



Tabela em anexo: Os subsídios e outros serviços de acção social escolar a que os alunos residentes da RAEM têm direito.

Modalidades das escolas				Escolaridade gratuita	Subsídio de propinas	Subsídio do ensino recorrente	Acção social escolar Nota 1	Saúde escolar
Educação regular	Instituições educativas oficiais			✓	---	Não aplicável	✓	✓
	Instituições educativas particulares	Com fins lucrativos e/ou do regime escolar não local			✓		✓	✓
		Escolas sem fins lucrativos e do regime escolar local	Integrada no sistema escolar de escolaridade gratuita	Nota 2	✓		✓	✓
			Não integrada no sistema escolar de escolaridade gratuita	---	✓		✓	✓
Ensino recorrente	Escolas particulares sem fins lucrativos			---	---	✓	✓	---

Nota 1. abrange, nomeadamente, seguro escolar e apoios pecuniários, aos alunos provenientes de famílias economicamente carenciadas, necessários para pagamento de propinas e subsídios de aquisição de material escolar e de equipamento de apoio à aprendizagem.

Nota 2. só para os alunos frequentam as turmas das escolas que aplicam a escolaridade gratuita.

Nota 3. só para os alunos que não são beneficiados da escolaridade gratuita.

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03 Parents, Students and the New Non-tertiary Education System

After the three-year mutual efforts of the Government and the general public, the "Code of the Programme of Non-tertiary Education System of Macau" was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 13th December 2006 and is meant to be executed from September 2007. The new Education System further improves the educational foundation of the Non-tertiary Education and it is believed to be an important guarantee of the continuous educational development of the Future Macau. Comparing with the former system, it is obvious that there is a series of legal revision in the construction and concrete content.

What are the points of the New Education Systems that the parents and the students should pay close attention to?

I. Free education extending to 15 years

Free education policy is an important constituent of the Non-tertiary Education System. To enhance the development of Non-tertiary Education, the Government extends the scope of compulsory education and executes the 15-year education.

Regulation No.21 of the "Code of the Programme of Non-tertiary Education System" states that the scope of free regular education will extend from the present 10 years to 15 years, including infant education, primary education, junior secondary education and senior secondary education. Among them, the execution of the first and second year of infant education should date back to the scholastic year 2005/2006, while the senior secondary free education, as announced by the Government, will be implemented in the scholastic year 2007/2008.

To implement 15 years of Free Education meaning not only the historical administrative commission of "Free Education for the overall Regular Education" is well accomplished ahead of schedule. What is more is that the guarantee for students to acquire 15 years of Regular Education is strongly consolidated and the educational development of schools is well supported, greatly optimizing the steadfast pace of the non-tertiary education.



II. “Supplementary Service Fees” Exemption

Macau used to execute “Tendentious free Education”, meaning the parents still have to shoulder some “miscellaneous fees” or “supplementary service fees”.

The new “Code of the Programme of Non-tertiary Education” specifies that the scope of free of charge besides covering the present items of “tuition fee” and “other miscellaneous fees of enrolment admission and the relevant certification fees”, includes also the “Supplementary Service Fees”. This turns the “Tendentious Free Education” into real free education, promotes the quality of free education and lessens the pressure of the financial burden of the parents’ payment for their children’s education.

III. Infant Education is modified to 3 years with no class retention

At present the “Preparatory Year for Primary School Education” is a process of preparation for primary school education with the content of learning and the manner of practice all run like primary schools. However, the range of age of such students is still in their infant stage. Therefore, the “Code of the Programme” adjusts the “Preparatory Year for Primary School Education” to be “the third year of Infant Education”. This adjustment conforms to the features and rhythm of the physical and psychological development of the children, pacing along the mutual trend of most of the countries and regions of the world.

The main purpose of Infant Education is not knowledge impartation but to enhance the sound development of the little children’s physical health, personality and language expression to enrich their life experience, nourishing the multifarious interests, fine living habits and the character of gregariousness. Unfortunately, the students at the Infant Education stage in Macau are often forced to have class retention because they failed in their examination. This may bring negative effects on the physical and psychological health or even their future life development.

For this reason, the “Code of the Programme” states: “During the stage of Infant Education, unless requested by the parents, the Educational Organization holds no reason at all to demand any student to undergo class retention”. This regulation helps to rectify the unhealthy tendency of certain Infant Education policy of hindering the physical and psychological health development, while improving the healthy growth of infants.

