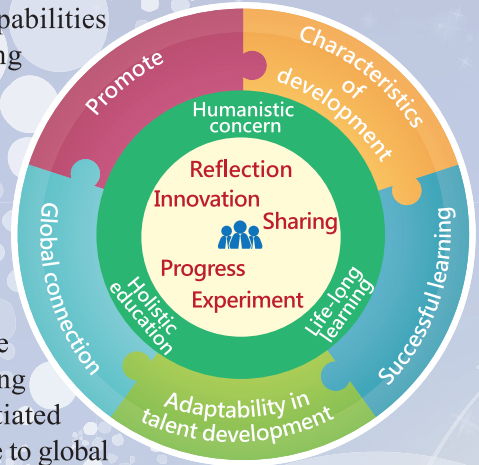




Commissioner 曾輝金

Core Educational Beliefs and Policy Development

Education is a process of instilling positive values in individuals and the most fundamental building block of social mobility; the better the education is, the more civilized and developed a country will be. Every individual's right to learn and to be educated should be the core of education; through the advancement of students' learning capabilities and teachers' teaching effectiveness, every learner is expected to succeed in learning. Some of the ways to practically influence the success of every student's learning include adopting creative and applicable teaching methods and differentiated instruction. In response to global



education trends and societal changes (i.e., low fertility rate, population aging), the educational system and its informatization must become increasingly glocalized (globalized and localized) and diversified. The strategic educational development should be geared towards reflection, progress, innovation, experimentation and sharing, based on core values such as holistic education, life-long learning, and humanistic development. The goals of education should focus on achieving successful learning, differentiated education, mission statements, and international prospects. Educational administration should consider sustainable development, systematic thinking, overall planning, and suitable support mechanisms. Furthermore, issues such as equality, excellence, justice, and social minority groups, all ought to be emphasized. Besides this, in order to boost educational progress and innovative development, we should constantly reflect on teaching and administration with technological integration and administrative management.

Education Policy Decision-Making Criteria

Education criteria must be reasonable, worthwhile, and voluntary. Educational policy planning and implementation should be guided by educational professional, public opinions, educational values, and public welfare. Uninformed public opinions may be blind and may simply add to populism; on the other hand, educational policy without public opinion may be too elitist for the policies to be relatable to the public.



Educational Leadership and Management

Educational leadership should take into account the spirit of visions, values, and systems as well as integrated leadership. Visionary leadership focuses the educational development; value leadership focuses on core values, secondary values, and added values. Systematic leadership is prone to developing mechanisms of knowledge management and sustainability. Integrated leadership is crucial to creating a diverse and democratic culture in the school system. Principals should initiate the integration of administrative teams, parent-associations, teachers' associations, and external resources to promote the cooperation between parents, students, teachers, and communities.

Educational administrative management should establish standard operating procedure (SOP) mechanisms and encourage empowerment and delegation with power and responsibility; the only way not to fall behind on administrative management is to strive for continuous improvements. The aim is more important than the means while these must not be mistaken for each other. Remove unnecessary formalism and red tape in order to reduce the amount of redundant administrative work and ease the staff's working stress.



Educational Leadership and Management

01. Implement a stable mechanism for students' transition from junior high to high school and continue the exam-free enrollment in Keelung, New Taipei, and Taipei to enhance school quality.
02. Implement public (non-profit and public) preschools and aim to achieve a 7:3 ratio between public preschool attenders and private preschool attenders.
03. Implement multiple forms of experimental education such as school-based and non-school based experimental education and niche curriculums. The purpose is for schools to diversify through innovation and provide the public with more educational choices.
04. Focus on students' learning and teachers' teaching effectiveness in order to boost students' confidence. Implement creative teaching (i.e., online teaching and self-guided learning) and differentiated instruction in elementary and junior high schools; increase the percentage of students who achieve A's and decrease the percentage of students who achieve C's on their exams; implement bilingual teaching and second language teaching in preschools and elementary and secondary schools.
05. Transform traditional physical education to remodel students' brains; therefore, in order to help students develop healthy living habits, schools should implement the "SH150" (encouraging students to exercise at least 150 minutes outside of PE class). Schools will collaborate with the 2017 Universiade.
06. Develop special education (physical and mental disabilities education, gifted education (high IQ), and special talent education) to stimulate students to explore their talents and care for socially underprivileged groups.
07. Construct a complete lifelong educational system, improve community colleges, generalize elderly learning centers, and in turn, develop Taipei into a lifelong learning city.
08. Promote international, globalized, and multi-cultural (including new immigrant culture) education to help Taipei integrate with the rest of the world and learn to respect and appreciate different cultural values.
09. Implement campus safety and food safety.
10. Renovate existing buildings into greener and more sustainable buildings and transform school resources to become more sharing-friendly and more sustainable.



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