, we feel confident. BUU will move ahead with the goals of building the first-class university at home, and the well-known university abroad and will cultivate more high-quality, application-oriented students with rich knowledge for application and strong competence for practice.

Welcome to China!

Welcome to Beijing!