

Report on
Study Tour in China
On
School Curriculum, Teachers Guide and
Teaching Learning Tools Development

From 2 May 2016-12 May 2016

Team Composition

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- 4) TajMahammadAsraful Islam. AT. Sardha GPS, Charghat, Rajshahi
- 5) Md. ShalequrRahman. HT, Romoniganj GPS, Hatibandha, Lalmonirhat
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- 10) MoushomeAkhter, HT, Taranagar GPS, Akhaura, B-Baria
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- 14) Md. FaqrulHasan, Member from IPT

Introduction

The team left Bangladesh for China on 2nd May 2016 and reached Beijing at midnight and cordially received by Professor Dafu Lai. Though the team passed a sleepless night, they attended the session started in due time where a PowerPoint presentation was made by the President of the Champing District. The salient features of the presentation are listed below in brief:

1. Student enrollment rate is 100%.
2. Primary schooling starts at the age of 6⁺ to 12.
3. Primary Education is compulsory for all.
4. Students need to pay for Text book & small expenses, usually a few hundred RMB per year.
5. The language is Mandarin.
6. There are 16 districts in Beijing.
7. The area of mountain is 60%, 36% scientific spots, 80% cultural centers.
8. There are four levels in education: a) Pre- primary or Elementary, b) Primary, c) Middle school and d) Higher education.
9. The president of District Education Committee (recruited by the government) conducts all schools in districts. Principal is the head of fraternity and responsible for school management. There is no local committee in school.
10. All teachers are trained.
11. Teacher student ratio:
 - Model school: 1:13
 - Urban school: 1:7
 - Kindergarten: 1:4
12. Teaching Techniques
 - Learning by doing.
 - Art & craft is elective subject.
 - After school period supplementary activities.
 - Opportunity of Science & technology schools visit.
13. Head teacher has no schedule class. But if necessary he takes class. Creative activities are designed by the head teacher.
14. Each school has an auditorium.

15. The entire classroom is decorated.
16. Judo is essential. There is a special playground for this.
17. 95% playground is covered by plastic carpet.
18. Each school has music class and has a resource center.
19. Teachers sit together for self and over all evaluation of the school activities.

Schools and Students Information

1. In Beijing 41 State run middle schools (1109 internal students)
2. 11 voluntary schools (3772 international students)
3. 3 trade schools (11000 internal students)
4. 3 Vocational schools (2826 internal students)
5. 39 settled university (130000 internal students)
6. 21 state run kindergartens (6284 students)
7. 48 collectively kindergartens (about 8000 students)
8. 50 Voluntary kindergartens (11500 students)
9. 6 city-level Science and Technology educational model schools
10. 11 district-level Science and Technology educational model schools
11. 8 Science and Technology educational model schools
12. 21 school presidents tempered through titular position, 2 presidents became the member of Beijing presidents' working room, 1 president was selected to "Top 10 Educating Newsmakers in Beijing".
13. In Champing District 27 master teachers, 24 city-level academic leaders, 123 city-level key teachers, 254 district-level academic leaders, 1471 district-level key teachers, add up to 1899 above-district level teachers, full-time teachers accounted about 30%.
14. China settled more than 30 old and new sections of universities.

15. Develop 5 local curriculums, and over 500 school-based courses
16. 57.81% students are taking high quality education in Changhai District of Beijing.
17. Over 90 % schools participated in Sunshine Sports single event
18. All students in the whole district take at least 1 hour sport activities
19. In 2015, the students, graduated from schools like Huijia, Wangfu, 100% ascended to international universities, 91% of them are top 100, 47% of them are top 50.

