

The Comparison of Three Overseas Students in Modern Times

Lulu Yang

Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, Zigong 643000, China.

Abstract

Cultural exchange is an activity with a long history, and overseas study education is part of it. This paper considers the development trend of overseas study education in modern and contemporary China through the comparison of three overseas study waves in modern and contemporary China, and further analyzes the problems existing in modern overseas study education in China.

Keywords

Modern times, international students, development trend, problem.

1. Introduction

With the continuous development of our economy, our country has made great progress in all aspects. Starting from the modern Chinese and foreign exchanges in various aspects are also constantly strengthen, especially education culture, studying abroad is constantly increasing, the number of study abroad education in our country, of course, is not only in modern times, his presence is still very early, then study abroad education in our country from when to start? According to historical records, China's overseas education can be roughly traced back to the han and tang dynasties. At that time, it was mainly ambassadors and monks who sent scholars and students to study in China, and the direction was different from that of modern times. They pioneered the study of foreign students in China. During the song, yuan, Ming and qing dynasties, some missionaries mainly came to China to preach, and a few young people who were greatly influenced by them went abroad to study theology. In the real sense, studying abroad began after the opium war in 1840, so China's overseas education has been more than a century and a half.

Studying in modern mainly has three times, first appeared in the early 20th century, the study abroad boom this time studying the emergence of tide was mainly affected by the sino-japanese war, the Chinese desire for national independence and national new roads, appeared to leave a day of going abroad to seek salvation of boom, and then in 1904, the Russian war finally ended in the victory of Japan and greatly stimulated the people, so Japan also has become a target of choice for many people to go abroad, to 1905 LiuXueZhe soared to more than 8000, 1906 and rose to more than 10000 people, in the more than twenty thousand people at the beginning of the 20th century Chinese students, That was a pretty big number at the time. While a large number of young students went to Japan to study abroad, the qing government also sent overseas students to Europe and the United States, and self-funded overseas students are also increasing, the beginning of 1909 "money to stay in the United States" to further promote the development of education in the United States. Most of them studied hard abroad, never forgetting their ambition to save the country and make it stronger, and achieved good results. For example, a number of social celebrities emerged among the students studying in Europe and the United States at that time. Such as politician and social activist ma junwu, ding wenjiang, founder of Chinese geology, famous educationalists CAI yuanpei and jiang menglin, diplomat gu weijun, writer hu shi, master of sinology zhao yuanren and so on.

In 1847, Dr. Yung wing, the first person to study abroad in modern times, went to Yale university in New York, America, to study abroad. Finally, he came back to China after

completing his studies. Through unremitting efforts, the qing government sent overseas students to Europe and America. From 1872 to 1875, the qing government sent four groups of 120 children to the United States to seek the true knowledge of western technology. All these young children achieved good results in the United States after hard study. However, due to political and other complicated problems, the planned study abroad for 15 years had to be interrupted and they returned to China in three batches in 1881. This batch of young children emerged in zhan tianyou represented by a large number of pillars of talent.

The second wave of overseas study came after the May 4th movement. This wave of overseas study "centered on studying in the United States, France and the Soviet union, of course, studying in Britain, Germany and Japan also saw great development." The failure of the Paris peace conference in China greatly stimulated Chinese patriotism, coupled with the outbreak of the May 4th movement, spread a lot of science and democracy thought, the liberation of the people's thought, renew the idea, learning new culture, May 4th late again bring marxism, these factors have contributed to the people have to go out to learn advanced scientific and cultural knowledge. At that time, tsinghua university sent more than 1200 students to study in the United States from 1912 to 1929. According to incomplete statistics, in 1925, there were about 7,500 foreign students in the United States, while there were more than 2,500 from China, accounting for one third. At that time, students studying in the United States mainly focused on learning scientific and cultural knowledge. Meanwhile, the beiyang government also sent students to study in Japan, Germany and Britain. Then began the French work-study program and the enthusiasm to study in the Soviet union. From 1919 to 1921, the work-study program in France basically ended. This year, the number of foreign students in France has reached more than 1600. Party leaders such as zhou enlai, CAI hesen, li lishan and zhu DE have emerged among these students.

