



À vista do estado actual de Macau - elevada taxa de emprego, a população já satisfaz, de modo geral, os requisitos das habilidades profissionais dum determinado nível. Na sequência da inscrição de Macau na lista do Património Mundial da Humanidade, bem como da inclinação política e das políticas preferenciais para Macau, proporcionadas pelo Pan-Delta do Rio das Pérolas e pela China, e sob a influência do acelerado desenvolvimento da indústria do turismo e do entretenimento em Macau, é cada vez maior a exigência dos recursos humanos por todos os sectores. Simultaneamente, sob o impacto das respectivas actividades estrangeiras, a variedade de sectores, não só preenche as necessidades desta pequena cidade, como também precisa de se promover a nível internacional para que se desenvolva de forma sustentável. Por isso, o governo deve, em perspectiva, tomar grande atenção às pesquisas sobre a educação contínua, implementar e impulsionar políticas em função das necessidades da população a esta educação, dar resposta à procura da mesma de acordo com o grau de necessidade e a oportunidade, tendo como vista, aumentar a competência profissional da população em actividade, assim como proporcionar oportunidades de formação para se dedicar a outras actividades.

Tendo em conta o futuro desenvolvimento da diversificação industrial que necessita diferentes pessoas qualificadas, nomeadamente com a direcção de Macau se trans-

formar num “Centro de turismo mundial”, vão ser cada vez mais valorizados os recursos humanos no domínio do turismo, das convenções e exposições bem como das indústrias culturais e criativas, enquanto Macau vai desenvolver a indústria da medicina chinesa. É por isso que a população qualificada é extremamente procurada em Macau. Por consequência, é necessário intensificar acções de formação neste aspecto, senão as respectivas indústrias e o desenvolvimento económico vão ser restritos.

Segundo a definição adoptada pela Organização Mundial de Saúde, quando uma sociedade tem uma percentagem igual a 7% da população, com 65 ou mais anos de idade, na população geral, aquela já atingiu o limiar da sociedade envelhecida. Em 2000, Macau entrou na era da sociedade envelhecida, daí que a aprendizagem permanente dos idosos se revele saudável e indispensável para a sociedade. Por isso, o governo deve, futuramente, colaborar com as instituições destinadas à educação contínua, fornecendo canais adequados de aprendizagem para os idosos, bem como, garantindo a sua qualidade de vida.

“Fala da verdade” (言心)

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04

Education Revitalizes Macao – The Ten-year Plan for the Development of Non-tertiary Education of Macao 2011 – 2020

In order to further promote the efficiency, predictability and coordination of non-tertiary educational policy, the Macao Special Administrative Government in accordance to the long term development needs for Macao in future and the current situation of non-tertiary education sets up development blueprint for the Ten-Year Plan.

“Develop with priority , improve quality, educate people and promote fairness in order to achieve the coordinated development of different components in the non-tertiary education” is one of the five basic policies of «The Ten-year Plan for the Development of Non-tertiary Education of Macao» (hereafter the “Ten-Year Plan”).

To Develop educational blueprint orderly; to ensure talents training

E. Durkheim: Education is the process of individual socialization. We are able to promote social mobility and train talents suitable for the social development through education.

Macao is planning to build a “World Tourist Center”. Modern services for tourism, exhibition, finance and culture industries are in readiness. Human resources will be the important resources for society. For that the SAR Government will set up the educational blueprint for the next decade in order to cultivate high quality talents for Macao SAR.

Government policy should include medium and long term arrangements. By that, it can lead the SAR to advance development. After the return of Macao to Motherland, the Government has increased the investment in the area of non-tertiary educational resources. The Macao Government has implemented 15 years free education, reviewed the improvement on non-tertiary system, actively supported schools to improve school conditions, put efforts to improve the working environments and professional quality for teachers and given concerns about the needs and health of students; all these aspects show that education is being valued and developed.

Ten-Year Plan; deepen education reform

In retrospect, the education development in the past and from the perspective of quantity, compulsory educational policy enabled more and more people to receive education. It widely brought in higher quality human resources for Macao’s changes and development. Besides concreting the bottom layer of education receiving pyramid, we should follow the direction of pursuing quality as the development characteristic for future education and make the top layer of pyramid more solid from the professional point of view. In order to master this educational characteristic, we need to have a long term planning to set our goal clearly and to ensure the development direction.

In the next decade, Government’s investment in education needs a stronger assurance system which includes assurance for fund to improve free education and compulsory education; to strengthen the building of teaching staff teams, to improve teachers working conditions and professional abilities; to optimize school system so that campus

life and family education complement each other, to provide comprehensive learning experiences for students; to strengthen students’ composite abilities, especially language ability and artistic accomplishment, international perspective and ability of thinking and exploration; to reform curriculum and teaching, focusing on students’ long term development; to promote moral development, allowing students to achieve all-round developments; to build flexible and life-long educational system, expanding education openness and regional cooperation, and further developing comprehensive educational works. All these are the important directions and contents for the Ten-Year Plan.

In order to provide a higher level of human resources for Macao, the quality of the public will be improved only through promotion of educational quality. As for enhancement of educational quality, we need to optimize basic education to complement the development of tertiary education, allowing more people to receive compulsory education. Besides to obtain more favourable conditions for tertiary education, we need to improve different conditions for continuing education to provide better learning opportunities for the public. In order to achieve the overall coordination of non-tertiary, tertiary education and continuing education, we must first deepen the curriculum and teaching reform and enhance teachers’ professionalism.