Special Initiatives

1. Secondary school students' skill competitions.
2. 9 series of phalaenopsis and passed international certification.
3. 85% primary and secondary school students reached state students Health Standard.
4. Students mastered at least 2 sports skills.
5. Youth Science Creation Competition.
6. Youth Scientific knowledge contest.
7. Elementary and secondary model aircraft competitions.
8. Robot Competition and 70000 primary and secondary school students visited popular science and technology museum and universities.
9. carnival activities
10. Spring Sports ceremony in Changping District and Shierwu Sports and Art Education Achievement Exhibition. Around 37 schools, 2800 teachers and students participate in those 18 projects.
11. Over 200 teachers were rewarded national-level, city-level first prizes for teaching design and arranging video classes.
12. 400 million Yuan to invest to renovate and expand more than 40 kindergartens and added 10000 academic degrees.
13. 171 primary and middle school students and 209 teachers participated in international communications and trainings.

14. Convene city-level schools characteristic construction meeting over 10 times and more than 20 schools' School-running experience were generalized by some medium like Xinhuanet, well-known all over the country.

School Visit

The Important features of the visit are given below.

I) The Center primary of Chengbei School:

1. District Education President has a vital role over the school.
2. There are 310 teachers & 4225 Students in this school.
3. It was established in 1906.
4. The school building is six storied.
5. There is a playground behind the school.
6. Every room has Multimedia facility and air conditioned.
7. Teachers have special room.
8. School has a beautiful gate: campus is lighted, clean and disciplined.
9. Teachers are very much creative.
10. Fields are covered with plastic grass.
11. Student teacher relationship is friendly.
12. Teaching method is very much practical.
13. Corridors of the school are decorated by arts and pictures.
14. Community people help the school.
15. Some books are written by the school teachers and some are suggested by District Education Committee.

II) Liucun Primary School

1. The school is situated in the hilly area.
2. There are 85 teachers & 400 students.
3. The building is one storied.
4. Sports ground is covered with plastic carpet.
5. A well decorated Hall room.
6. Students practice sculpture.

7. The main gate is very much attractive.
8. Classrooms, corridors, field and garden are neat and clean.
9. Students are expert in using Ocarina, a kind of flute, famous in China
10. There is a room for the President of the school
11. Tree plantation along with vegetable cultivation is seen.
12. Head teacher is very much proactive. He writes books, makes audio-visual documents for schools and guides all teachers.

III) The Center Kindergarten of Huilongguan

- There are 72 teachers & 360 students.
- There are part-time teachers.
- Students have to pay tuition fee.
- KG schools are also conducted by the Government.
- Teaching system is employment-oriented & creative.
- From 3 to 6 years old students read in this school. After completion of the period, all students get admitted into Government primary schools.

Visit Historic Places in Beijing

I) Forbidden City (Palace Museum)

Lying at the city center and called Gu Gong in Chinese, it was the imperial palace for twenty-four emperors during the Ming and Qing dynasties. It was first being built for 14 years during the reign of Emperor Chengzu in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Ancient Chinese Astronomers believed that the Purple Star (Polaris) was in the center of heaven and the Heavenly Emperor lived in the Purple Palace. This is why the Palace was called the Purple Palace. It was forbidden to enter without special permission of the Emperor. Hence its name was 'The Purple Forbidden City', usually 'The Forbidden City' now known as the Palace Museum, it is to the north of Tiananmen Square. It is the world's largest palace complex and covers 74 hector of land. The Palace has more than 8,700 rooms. There are unique and delicately structured towers on each of the four corners of the curtain wall.

II) Tiananmen Square

Tiananmen Square is the geographical center of Beijing City. It is the largest city square in the world, occupying an area of 440,000 square meters (about 109 acres), and able to accommodate 1,000,000 people at a time. The square is a conglomeration of splendid and beautiful flowers and the red national flag which flutters in the wind.

With the towering Monument to the People's Heroes at the center, Tiananmen Square has the magnificent Tiananmen Tower in the north, the solemn Mao Zedong Memorial Hall in the south, the National Museum of China in the east and the Great Hall of the People in the west. In the center of the Square stands the Monument to the People's Heroes, who devoted their lives for the Chinese people, 37.94 meters (124 feet) high, which makes it the biggest monument in Chinese history.

III) The National Museum of China

The National Museum of China, located on the east side of the Tiananmen Square in the central Beijing, was founded in 2003 after a merger between the former National Museum of Chinese History and the National Museum of Chinese Revolution.

