

# 中国传统文化传统与教育现代化

Chinese Culture Tradition & Education Modernization

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# 中国内倾文化注重人文领域问题

## China's Culture of introversion focuses on issues in the field of humanities

- 中国的价值系统以个人的自然关系为起点「修身、齐家、治国、平天下」
- 根据中国的社会观，「和」、「均」、「安」才是常道，冲突与矛盾则属变道。
- 儒家一方面强调「为仁由己」，即个人的价值自觉，另一方面又强调人伦秩序。
- China's value system starts with the natural relationship of the individual: "self-cultivation, unity of family, governance of the country, and peace in the world".
- According to China's social outlook, "harmony", "equality" and "security" are the common ways, while conflict and contradiction are the changing ways.
- On the one hand, Confucianism emphasizes "benevolence and self", that is, personal value consciousness; on the other hand, it emphasizes the order of human relations.

# 大学释义

## the Meaning of University

- 大学之道，在明明德，在亲民，在止于至善
- the object of a Higher Education is:
- to bring out the intelligent moral power of our nature;
- to make a new and better society;
- and to enable us to abide in the highest excellence.
- - Translated by Tomson 辜鸿铭

# 格物、致知、正心、诚意 修身、齐家、治国、平天下

- 格物 After a systematic study of things, and only then, knowledge and understanding will come.
- 致知 When knowledge and understanding have come, and only then, will men have true ideas.
- 正心 When men have true ideas, and only then, will their minds be in a proper and well-ordered condition.
- 诚意 When men's minds are in a proper and well-ordered condition, and only then, will their conversation be ordered aright.
- 齐家 When men's conversations are ordered aright, and only then, will their houses be kept in order.
- 治国 When men's houses are kept in order, and only then, will there be good government in the country.
- 平天下 When there is good government in all countries, and only then, will there be peace and order in the world.

# 维系中国社会长期稳定的文化力量

## A cultural force that maintains the long-term stability of Chinese society

- 中国人由于深信价值之源内在于人心，对于自我的解剖曾形成了一个长远而深厚的传统，即以自我的认识和控制为努力的主要目的。两三千年来中国社会能维持大体的安定，终不能说与它的独特的道德传统毫无关系。
- Chinese convinced that the source of value lies in the human heart, a long and deep tradition has been formed in the anatomy of the self, that is, self-knowledge and control as the main purpose of efforts. The general stability of Chinese society for two to three thousand years cannot be said to have nothing to do with its unique moral tradition.

# 中国文化传统的缺点与盲区

## The shortcomings and blind spots of Chinese cultural tradition

- 传统的修养论过于重视人性中「高层」的一面，忽略了「低层」与「深层」的一面（现代心理学领域）。
- 价值系统不经过自觉的反省与检讨便不可能与时俱新，获得现代意义并发挥创造的力量
- The traditional theory of cultivation pays too much attention to the "high-level" side of human nature, and ignores the "low" and "deep" aspects (the field of modern psychology).
- Without conscious reflection and review, value systems cannot be up-to-date, acquire modern meaning, and exert the power of creativity

# 中国科技落后的文化原因

## The cultural reason for China's backward science and technology

- 中国在近两三百年科学技术落后于西方，这是大家所公认的事实。而科学、技术的突飞猛进正是现代化的一个主要特征。
- 西方文化的外倾精神有助于系统科学的发展，而中国文化的内倾精神则不积极地激励人去对外在世界寻求系统的了解。
- It is a well-recognized fact that China has lagged behind the West in science and technology in the past two to three hundred years. And the rapid progress of science and technology is a major feature of modernization.
- The outward-looking spirit of Western culture contributes to the development of systematic science, while the introverted spirit of Chinese culture does not actively motivate people to seek systematic understanding of the external world.

# 如何转化和运用中国传统的精神资源以促进现代化？

## How to transform and apply traditional Chinese spiritual resources to promote modernization?

- 在中国文化的价值系统中，人的尊严的观念是遍及于一切人的，虽奴隶也不例外。孔子用「仁」字来界定「人」字；孟子说「人皆可以尧舜」。中国文化的内在力量主要表现在儒家的「求诸己」、「尽其在我」
- 仅就人的尊严一点而言，中国文化早已是现代的，不必经过俗世化才能产生。凡此种种都是中国民主的精神凭借。
- In the value system of Chinese culture, the concept of human dignity is pervasive to all people, even slaves.
- Confucius used the character "仁" (benevolent) to define the character "人" (human being)

# 西方现代化的积极面-德先生与赛先生

## Positive side of western Modernization: Democracy & Science

- 西方近代的宪政民主发源于英国，然后西欧各国继起
- 文艺复兴以后，理性逐渐抬头；特别是科学革命以来，科学解答了自然世界的奥秘，这是理性的大胜利。
- Modern constitutional democracy in the West originated in Britain and then followed by Western European countries
- After the Renaissance, reason gradually reared its head; Especially since the scientific revolution, science has solved the mysteries of the natural world, which is a great victory for reason.

