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### МОЛОДІЖНА ОСВІТА І СОЦІАЛЬНИЙ РОЗВИТОК У КИТАЇ

**Анотація.** Нові досягнення були досягнуті в економічному і соціальному розвитку Китаю, який заклав міцну матеріальну основу і передумови для розвитку молодіжних починань. Розвиток молодіжних починань перегукується з прогресом країни з тією ж періодичністю, що і постійне поліпшення умов життя людей, і поліпшення матеріального рівня життя, усвідомлюючи приголомшливий перехід від неадекватного споживання їжі та одягу до благополучного з усіх боків суспільству.

До 2017 року було 608 400 іноземних студентів і 480 900 повернулися студентів, що є рекордним показником. Китайські студенти стали дивом в історії китайських і зарубіжних обмінів.

Освіта і зайнятість є важливими показниками розвитку молоді. З часу заснування нового Китаю були досягнуті великі успіхи в розвитку освіти і зайнятості в Китаї.

У 2016 році середня кількість років освіти для працездатного населення в Китаї досягло 10,35. У 2017 році середня кількість років навчання для нової робочої сили досягло 13,25. Частка людей, які отримали вищу освіту, перевищила 45 %. До кінця 2018 року загальний показник охоплення середньої школи в Китаї склав 88,8 %.

Сьогодні здорова китайська молодь з хорошим іміджем формує в цілому позитивний імідж Китаю. У середньостроковому і довгостроковому плані розвитку молоді (2016-2025 рр.) Чітко вказано, що до 2025 р. право молоді на освіту буде найкращим чином гарантовано, рівнодоступність базових державних освітніх послуг і підвищення рівня справедливості в освіті.

**Ключові слова:** китайська молодіжна освіта; Соціальний розвиток китайської молоді; китайська молодь.

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### МОЛОДЕЖНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЕ И СОЦИАЛЬНОЕ РАЗВИТИЕ В КИТАЕ

**Аннотация.** Новые достижения были достигнуты в экономическом и социальном развитии Китая, которое заложило прочную материальную основу и предпосылки для развития молодежных начинаний. Развитие молодежных начинаний перекликается с прогрессом страны с той же периодичностью, что и постоянное улучшение условий жизни людей, и улучшение материального уровня жизни, осознавая потрясающий переход от неадекватного потребления еды и одежды к благополучному со всех сторон обществу.

К 2017 году было 608400 иностранных студентов и 480900 вернувшихся студентов, что является рекордным показателем. Китайские студенты стали чудом в истории китайских и зарубежных обменов.

Образование и занятость являются важными показателями развития молодежи. Со времени основания нового Китая были достигнуты большие успехи в развитии образования и занятости в Китае.

В 2016 году среднее количество лет образования для трудоспособного населения в Китае достигло 10,35. В 2017 году среднее количество лет обучения для новой рабочей силы достигло 13,25. Доля людей, получивших высшее образование, превысила 45 %. К концу 2018 года общий показатель охвата средней школы в Китае составил 88,8 %.

Сегодня здоровая китайская молодежь с хорошим имиджем формирует в целом позитивный имидж Китая. В среднесрочном и долгосрочном плане развития молодежи (2016-2025 гг.) четко указано, что к 2025 г. право молодежи на образование будет наилучшим образом гарантировано, равнодоступность базовых государственных образовательных услуг и повышение уровня справедливости в образовании.

**Ключевые слова:** китайское молодежное образование; Социальное развитие китайской молодежи; китайская молодежь.

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## YOUTH EDUCATION AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

**Abstract:** *New achievements have been made in China's economic and social development, which has laid a solid material foundation and premise for the development of youth undertakings. The development of youth undertakings resonates with the progress of the country at the same frequency, with the continuous improvement of people's living conditions, and with the improvement of material living standards at the same frequency, realizing the earth shaking change from inadequate food and clothing to a well-off society in an all-round way.*

*The medium and long term youth development plan (2016-2025) clearly states that by 2025, young people's right to education will be better guaranteed, the equalization of basic public education services will be gradually realized, and the level of education equity will be significantly improved.*

**Keywords:** *Chinese youth education; Chinese youth social development; Chinese youth*

**Problem statement.** When new China was founded in 1949, the per capita cash income of urban households was less than 100 Yuan, and the per capita net income of rural residents was only 44 Yuan. At the beginning of reform and opening up, in 1978, the per capita disposable income of urban residents reached 343 Yuan, and the per capita net income of rural residents reached 134 Yuan, 2.4 times and 2.0 times of the nominal growth in 1949, respectively, with an average annual growth of 4.3 % and 3.9 % [1]. On the 70th anniversary of the founding of new China, in 2018, the per capita disposable income of urban residents was 39251 Yuan, and that of rural residents was 14617 Yuan [2].