Important areas of development in the next decade

- To cultivate the ability of students to meet future challenges
- To optimize all parts of education
- To increase investment in education
- To build teams of professional and skillful teachers
- To develop diversified school systems
- To speed up the implementation of small size classes
- To deepen curriculum and teaching reform
- To expand educational openness and regional cooperation



The effect of Ten-Year Plan on the development of continuing education

The ten-year educational development plan emphasizes to develop continuing education actively, to promote community education and to establish learning-based society. How will the Ten-year Plan for Non-tertiary Education affect the area of continuing education? “To build standard assessment system for recurrent education, to implement recurrent education by flexible and diversified methods; to improve different conditions for public continuing education; to develop community education and parent education and build flexible and open life-long educational system.”

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Recurrent Education

First we need to start from curriculum to deepen the tutorial and teaching reform of recurrent education. Since the introduction of Decree- Law No.9/2006, it has been clearly prescribed that recurrent education is to provide corresponding levels of education again for people who have not or cannot complete corresponding stages of regular education at their school-age period. The framework of recurrent education is in line with regular education so that people who finish recurrent education will have same aptitude as those with regular education. Now the frameworks of regular education and recurrent education are being drafted, but the general directions have been defined. In future the Government should emphasize on how to lead schools to develop in this direction. In future there is a need for schools to make adjustment such as the curriculum framework and the requirements on educational basic aptitude. For example students are required to reach certain levels in artistic education, physical education, fine arts, science and commerce education. Therefore, in future the Government should focus on assisting schools to make adjustments and to assist schools to strengthen schools' curriculum content in all aspects starting from the basic aptitude requirements.

Teachers Training

The complementary function of teaching staff is the key for schools to integrate into the ten-year educational development so that the policy can be implemented properly to bring in new educational atmosphere. It is important to strengthen the training for teaching staff in different levels, especially more important on the professionalism of teachers. "Actively plan for professionalism development, put efforts to participate in job training and teaching research and to elevate levels of education and teaching continually" are emphasized in Ten-Year Plan in regards to continuing training for teachers. To assist schools to achieve this goal, firstly the Government needs to provide training for schools leadership personnel for them to understand the directions of reform in order to make overall planning for school adjustment. In addition, besides providing appropriate training to promote teachers toward professionalism, the Government can suggest and encourage teachers to get involved in reform of school curriculum and teachings through different policies. These include: reinforce and develop excellent teaching research continually; focus on teachers' research work from school-based curriculum and provide protection for teachers etc.

Continuing education

The Ten-Year Plan besides emphasizes on school curriculum and the enhancement of the professional quality of teaching staff, it has concern highly on the public's quality as a whole. "To increase investment in resources, to support the public's continuing learning efficiently; to build standard assessment system for recurrent education, to ensure the quality of recurrent education; to raise the subsidy amount for recurrent education, to provide more flexible ways for people who are working on shift, to have more opportunities for receiving recurrent education; to promote community education and build a learning-based community"; all these show that the Government is actively encouraging the public to pursue continuing education, protecting the quality and efficiency of continuing education training, assuring continuing education and life-long learning's efficiency to enhance the public's working skills and living quality.

The Ten-Year Plan's inspiration on continuing education

The positioning of the Ten-Year Plan reveals that continuing education is being focused on as importantly as regular education. The protection of investment in recurrent education allows the public's learning opportunity to be protected and conditions improved as well to enhance public's education levels. Continuing education provides training in various aspects for teaching staff and encourages teachers to engage in different teaching research to provide strong teams for education improvement, and to optimize teaching standard gradually. In regards to continuing education, the Govern-

ment launched the «Continuing Education Development Plan» this year. Each citizen who reaches the age of 15 or above is subsidized to a maximum of MOP5,000 for participation in certificate examinations. Thus it helps to cultivate more high-quality human resources for Macao.

Driven by the policy, development of continuing education is assured. In future, we should review the development needs of Macao, in order to "build a flexible and open life-long educational system". In future, we can think of the development of continuing education in three directions: to assist the working class to enhance their ability in switching job; to cultivate and assist talents for diversified economic development in future; to focus on learning opportunities for the elderly and public and protect their living needs.

According to the present situation of Macao, the employment rate is high. The public have generally reached a certain level of vocational skills needed. After Macao entered the World Cultural Heritage list, with the concessions and preferential policies granted for the Special Administrative Region (SAR) by Pearl River Delta and China and affected by rapid development of local tourist industry, there is an increasingly higher demand for human resources in various industries for Macao. Affected by overseas related industries, various industries of this small city need to be elevated to international level for sustainable development. For that the Government needs to focus on research for continuing education and to promote policies which is suitable for the public's continuing education; to meet the needs of continuing education timely and effectively and allow the public to elevate the in-service working ability and to provide training opportunities for them to develop different careers.

In line with the future development of industrial diversification, there is a need of talents in various aspects; in particular, the development direction towards "The World's Tourist Centre" ensures that human resources for tourist, exhibition and cultural and creative industries will be more emphasized. In the meantime, Macao will develop Chinese medicine industry which demands highly talents of different aspects. Thus it needs to strengthen training in this field, otherwise the development of related industry and economy will be restricted.

According to the definition of the World Health Organisation, when the ratio of total population versus population over the age of 65 reaches 7%, it is the threshold of an aging society. Macao has entered the era of aging society as early as in 2000. So continuing learning for the elderly is healthy and necessary for the society. In future the Government should cooperate with continuing education organizations to provide appropriate learning channels for the elderly so as to protect their living quality.

Yin Sum

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