# 西方现代化的消极面

## the negative side of western modernization

- 过度发展的个人主义 Overdeveloped individualism
- 漫无止境的利得精神 The spirit of endless profit
- 日益繁复的诉讼制度 An increasingly complex litigation system
- 轻老溺幼的社会风气 A social ethos of neglecting the old and spoiling the young
- 紧张冲突的心理状态 Stressful and conflicting psychological state
- -余英时:《从价值系统看中国文化的现代意义》
- -Ying-shih Yu: The modern significance of Chinese culture from the perspective of the value system

# 台湾心理学家杨国枢：中国人的现代性

Taiwanese psychologist Yang Guoshu: Chinese modernity

传统性 Tradition	1 遵从权威 Obey authority	2 孝亲敬祖 Filial piety & respect for ancestors	3 安份守成 Law-abiding	4 宿命自保 Fateful for self-preservation	5 男性优势 Male dominance
现代性 Modernity	1 平权开放 Equal rights & open	2 独立自主 Independent	3 积极进取 Be proactive	4 尊重情感 Respect emotions	5 男女平等 Gender Equality

启蒙运动价值观  
Enlightenment Values

工具主义理性、自由、权利意识、重视法制、保护隐私、发挥个人作用  
Instrumentalism rationality, freedom, awareness of rights, emphasis on the rule of law, protection of privacy, and personal role

亚洲价值观  
Asia Values

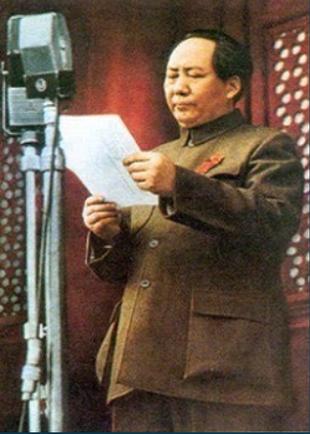
同情心、分配上的公正、义务感、礼仪、公心、群体取向  
Compassion, distributive justice, sense of obligation, etiquette, public mind, group orientation

- -杜维明: 《文化的重要作用--价值观如何影响人类进步》
- Samuel Huntington : **Culture Matters: How values shape human progress**

# 儒学影响下的东亚现代性

## East Asian modernity under the influence of Confucianism

- 1.在市场经济中，政府的领导不仅是必要的，而且是可取的 In a market economy, government leadership is not only necessary, but desirable
- 2.虽然法律必不可少，但有机团结靠人们之间的仁爱之心 Although law is essential, organic solidarity depends on the love of people
- 3.家庭是最核心价值观传播的源泉 Family is the source of transmission of core values
- 4.文明社会的内在力量在于它是在家和国之间有活力的相互作用 The inherent strength of civilized society lies in its dynamic interaction between home and state
- 5.教育应成为社会的文明之教，教育的首要目的是人格养成 Education should become the civilized religion of society, and the primary purpose of education is the formation of personality
- 6.修身是立家、治国、平天下的根基 Self-cultivation is the foundation of building a family, governing the country, and leveling the world



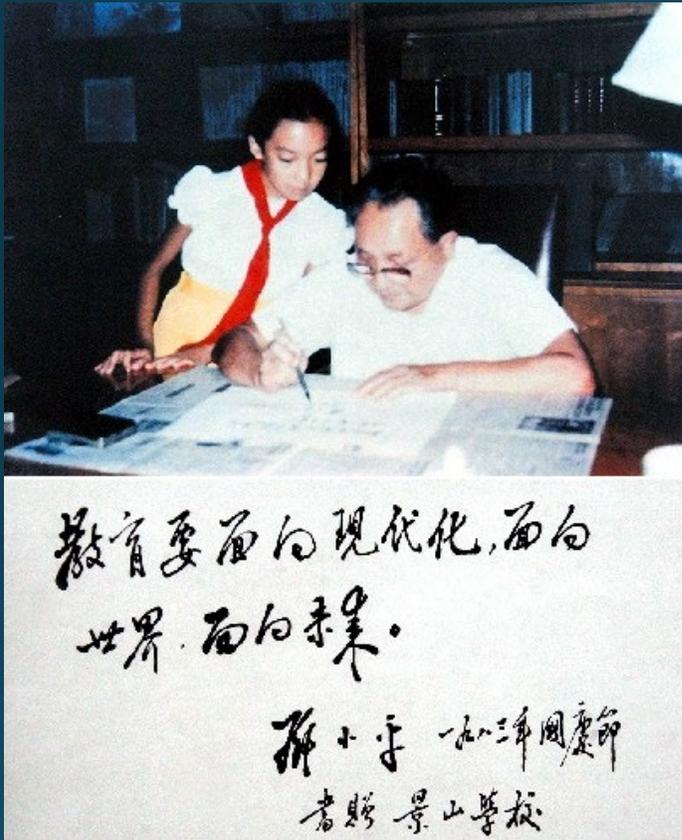
# 毛泽东：中国应当对于人类有较大的贡献

China should make a greater contribution to mankind

- 1956年，毛泽东主席说，中国是一个具有九百六十万平方公里土地和六万万人口的国家，中国应当对于人类有较大的贡献。
- In 1956, Chairman Mao Zedong said that China is a country with a land area of 9.6 million square kilometers and a population of 600 million (1.4 bi now), and China should make a greater contribution to mankind.

