

Strengthening Innovative Primary and Secondary School Teaching Management Mode

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Abstract: *China's new era of primary and secondary school curriculum system requires the establishment of a new type of teaching system that is compatible with it. The construction of a learning-centered teaching relationship, where students engage in in-depth learning and teachers facilitate learning, is essential to realize China's dream of becoming a scientific and technological powerhouse, and to cultivate innovative scientific and technological talents. Therefore, there is a need to enhance the teaching mode. Through the study, it has been found that there are certain issues in the primary and secondary education curriculum. The teaching facilities are not optimal, the teaching approach of teachers needs enhancement, parent's educational style requires continuous improvement, and students' divergent thinking also needs constant enhancement. Therefore, comprehensive improvement in the four aspects of schools, teachers, families, and individuals must be strengthened and innovated in primary and secondary school teaching management to better realize the Chinese dream.*

Keywords: *primary and secondary education, innovation, instructional management*

1. Introduction

The Twentieth Party Congress established the central task of comprehensively advancing the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation through Chinese-style modernization and prioritized high-quality development as the top priority in building a modern socialist country in a comprehensive manner. High quality and modernization have become the guiding principles for the development of education in China. "Teaching, as the central aspect of education, plays an essential role in advancing educational modernization through reforming teaching practices." [1] It is not difficult to see that China's education system has evolved from traditional teaching methods using board books to incorporating computer-based PPT presentations. The concept of education has shifted from standardized classrooms to promoting innovation and divergent thinking among students. Both the form and the philosophy of China's educational approaches are continuously being enhanced. Now the focus of education in secondary schools is also changing from the emphasis on academic performance to the overall quality of the student's body, including training in basketball, soccer, piano, and other interests.

The movie "Galaxy Cram School," starring Deng Chao and others, also implies that the education system in China needs to evolve. Zhang Jie, the skateboarding star of the Hangzhou Asian Games, was provided with a training ground by his father, who spared no expense in constructing a bowl pool for him. Recently, on the internet, Teacher Small Jia and Teacher Again and Again have gained popularity. They are favored by the students for using a fun teaching approach that challenges the traditional classroom education concept. Whether it is the social appeal, parents' role models, or the change in teachers' teaching concepts, all of these factors are continuously driving new efforts to reform primary and secondary education in China and to cultivate more outstanding talents for our country. Therefore, this paper summarizes the current situation of primary and secondary education, explores the new teaching management mode, and cultivates innovative talents to enhance the overall quality of the country and achieve scientific and technological advancement.

2. The current state of teaching management in primary and secondary schools

At present, the Party Central Committee and the State Council have decided to carry out a comprehensive reform of secondary education in China to enhance the quality of student education. They will soon fully replace examination-based education and ultimately phase out this system. The reform of primary and secondary education has revitalized education reform, infused energy into the achievement

of quality education, and has emerged as a significant driving force in educational reform, becoming an integral component of China's ongoing education reform efforts. However, the current situation still needs to be addressed. The school lacks quality education equipment, there are tensions between teachers and students, parents hold outdated educational beliefs, and students' abilities are inadequate. Most teachers and schools are still upholding the teaching philosophy of strict discipline, overlooking the evolving nature of students' thoughts. The teaching approach should be continuously reformed to consider human needs, integrating elements of compassionate care. This will help establish a service-oriented mindset, focusing on the well-being and growth of individuals. To empower students to learn independently, we need to break away from the traditional teacher-student dynamic. This shift will allow students to have more autonomy to express themselves in the classroom and expand their critical thinking skills. To help students accurately recognize themselves, learn self-control, and enhance their self-discipline.