Sun yat-sen proposed "Russia as the division" and sent a group of warm-blooded young people to the Soviet union to learn political theory and military theory knowledge, so as to cultivate talents for China. Liu shaoqi, jiang jingguo and other outstanding representatives left in the Soviet union. And by the 1930s some of the party's senior cadres had come back from the Soviet union, such as ye jianying, zhang wentian, Yang shangkun and so on. They propagandised marxism, propagandised proletarian revolutionary thought, made great contribution to the birth of new China. In the second wave, some young people who went abroad at that time were able to return home after finishing their studies, and rarely stayed abroad to contribute to the construction and independence of the country. In 1937, there were 1,152 students studying abroad in tsinghua university, of whom 1,132 returned after completing their studies, accounting for more than 98 percent of the total. Since the May 4th movement and the founding of the People's Republic of China, the number of outstanding people returning from abroad has been legion. Early on, there were Chen duxiu, lu xun, guo moruo, hou debang, MAO yisheng, li siguang, zhu kezhen, Chen yinke, zhao yuanren and so on. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, there has been a wave of returning to China. From 1949 to 1956, there were about 3,000 overseas students returning to China, accounting for more than half of the overseas students at that time, including qian xuesen, qian sanqiang, guo yonghuai, deng jiaxian, wu wenjun, wu guanzhong and other leading scholars.

After study abroad boom appeared in the reform and opening up, for the third time in deng xiaoping under the call of "science and technology is the first productive force", the broad masses of young students have started to go abroad to study hard, no matter from the scope of the study abroad boom or Numbers are far more than the two previous study abroad boom large, after 30 years of development, the number of foreign students in our country has reached more than 70, ten thousand people, study abroad countries from several dozen to now has more than one hundred countries throughout the world. This to China's socialist modernization has trained a large number of talents.

From study abroad three times this tide, whether studying abroad or study in the number of scale is in constant enlargement, form is mainly from government organizations to the government and the folk play a dual role, study abroad is more common, study abroad also more diversified in form, study abroad education also presented unprecedented vitality, it also condemned him to the development of modernization in our country continuously inject new blood and energy. Especially since the third wave of overseas study, the channels of studying abroad have become more diversified, such as those sponsored by the state, social groups and individuals at their own expense. The increase in the number of students studying abroad has made us have a new understanding and deeper understanding of the world, and has greatly promoted the excellent traditional culture of our nation, and made the world have a new understanding of China. This, to some extent, improves China's international standing.

But throughout the years the number of people going abroad and home, and there is a big difference in the two previous study in boom, although the majority of the people who go abroad study abroad in the first two boom is saving the hard as own duty, also learn homecoming mostly, but we also should see at this stage of China's socialist construction and development of more from all areas of pioneering talents, according to the China economist in 2004, the fourth issue of a report: "since 1978 our country total number of all kinds of study abroad personnel 700200 people, 172600 people learn homecoming." I think you can see from this figure that there is a big gap between the number of people who go abroad and those who return home. Although people go abroad for various purposes, it also reflects the loss of talents in China. All the overseas students have contributed to the cultural exchange between China and foreign countries and the spread of traditional Chinese culture. Therefore, we can't say that those who do not return to China are not patriotic. However, from the perspective of brain drain, it reflects problems in the current educational system and the treatment and management of scientific research talents in China, which is worth our consideration, because it is not only related to the development of China at this stage, but also related to the long-term development of China in the future.

Anyway, China's modern overseas study education has played a great role in the modernization construction and development of our country, and its role and influence are irreplaceable. We also believe that in the future development of overseas study education will continue to inject fresh blood and vitality for the development of our country.

References

- [1] Li xisuo. Liu jilin. Education in America in modern China [M]. Tianjin: tianjin ancient books publishing house, 2000:p1, p93.
- [2] [M]. Beijing: zhonghua publishing house, 2007:p3.
- [3] Zheng mingzhen. Work-study campaign in France [M]. Shanxi university joint press, 1994:p43-45.