Covering nearly 200,000 square meters, the museum is now the largest museum in the world. It holds a collection of 1.2 million pieces of cultural relics in forty-eight galleries. There are two permanent exhibitions: Ancient China and The Road of Rejuvenation. The museum also hosts special exhibitions on Chinese ancient art, jade articles, Buddhist statues, furniture of Ming and Qing dynasties (1368-1911), ink painting and calligraphy. One of the museum's most valuable collections is Si Muwu bronze quadrate vessel.

IV) National Centre for the Performing Arts

National Centre for the Performing Arts is located in the heart of Beijing, neighboring the Great Hall of the People and Tiananmen Square and covering 118.9 million square meters, and its total construction area is 217.5 million square meters, including nearly 46.6 million square meters underground garage.

The main construction is the unique shell shape with 46.68 meters high and the only one of its shape in Asia. The exterior of the theater is a titanium accented glass dome. It looks like an egg floating on water. It was designed as an iconic feature, like the Sydney Opera House.

V) Jingshan Park

It is a beautiful royal landscape garden which is situated in the city center covering an area of 230 square meters (about 57 acres). It is found on Jingshan Hill which was originally named Wansui Hill (Long Live Hill), Zhen Hill or Meishan Hill (Coal Hill).

During the Yuan (1271-1368), Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911) dynasties, the hill served as an imperial garden and was properly laid out under the Ming Dynasty when numerous fruit trees were planted as well as many palaces and pavilions were built for the emperor to make sacrifices to his ancestors. In 1928, it was opened for the public and after 1949, the park was fully rebuilt.

VI) The Great wall

The most recognizable symbol of China, the Great Wall, actually consists of numerous walls and fortifications; many are parallel to each other. Originally conceived by Emperor Qin Shi Huang (259-210 B.C.) as a means of preventing incursions from barbarian nomads into the Chinese Empire, the wall is one of the most extensive construction projects ever completed. The best-known and best-preserved section of the Great Wall was built during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644). Though the Great Wall never effectively prevented invaders from entering China, it was a psychological barrier between Chinese civilization and the world.

VII) Lama Temple (Yonghegong)

Lama Temple is Beijing's most frequently visited religious place. It is comprised of five main halls and many galleries. This temple was a palace offered to a prince. When he ascended the throne, he offered it to the Tibetan Buddhists as the religious sacred place. The Lama Temple is dedicated to the Yellow Sect of Buddhism. The temple has a valuable relic: the biggest Buddha statue carved from a single tree.

VIII) The 4th Beijing Agricultural Carnival

Beijing Agricultural Carnival is a grand assembly manifesting agricultural production, ecology, leisure activities, education, demonstration, etc. The 4th Beijing Agricultural Carnival has three halls, i.e., Top-quality Agricultural Products Hall, Creative Agriculture Hall and Intelligence Agriculture Hall; two gardens, i.e., Carnival Garden and Farming Experiencing Garden.

This Agricultural Carnival put over 230 types of vegetables on display, including 16 types of eggplants, 51 types of peppers, 8 types of tomatoes, 32 types of melons, 50 types of leaf vegetables, 30 types of aromatic vegetables, 16 types of medical vegetables, 8 types of edible flowers, etc.

IX) Kunming Wujiaaba International Airport

Kunming Wujiaaba International Airport was the main airport serving Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province of China. It is located 4 km (2.5 mile) south-east of metropolitan Kunming. Originally built in 1923, the airport was renovated numerous times into a modern facility before closing on 28 June 2012. The airport was replaced by the new Kunming Changshui International Airport.

X) Beijing Capital International Airport

Capital International Airport is situated in the Shunyi District of the city. It is China's busiest and most important international airport. It consists of three terminals. The high standard of services and facilities has attracted 66 airlines to operate here. Currently, the airport has flight connections 88 domestic and 69 foreign cities.

Completed as the gateway to the city for the twenty-ninth Olympiad in 2008, Beijing's international terminal is the world's largest and most advanced airport building. Its soaring aerodynamic roof and dragon-like form celebrate the thrill and poetry of flight and evoking traditional Chinese coolers and symbols.

