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论文

清末新政年间教育政策推行评述

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摘要:

清末"新政"年间,清政府以建立近代"新教育制度"为中心抓起了新教育改革的高潮。教育政策是其中的重要内容,以教育行政组织、规章法令及兴学活动等为路径推行的教育政策始终贯穿于教育活动过程之中。为了规范并推动新教育而依次设立的中央与地方学务处职能隶属清晰,彼此分工协作,推动了各地兴学;学部的成立更是对方兴未艾的办学活动加以统辖及督察;科举制的废除有效地清理了清末新教育运动中的障碍。对教育政策的能力限度以及社会各阶层在教育改革中利益冲突等方面问题的探索,将有效地检讨清末教育政策推行中的诸多问题,并提供深刻的历史借鉴。

关键词: 清末 教育政策 废科举 《奏定学堂章程》 学部

Implementation of Education Policy in the Period of New Politics of Qing Dynasty

Abstract:

In the period of New Politics of the Qing Dynasty, there was a wave of education reform which centered on the establishment of the modern 'new education system'. In this movement, the reform of education policy was one of the important aims. The new education policy was implemented by means of setting up new administrative organizations, stipulating rules and regulations for modern education and opening new schools. The central and local Student Affairs Offices were founded with clear responsibilities and administrative affiliations, giving an effective impetus to schools newly established all over the country. The Ministry of Education established later played the role of coordination and supervision of those new schools. In addition, the abolishment of Imperial Examinations further cleared the way for the flourishing of the New Education Movement in the late Qing Dynasty. An exploration into the limitations of those policies and the conflicts of interests among various social groups in the reform can effectively reveal many problems, providing profound historical insights for the present-day research.

Keywords: late Qing Dynasty education policy abolition of Imperial Examinations 1904's education regulations Ministry of Education

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