2.1. Inadequate teaching facilities and programs

At present, most of our country's teaching methods involve the use of electronic screens in combination with traditional methods like books and blackboards. In a classroom, there are usually seventy to eighty students very close to each other, leaving no space, and making the learning environment feel too cramped. Some primary and secondary schools have not invested enough in hardware facilities for various reasons. This has led to inadequate and substandard facilities, affecting the quality of teaching. The teaching curricula mainly focus on mainstream subjects, such as languages, mathematics, and foreign languages. The investment in moral education is minimal. This stereotype effect is not based on facts and does not take into account individual differences within groups^[2]. The one-sided, subjective, and irrational stereotypes generated by the social stereotyping effect cannot reflect the multifaceted nature of education in the cultivation and shaping of human beings, nor can they encompass the full range of students' physical and mental development. According to the survey, there are almost no basketball courts or badminton courts in schools. If students want to use this sports equipment, they have to go through layers of teachers' approval before they can access them. Moreover, students have only one physical education class per week and one music class every two weeks. Occasionally, these classes are also taught by other teachers. Other art classes are not even offered. The school is not concerned about the development of these aspects of the students; more attention is paid to the students' academic performance. The awards ceremony mainly focuses on presenting awards for excellent results. But never underestimate the importance of moral, intellectual, physical, social, and aesthetic aspects in this area.

2.2. The teacher-student relationship is confined to the traditional model

Some teachers lack sufficient teaching experience, making it challenging to significantly enhance the teaching effectiveness in a short period. Teachers' concepts of education cannot be changed according to the times. Teachers and students most discuss learning abilities and methods. In the students' minds, the teacher is perceived as serious and majestic. Some timid students do not even dare to talk to the teacher or leave the classroom to go to the bathroom. They are afraid to report or raise their hands in class, fearing they might be scolded for speaking incorrectly or for disrupting the teacher's lecture progress. Therefore, even when the teacher hopes that the students will answer the questions enthusiastically, no one will answer them. It is easy to see that this teaching method hinders the development of students' creative thinking. The teacher's behavior in this educational approach has had a significant impact on it, and some of them are against the laws of education and the theory of the center of gravity from which it is derived. Stereotyped, old-fashioned, and uninspired teaching methods tend to induce learning fatigue in students, leading to a loss of interest in learning. Consequently, this difficulty hinders the enhancement of their critical thinking and logical reasoning skills.

2.3. Relatively conservative parenting philosophy

The stereotype effect, also known as stereotyping, is a belief that associates a trait with a particular group, creating a "group-trait" association.^[3] Times are changing, and the way children think at the same age is evolving compared to that of their parents. Children have emotional needs that parents should consider by putting themselves in their children's shoes. For example, avoid comparing other people's children to your own, as this can lead to a rebellious attitude. Avoid imposing your ideas on your children, as it may cause additional mental pressure for them. The concept of expecting a son to become a dragon and a daughter to become a phoenix is understandable to parents. However, the methods and approaches

should prioritize the children's own aspirations. Respect the child's interests and hobbies, guide them effectively, and foster perseverance in the child. You can't judge a child by his or her academic performance. Instead of enrolling your child in extracurricular classes, you should nurture their interests in various ways and from different perspectives. Parents are the first teachers of their children, and creating a positive family atmosphere is essential for their development.

2.4. Students' divergent thinking is weak

In people's general conception, there exists a distinction between primary and secondary education subjects. Primary subjects such as language, mathematics, and foreign languages, are considered essential, while other subjects not directly related to higher education examinations are classified as secondary subjects. The pressure to pursue higher education often limits students' perspectives, causing them to focus solely on exams and neglect their true aspirations. They become accustomed to avoiding the bigger picture and fail to identify their ultimate goals. Most college students at the university, despite having a more independent schedule, often find themselves unsure of what to do, lacking clear goals, feeling confused, and simply going with the flow. When students lack independent mobility, their divergent thinking naturally weakens.

3. Innovative Strategies for Teaching Management in Primary and Secondary Schools

It is thus clear that reforming primary and secondary education is of paramount importance. Information technology in today's society has had a significant impact on our lives. Work and learning methods have undergone substantial changes, and there is an urgent need for innovative scientific and technological talents in our country. Primary and secondary school students are the future force of the motherland. Cultivating students' divergent thinking ability and logical reasoning skills is becoming increasingly important. Schools and teachers should focus on changing the way of thinking, and strive to enhance students' overall literacy. Higher teacher education should fundamentally change the concept of teaching ideology, establish efficient and open educational concepts, continuously explore innovative teaching methods, enhance teaching techniques and tools, foster cognitive openness among teachers and students to enhance their proficiency, and comprehensively enhance the quality of personnel training.

