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Session 29

Private Education

Time: 2:00 p.m. - 3:15 p.m., April 11, 2018

Venue: ICC, Level 1, Dong Yu Grand Ballroom B

Moderator:

HU Yihu, TV Presenter, Phoenix Satellite Television

Panelist:

Yunfeng BAI, President, Tal Education Group

Devang Vipin KHAKHAR, Director, Indian Institute of Technology Bombay

LI Jiange, Chancellor, Guangdong Technion Israel Institute of Technology

Cindy Wenjuan MI, Founder & CEO, VIPKID

YANG Bin, Vice President, Tsinghua University



Key points:

- The promulgation and implementation of the Non-governmental Education Promotion Law reflects Chinese society's urgent demand for education: A good new policy will promote more and more abundant main bodies of running school in society, and will be conducive to the orderly competition among the main bodies.
- The complementarity of the advantages of the public education in resources and talents with those of the private education in mechanisms and technologies helps satisfy the diversified demands of the Chinese public for quality education.
- Imparting knowledge and educating people are of equal importance. It is not enough to simply impart knowledge to students. Instead, teachers' "teaching" and "education" should be to influence students; children's ability to acquire knowledge should be improved, and attention should be paid to the inheritance of values.
- Student satisfaction can't serve as the only goal or even the main goal of the achievement of educational goals. There should be some measurement criteria with more dimensions in longer terms.
- Science without the correct values and views on the world and life is defective, and the views without scientific knowledge are blind.
- The evaluation of schools should give more weight to the results of educating people.



Synopsis:

Non-governmental Education Promotion Law Promotes Educational Integration

YANG Bin pointed out that the promulgation and implementation of the *Non-governmental Education Promotion Law* reflects the Chinese society's urgent demand for education, and that people hope that the scale of education will be expanded, children be able to go to good schools, and education evaluation standards be more diversified. He believed that a good new policy will promote more and more abundant main bodies of running school in society, and will be conducive to the orderly competition among the main bodies, which is very important for the future of China's education.

Yunfeng BAI believed that for basic education in China, the implementation of the *Non-governmental Education Promotion Law* offers private educational institutions a status of legal subjects, and provides a good environment for the protection of the market regulations and laws for the integration of public educational institutions and private educational institutions through market positioning.

LI Jiange stated that the *Non-governmental Education Promotion Law* is a new policy that follows the trend, and that as a trend, China's door of opening up should be open to the non-governmental sector. He hopes that a number of excellent and outstanding private schools will emerge not only among primary and secondary schools and kindergartens, but also among universities in the future, so that students can choose the best ones from a diversified range of universities.



Symbiotic Harmony Between Public Education and Private Education

Cindy Wenjuan MI stated that private education satisfies the demands of parents and students for quality education, that the standard of such demands is to learn the best contents of courses from the best teachers in the world, and that the best online experience can save time and increase children's interest and interactions. On this basis, through the evaluation system and the audit system, as well as technical and manual services, the classroom experience can fully stimulate students' enthusiasm and confidence. She believed that the opening and encouragement of the new policy has offered the private education teams in China a lot of opportunities to expand to the global market and provide high-quality services to children around the world.

Yunfeng BAI pointed out that after 40 years of reform and opening up, there is a huge scissors difference between the demand of the public for quality education resources and the supply of quality education in the capacity of the public education, and that as talent capital enters the education industry, it has forced private education enterprises to innovate the technological means in solving people's education issues under the market mechanism. From the perspective of the top-level design, the advantage of the public-owned system lies in resources and talents, while that of the non-governmental system is the leverage of the mechanism and technology. Online education reduces the costs of the public in accessing quality educational resources, improves the efficiency of education, and promotes the equity of educational resources. To benefit people is actually the greatest responsibility of education.

YANG Bin said that private education enterprises are worth learning from in applying the information technology and promoting the innovation of educational concepts, but caution should be exercised when operating schools in a corporate manner. The learning styles of "Internet indigenous people"



and “Internet immigrants” are very different, so teachers should make good use of online teaching tools. As today’s learners have undergone important changes, the standards for evaluation of good education and good teachers need rethinking. Student satisfaction can’t serve as the only goal or even the main goal of the achievement of educational goals. There should be some measurement criteria with more dimensions in longer terms. In many cases, as what teachers give students is harsh love, the process that they pull students forward often makes the students uncomfortable. Therefore, YANG Bin advocates appropriate teaching and that the educators must consider giving students more space for exploration when passing on information or imparting knowledge.

LI Jiange mentioned that, the classroom teaching in Israel and the United States focuses more on stimulating students’ enthusiasm for study and exploring spirit, and the teachers prefer children to raise challenging questions in class, while the Chinese classroom is relatively quiet. He believed that as there is a large number of universities in China, if private education can, like the reform of State-owned Enterprises, enable the private capital to involve in the operation and management of existing schools. That is the contribution of private capital is used to improve the teaching conditions of schools, improve the quality of teachers, and engage the best principals and teachers in the world to establish the best schools in China, which may be better than Sino-foreign cooperative universities, but the disadvantage is that it is difficult to establish a brand. And the advantage of Sino-foreign cooperative universities is that students can obtain both Chinese and foreign academic status at the same time, shortening the time for brand creation.

Devang Vipin KHAKHAR said that engineering is a profession that everyone really wants to study in India, where with the emergence of private universities, many students who want to study engineering have at least one



university to choose. He mentioned that, when India hoped to accelerate the development of its IT industry in a short period of time, many private schools then trained the personnel for software development and engineering, promoting the growth of IT companies and satisfying the needs of the industry. Therefore, he believed that, private education can play a great role in promoting social progress, achieving more efficient capital allocation and greatly benefiting the students.

Imparting Knowledge and Educating People Are Both Dispensable

YANG Bin pointed out that the evaluation of schools should give more weight to the results of educating people. As school running and education are comprehensive and complex, the factors that determine the success of educating people are complicated, and the educational environment also plays an important role in educating people. Therefore, education can't be regarded simply as the behavior of A putting knowledge into the head of B. He believed that though educating people needs to achieve many goals, an educational institution must attach importance to its nature of educating people, regardless of its nature or form.

At the same time, YANG Bin believed that the management of teachers is fundamental to education. He put forward that regardless of the size of an educational institution, it boils down to what kind of teachers it has and it is necessary realize that the “24×7×365” influence exerted by teachers is increasing. Teachers not only pass on values through the curriculum, their conduct and manners when playing different roles are important contents to be passed on to students, so teachers carry hopes of the society. Satisfaction is usually performance minus the value of expectation. When there is a deficit between the teachers' performance and the value of expectation, the public will be dissatisfied.



Yunfeng BAI believed that imparting knowledge and educating people are of equal importance. From the perspective of basic education, the methods of “post-00s” and “post-10s” generations for acquiring knowledge and their way to see and change the world have become “more, faster, and better”, which requires public schools and private schools to give full play to their advantages to further energize students, and play a comprehensive regulatory role in the process of imparting knowledge and educating people.

Cindy Wenjuan MI stated that education should not only improve children’s ability to acquire knowledge, but also pay attention to the inheritance of values, so as to inspire children’s enthusiasm for learning and teach them to live and learn. She also suggested that the the learning platform should be the bridge and link for the learning, comprehension and understanding among children, and should be the driving force for building a community with a shared future for mankind to share the future.

LI Jiange stated that the Sino-foreign cooperative university is not simply to bring in foreign knowledge, but more importantly to bring in the right view on life and the world and right values, and train students to form correct learning methods and lifelong learning skills. He believed that science without the correct values and views on the world and life is defective, and the views without scientific knowledge are blind.