With the increase of the overall economic strength of the country and the improvement of the people's material living standards, the cause of youth development, especially the growth and development and life planning for young people, has also made many impossible and possible, making many seemingly impossible youth development dreams become development opportunities that many young people in ordinary families can enjoy, which is in line with the income of the residents. In addition, there is a close, direct and even fundamental relationship between China's opening-up and progress. For example, from the perspective of overseas students and returned students, at the beginning of the founding of new China, the number of

overseas students counted since 1950 was 35, and the number of returned students counted since 1953 was 16. Before 1978, the number of people studying abroad was 2401 in 1956 [3]. In the initial stage of development of national construction, studying abroad is more public schools. In the case of low per capita income, or even not enough food and clothing, it is unrealistic for hundreds of millions of Chinese youth to study abroad at their own expense. After the Third Plenary Session of the Eleventh Central Committee, with the development of the country and the improvement of people's living standards, especially after the country has opened up the way of studying abroad at its own expense, in addition to the way of national public schools, studying abroad can also become the independent choice of many ordinary young people, making poetry and distance become the possibility for young people to seek knowledge and develop their dreams. By 2017, there were 608400 overseas students and 480900 returned students, a record high [4]. Chinese students have become a miracle in the history of Chinese and foreign exchanges.

In recent years, the number of outbound tourists in China has continued to grow, with youth as the main force. In 1995-2016, with the improvement of people's living standards, China's outbound tourism expenditure also increased significantly. In 1995, China's outbound tourism expenditure ranked 25th in the world, rose to 8th in the world in 2000, ranked 2nd in the world in 2013 and ranked first in the world in 2014-2015. In 2016, China's outbound tourism expenditure was US \$2611, an increase of US \$257,4 billion, or 69,6

times, compared with us \$3,7 billion in 1995 [5].

**Review of the last research and publications.** Since 1978, Chinese society has been transforming from agricultural society to industrial society, from rural society to urban society, and from semi closed society to open society. These transformations have affected people of all social strata, among which, they have had a profound impact on young people's values and behavior patterns.<sup>[6]</sup> In the period of social transformation, the young generation has been separated from the original track of life. In terms of career structure, life style and social attitude, there are significant differences between the young generation as a new middle class and the traditional middle class [7]. From the perspective of postmodern theory, career or employment has different value standards for young people's spouse selection. Professional identity has become an important reference factor for spouse selection under the condition of material prosperity [8].

The great social changes in the past 40 years of China's reform and opening up have created opportunities for the development of China's youth, as well as changes in professional structure and values.

**The basic material of research. Youth development in China.**

**(1) Youth development and health development**

Youth is the hope of the country and the future of the nation. Youth health is the basic premise and foundation for youth growth and talent. Since the founding of the people's Republic of China 70 years ago, with the growth and progress of the national economy, China's medical industry has made remark-

able progress, the people's health level has significantly improved, and the concept of «eat, wear, warm, and live a happy and healthy life» has achieved a historic change. The concept of «live a well-off life, and the whole people want to be healthy» has been deeply rooted in the people's hearts. The average life expectancy of Chinese residents was 35 years before liberation, 68,2 years at the beginning of reform and opening up in 1978, and 76,7 years in 2017, an increase of 41,7 years compared with that before liberation [9].

The development of medical service provides an important guarantee for the health of Chinese people and young people. In addition, the cause of comprehensive health has also made historic development achievements, and the health China strategy has been further promoted. At present, there are more than about 1000000 sports venues in China, which is more than 240 times of that in the early days of the people's Republic of China. In 2010, 88,9 % of the people in China met the «qualified» or above standard of national physical fitness test [10]. Moreover, in 2017, 11,13 million people enjoyed maternity insurance treatment, breaking through 10 million for the first time, an increase of 7,6 million over 2012, with an average annual growth of 25,8 %. In 2017, the per capita treatment level of maternity insurance was 18126 Yuan, an increase of 6839 Yuan over 2012, with an average annual growth of 9,9 % [11]. In terms of competitive sports, from 1949 to 2013, Chinese athletes won a total of 2902 world champions, including 2876 world champions from 1978 to 2013, accounting for 99,1 % of the total since the founding of the People's Republic of China.<sup>[12]</sup> From 2014 to 2017, China

won 438 world champions. From 1978 to 2017, China has won 3314 world champions [13]. The sports industry has grown from scratch, and has made great achievements in the development of youth sports. According to the 2018 national time use survey bulletin, «exercise time. The average time for residents to exercise is 31 minutes, including 41 minutes for urban residents and 16 minutes for rural residents. According to the group distance of 10 years old, the average time of fitness exercise for residents aged 75-84 is the longest, which is 64 minutes; the shortest time for residents aged 25-34 is 14 minutes. The participation rate of residents in fitness exercise is 30,9 %, including 38,7 % of urban residents and 18,7 % of rural residents» [14].

