

1950 年代政府遷臺初期高等教育的擴展與評述

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摘要

國民政府遷臺後，對二戰後的臺灣地區而言，是百廢待舉，無論是在政治上或是經濟上，都力求社會安定與恢復各項生產力。然在教育上，更是如此，其一是提高國民教育的普及，以增進農工職業教育；其二則是加速培植高級專業人才與各階段的師資，尤其是高等教育的發展，以配合社會人力的需求。故本研究以政府遷臺後高等教育擴展的內涵與特徵為範圍，採用文獻分析方法，其目的在瞭解 1950 年代高等教育擴充的情形與影響，藉以探討此時期高等教育政策的成效及對爾後進一步研究的參考。經過本研究結果發現舉述如下：

- 一、重視高等教育的發展，以培養國家社會人力資源。
- 二、積極發揚民族精神，提高國民一般道德水準。
- 三、訓練公民自治能力與參與四權行使之功能。
- 四、普及人民科技智能及其提升國民國防知識。

關鍵字：教育政策、高等教育、人力資源

Development of and Commentary on Taiwan's Higher Education in 1950s after the R.O.C. Government Ruled Taiwan

Abstract

As far as the R.O.C. government was concerned, the postwar Taiwan had many things waiting to be done, for instance both its politics and economy were striving for stability and production. What education asked for was to firstly increase the availability of national education as well as expand the agricultural and industrial vocational education, secondly cultivate advanced professionals and teachers qualified for different phases; the development of higher education especially, to match up with the social demand on manpower. In light of that, this study probed into both the characteristics and the content regarding the development of Taiwan's higher education after the R.O.C. government moved to Taiwan. This study chose to analyze previous literature and documents in order to understand how the higher education was expanded in 1950s and its influences. The final part of this study is the commentary serving as a witness of how significant the higher education policies then could be, and also as references for future studies. this study to be discovery were listed as follows :

1. To the development of higher education especially , to match with the social demand on manpower.
- 2.To enhance national spirit and morality.
- 3.To train citizens to be self-governes ability and to exercise the four rights.
- 4.To universalize science technology and knowledge on national defense.

Keywords: Education Policy, Higher Education, Human Resources