General Observations:

China is now the largest economy in the world. The country has already shown its excellence in almost all sectors of national and international levels. It is going upwards because it has put a reasonable emphasis on all academic spheres, especially on primary education. The class rooms of all primary schools have modern facilities. These are air conditioned, spacious and teaching friendly. The ratio of teachers and students has been scientifically settled. Beside all these facilities, the students have playgrounds and arrangements of playing. Almost all the teachers get training facilities. The teachers and students have opportunities to visit other educational institutions to gain experience and knowledge. There are many arrangements of competitions for students. The students get a strong base of education in primary level.

Challenges

1. Co-ordination gap between management in Dhaka and China.
2. The programme was not designed as per need-based.
3. Language is a barrier.

Recommendations:

1. The national, multinational companies, different financial institutions and community people as part of their corporate social responsibilities (CSR) should come forward to participate and contribute in primary education.
2. A pool of high quality teachers should be created.
3. Class rooms should have modern facilities.
4. Curriculum should be updated and be need based. MOPME and DPE should take necessary steps to make standard curriculum.
5. Strong and non-political SMC.
6. Seasonal time schedule may be introduced considering the area and situation.
7. A reasonable teachers and students ratio.
8. Kindergarten should be brought under govt. control introducing the system prevailing in China.
9. An orientation may be arranged before study tour.

Md. Nazrul Islam Khan
Additional Secretary
Ministry of Primary and Mass Education
and
Team Leader

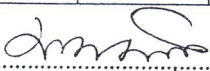
OVERSEAS PROGRAMS UNDER
Third Primary Education Development Program (PEDP-3)
Directorate of Primary Education, MOPME
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

Program Completion Report

Name: **MD. MATIUR RAHMAN**
 Title of Program: **Study Tour on Curriculum, Teacher's Guide & Teaching Learning Tools Development**
 Country: **Beijing, China**
 Duration: **29 May - 04 June 2016**

Sl. No.	Issue(s)	Good	Better	Best	Unsatisfactory	Comments
1	HOW WAS THE PROGRAM	✓				
2	WHICH EVENT OF THE PROGRAM YOU LIKED BEST	Training lecture on "Chinese Education System & Quality of Education".				
3	HOW WERE THE MEETINGS, APPOINTMENTS AND FIELD VISIT PROGRAMS	Discussion was not spontaneous because most of our Chinese counterparts could not understand English.				
4	HOW WAS THE PRE-DEPARTURE ARRANGEMENT		✓			
5	WHAT DID YOU LIKE THE MOST WHILST YOU WERE AT DESTINATION CITY	There are two kinds of schools in Chinese Education System - "Key" and "Ordinary" school school. This concept attracts me.				
6	WHAT DID NOT YOU LIKE	In Chinese classroom teachers use rigid method - no talking, no questions study hard and obey the teacher. This method may lead little room to be creative and innovative.				
7	WILL YOU BE ABLE TO IMPLEMENT THE LEARNING OF THIS PROGRAM AT YOUR WORK PLACE	Some ideas on "Chinese Education System" may be introduced in our education system.				

Sl. No.	Issue(s)	Good	Better	Best	Unsatisfactory	Comments
8	HOW WAS THE HOTEL ACCOMMODATION	✓				
9	HOW MUCH COOPERATION YOU HAVE RECEIVED FROM YOUR COLLEAGUES			✓		
10	WHAT IMPROVEMENTS DO YOU RECOMMEND	Organizer may include meeting with Chinese Directorate of Education/ Ministry of Education.				
11	OVERALL COMMENTS OR SUGGESTIONS	We have only three activities on our topic of study tour. More relevant activities on Education System of China will enrich the object of study tour in China.				

Signature: 

Date: 16-06-2016

মোঃ মতিয়র রহমান
 মুদ্রা-সচিব
 প্রাথমিক ও গণশিক্ষা মন্ত্রণালয়
 গণপ্রজাতন্ত্রী বাংলাদেশ সরকার