IV. Parents have the obligation to bring their children to perform school enrolment or registration

The Government and the Education Organization have the responsibility to assure all persons who are not yet and are within the scope of compulsory education to acquire a complete compulsory education.

Regulation No.20 of the “Code of the Programme” specifies the enforcement of compulsory education to persons between 5 and 15 years of age. The aforementioned education starts from the first scholastic year education of any child who is fully 5 years old to his/her Junior Secondary Graduation or the scholastic year for him/her to be fully 15 years of age.

To guarantee a person who is not yet an adult to acquire compulsory education, the “Code of the Programme” states: “Parents have the obligation to bring their children who are not yet adults and being in the scope of compulsory education to perform school enrolment or registration”.

V. Senior Secondary Education being a unitary education system of 3 years

At present, there are both 2 and 3 years of Senior Secondary Education in Macau. The 2-year system is mainly found in English Schools. The “Code of the Programme” has modified the Senior Secondary Education System into a unitary practice of 3 years.

The aforementioned modification does reflect the objective and the requirement of curriculum of Macau education. At the same time, it is also the general tendency of the Senior Secondary Education system in the whole world including Hong Kong. This modification will benefit the local students to further their studies in universities in Macau, Mainland China, Taiwan and most of other regions or countries.

Of course, the Government will set a transitional period sufficient enough to help the schools to arrange their adjustment.

VI. Laying stress on the role of Family Education

The original Code of Education System of Macau did not involve Family Education. The “Code of the Programme” regards Family Education as a type of important Education Category, listing it as a special norm. It has gained such importance because Family Education means the family members are to educate each other and especially the parents’ or other elderly family members’ educating their children or adolescents in their family is an important constituent of modern education. The many current education problems occur in Macau, especially students quitting education and the moral development of the students are all closely related to family education.

From now on, it is crucial to insist to treat Family Education as a great standpoint of education, specifying the enhancement of parenting education and the cooperation of family and school.





Appendix Table : Subsidies and other benefits enjoyed by the local students of Macau

Types of Schools		Free Education	Tuition Subsidies	Recurrent Education Subsidies	Students' Welfare, Note 1	Student Healthcare
Regular Education	Public Schools	✓	---	Not Applicable	✓	✓
	Profit making and/or not local education system schools		✓		✓	✓
	Private Schools Non-profit making local education schools Schools joining the Free Education System	Note 2 ✓	Note 3 ✓		✓	✓
	Schools not joining the Free Education System	---	✓		✓	✓
Recurrent Education	Non-profit making private schools	---	---	✓	✓	---

Note 1: mainly includes student insurance and tuition, stationery subsidies and other miscellaneous learning equipment subsidies, for students having financial difficulties.

Note 2: only for students whose classes have joined the Free Education System

Note 3: only for students not enjoying the Free Education

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04

家长如何面对 青春期孩子的反叛

面对青春期孩子的反叛，时下很多父母都十分烦恼。有道是“人之初，性本善”，不少家长都表示，孩子小时候真的很乖。可是随着年龄的增长，特别是到了青春期，孩子似乎一下子就变得不听话了，其反叛的程度和表现，往往超出父母的想像。是时代的问题？还是“代沟”在作怪？亦或对孩子关爱不够？种种疑问都需要我们去解答。

一、孩子在家庭中的地位在改变

相信很多父母成长在上世纪六十、七十年代的澳门。那时的澳门，经济不发达，很多人家境并不富裕，有的更可说是在贫穷中“捱大”的。尤其在子女多的家庭，孩子在家中的地位不高，父母为糊口而到处奔忙，加上思想较传统，对子女的爱只埋在心头，不轻易流露。那时的孩子大多较孝顺，对父母的话，即使不服也不敢反抗，遇上有特别要

求时，更是胆战心惊，生怕父母动怒和责骂，要求也不敢过份。可是，如今他们都长大了，为人父母之时，却遇上生育率大降，儿童权利高举，父母对孩子自小倍加爱惜，物质供应无所限制，事事迁就，像要弥补当年自己所失，孩子无疑是自己的“命根”。过份溺爱至时光飘过，孩子长大，已无法使之听话，遇上青春期的反叛，家长用尽千方百计也无法使之服从。不同年代孩子在家庭中地位的不同，必然影响到父母教育孩子的方法。

二、不适当的家教令孩子更反叛

有些反叛的青少年，从小没得到适当的家庭教育，漠视父母的存在，可谓“越大越难教”。父母因此经常气得七窍生烟，有的只能以金钱诱惑为手段勉强达成与孩子的沟通；有的亲子关系经常处于极度不和状态，