## **(2) Full employment for youth**

At the employment level, employment diversification and personalization are the most significant characteristics of the development of the times, which also shows the great progress of youth employment. From the early days of the People's Republic of China to the reform and opening up, urban employment in China experienced a rapid growth to a state of stagnation. At the end of 1949, there were 15.33 million urban employees, 4.742 million unemployed, and the unemployment rate was 23,6 %. At the end of 1978, the number of employed people in China increased to 401,52 million, including 95,14 million in urban areas [15]. At the end of 2017, the total number of employees reached 776,4 million, an increase of 329,48 million over 1978, an increase of 346 %, with an average annual increase of 8,45 million [16]. By the end of 2018, there were 775,86 million employees

nationwide, including 434,19 million urban employees [17].

Employment is the foundation of people's livelihood, and promoting employment has always been the top priority of the work of the Chinese government. Youth employment is placed in an important position. «We have nearly 900 million labor resources, more than 700 million employees, 170 million high-quality talents with higher education and vocational education, and more than 8 million graduates every year» [18]. These provide a reliable guarantee for China's long-term development. From 1982 to 2017, the proportion of Chinese college students and above increased from 0,9 % to 19,5 %; the proportion of primary school students and below decreased from 62,6 % to 19,2 %. From 1978 to 2017, 3,132 million overseas students chose to return to China for development, accounting for 83,73% of the total number of overseas students who have completed their studies [19].

Seventy years after the founding of the People's Republic of China, forty years of reform and opening up have laid a solid material and development foundation for China to push forward the supply side structural reform of employment, increase the linkage between employment and education, give full play to education and training to promote employment, and improve the quality and skills of the employed.

Education and employment is an important form and path to guide young people to participate in social development, and also an important stage for young people to complete socialization. To promote the development of education is to store the most essential and inexhaustible power for the long-term development of the nation. To promote

employment development, constantly improve the employment environment, and provide an advanced stage for the development of youth, the ladder of development is to accumulate great power for the long-term development of the country. From the continuous development of population dividend to the continuous accumulation of talent dividend, the quality structure of Chinese youth has undergone historic changes. We will further deepen reform in an all-round way.

### **(3) Youth education development in China**

Education and employment are important indicators of youth development. Since the founding of new China, great achievements have been made in the development of education and employment in China.

At the beginning of the founding of new China, 80 % of the population was illiterate, the illiteracy rate in rural areas was as high as 95 %, and the enrollment rate of school-age children was less than 20 %. After the founding of new China, especially since the reform and opening up, China has realized the transformation from a large illiterate country to a large human resource country, and the education level of the population has been continuously improved. In 1982, the average years of education for the population aged 15 and above in China was 5,3 years, in 2013 it reached 9,3 years, and the average years of education for the population of working age reached 9,3 years. In 2016, the average number of years of education for the working age population [20] in China reached 10,35. In 2017, the average number of years of education for the new labor force reached 13,25. The proportion of people who have received



higher education exceeded 45 % [21]. By the end of 2018, the gross enrollment rate of high school in China was 88,8 % [22].

On the basis of the great achievements made in the 70 years since the founding of new China, adhering to the people-centered development idea, in line with the idea that development is for the people, the achievements of development are shared by the people, and focusing on the long-term future of the cause of youth development, the government work report made by Premier Li Keqiang at the second session of the 13th National People's Congress shows that: promote the popularization of high school education [23].

The development of education, especially the development of high school education, higher education and vocational education, has laid a solid foundation for the development of young people to pursue their dreams and promoted the fairness of opportunities and development. Education is the bottom line of social equity. Like sunshine

and air, it is the most inclusive public product. It is the government's duty bound to provide this public product.

**Conclusion.** The Chinese government pays attention to youth development. Today, healthy Chinese youth, with a good image of Chinese youth, interpret the image of China. The medium and long term youth development plan (2016-2025) clearly states that by 2025, young people's right to education will be better guaranteed, the equalization of basic public education services will be gradually realized, and the level of education equity will be significantly improved. The average number of years of education for the newly added labor force is over 13,5 years, and the gross enrollment rate of higher education is over 50 % [24]. This will provide a fairer development environment and a better foundation for youth development, and provide a more sustainable and stable supply of talents for the basic realization of modernization in 2035.

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