# 教育的“三个面向”

## The "three orientations" of education



- In 1983, Comrade Deng Xiaoping wrote an inscription to Beijing Jingshan School that **education** should be oriented to modernization, the world, and the future.

# 习近平关于现代化的论述

- 2022年10月16日，习近平总书记在党的二十大报告中指出：从现在起，中国共产党的中心任务，就是团结带领全国各族人民，全面建成社会主义现代化强国，实现第二个百年奋斗目标，以中国式现代化全面推进中华民族伟大复兴。
- On Oct. 16, 2022, the general secretary Xi Jinping pointed out in the Report of the Party's Twenty National Congress,
- From now on, the central task of the Communist Party of China, is to unite and lead the people of all nationalities, to build China into a great modern socialist country, to realize the Second Centenary Goal of the Party. comprehensively promote the Chinese Nation rejuvenation by the Chinese Path to Modernization.

# 现代教育的意义

## The Meaning of Modern Education

- 20世纪中国移植西方教育的经验证明，教育的普及性、实用性，是教育现代化发展的要求。但精英教育脱离大众的毛病，是传统教育的弊端，也是当代教育的突出问题与顽疾。
- China's experience in transplanting Western education in the 20th century proves that the popularization and practicality of education are the requirements of educational modernization. However, the problem of elite education being divorced from the public is a drawback of traditional education, and it is also a prominent problem and stubborn disease of contemporary education.

# 教育现代化，首要的是观念的现代化

The modernization of education is, first and foremost,  
the modernization of concepts

- 维护和增强个人在其他人和自然面前的尊严、能力和福祉，应是21世纪教育的根本宗旨
- 教育不仅关系到获取技能，还涉及尊重生命和人格尊严的价值观
- 采取更加全面的评估框架，超越传统学习领域，包括社交和情感学习或文化和艺术
- Preserving and enhancing the dignity, capacities and well-being of individuals in front of others and nature should be the fundamental purpose of education in the twenty-first century
- Education is not only about the acquisition of skills, but also about the values of respect for life and human dignity
- Adopt a more holistic assessment framework that goes beyond traditional learning areas to include social and emotional learning or culture and the arts

(UNESCO: Rethinking Education-Towards a global common good?)

# 两种视角下的中国高等教育目标

## China's higher education goals from two perspectives

- 1. 国家社会视角 National Social Perspective:

培养社会主义合格建设者与可靠接班人;

我国的社会主义现代化建设需要数以亿计的高素质劳动者, 数以千万计的专门人才和一大批拔尖创新人才。

宽口径的专业教育

Cultivate qualified builders and reliable successors of socialism;

China's socialist modernization drive needs hundreds of millions of high-quality laborers, tens of millions of specialized personnel and a large number of top-notch innovative talents.

Wide-caliber professional education

# 两种视角下的中国高等教育目标

## China's higher education goals from two perspectives

### • 2. 学生个人视角 Student Personal perspective

要提高学生全面素质，必须强化素质教育，“倡个性以补不足”的个性教育。

利用遗传和环境的积极影响，调动学生认识与实践的主观能动性，促进学生生理与心理、智力与非智力、认知与意向等因素全面而和谐的发展，促进人类文化向学生个体心理品质的内化。

To improve the overall quality of students, we must strengthen quality education. Personality education that "advocates individuality to make up for deficiencies"

Make use of the positive influence of genetics and environment, mobilize students' subjective initiative in understanding and practice, promote the comprehensive and harmonious development of students' physical and psychological, intellectual and non-intellectual, and promote the internalization of human culture to students' individual psychological qualities.

# 中国古今高等教育目标比较

## Comparing the ancient and present-day versions of higher education purposes of China

- 1950年代以来，中国大学一直强化专业教育，忽视通识教育，强化如何做事的知识学习，忽视如何做人、如何生活的人格教育；中国大学教育的功利导向太重，特别是在1990年代初开始实施市场经济以来，学科设置纷纷向有利于近期市场需求方向调整。
- Since the 1950s, Chinese universities have been strengthening professional education, neglecting general education. The utilitarian orientation of China's university education is too heavy, especially under the impact of the tide of market economy (since early 1990), and the discipline settings have been adjusted in the direction of favorable to the recent market demand.

# 中国古今高等教育目标比较

## Comparing the ancient and present-day versions of higher education purposes of China

- the present expression is both more society-oriented (or at least - prioritised) and more utilitarian-oriented – the individual is basically seen as an instrument of society.
- In order to realise the aim of modernisation of higher education by 2035, China should revitalise its traditional education. This can be done by attaching higher importance to humanism – by being respectful to each student's dignity and right. Only in this way can society become more civilised and fair in the future.

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# Thank you!

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