3.1. Improvement of school hardware facilities and teaching curricula

Schools should invest more money and energy in the construction and improvement of hardware facilities to enhance their overall quality. First, schools should invest more in the construction of sports facilities and arts programs to create a favorable environment for students. Enhancing online and digital education can improve student learning outcomes, optimize teaching and assessment processes, increase access to education for disadvantaged groups, and provide them with effective support and safeguards. Second, optimize the cascading management system to facilitate equipment borrowing for students. Provide each class with basketball, soccer balls, badminton rackets, and other sports equipment. Expand the school's sports grounds to provide adequate space. Thirdly, add courses on physical education and art. Find specialized teachers to instruct the students. To prioritize learning through discovery, discussion, and analysis, it is essential to streamline subject content and curricula. The curriculum should serve as a platform for fostering critical thinking, creativity, scientific inquiry, communication, collaboration, multilingualism, problem-solving abilities, ethical awareness, social responsibility, and digital literacy. Fourth, expanding students' free time. Recess should not be less than 10 minutes, and meal breaks should not be less than 30 minutes. Allow students to develop and digest knowledge independently and take initiative. The difficulty and number of questions in after-school homework should not exceed half an hour of the average writing time. In designing teaching courses, it is essential to strike a balance between practical and theoretical instruction. In addition, campus culture construction and other aspects can benefit from organizing, campus radio, network, and display windows. Regular campus art festivals, cultural festivals, and other activities can enhance students' cultural literacy. Students are encouraged to represent the school by participating in various competitions and performance activities. The courage to express oneself, and gradually improve students' spiritual quality and depth, aiming to cultivate new, multi-faceted excellent talents.

3.2. Strengthening and improving teacher-student relationships

First of all, the teacher's traditional teaching method should be changed. By observing the teaching

styles of Ms. Xiao Jia and Ms. Yatabe on the Internet, we can see that they pay attention to students' lives, understand their interests, and make it easier and faster for them to grasp knowledge by teaching in an engaging manner. For example, Ms. Xiao Jia, a language teacher, use a "bomb-throwing" game to help students memorize and understand the language more effectively. The dynamic atmosphere in the classroom is also fostered by teachers and students, not only making learning enjoyable but also nurturing divergent thinking. It is not only the improvement of learning ability but also the enhancement of moral character. Teachers are certainly majestic and respected, but they should also be loved by students. In addition to being academically demanding, the teacher must also make the students feel that they can approach the teacher, thus encouraging education. Teachers should also respect and support students' ideas and creativity, help them realize their potential, and be willing to adapt teaching methods to foster students' creative thinking. First of all, situational substitution can be used. The imitation of real-life situations to enhance subject knowledge. Students use their imagination to subjectively construct virtual scenarios and simulate practical methods in their minds. This process stimulates students' creativity and guides them to develop imaginative situations, fostering divergent thinking. Secondly, task-based teaching can also be used. In the target task, students are assigned specific powers and responsibilities related to complete a series of activities that are part of the designated tasks. Subjective, responsible, and challenging tasks can stimulate students' conscious and active learning abilities. Task-based teaching can be carried out in groups or individually, and participants can receive prizes. The ability to cooperate and the sense of collective honor are naturally formed during the process. Challenge-based teaching can also be utilized. Teachers establish levels, and students will receive corresponding "skills" or prizes for each level, which also helps alleviate the rigid relationship between teachers and students. Changes in teaching methods and teacher-student relationships will promote shifts in students' cognitive processes.

3.3. Breaking the traditional concept of education

Parents, as their children's first teachers, must not only be good role models but also support their children's ideas rather than impose their own wishes. It is important not to judge children based solely on their grades, avoid hindering them with traditional notions, and understand that anything other than learning is not futile. Children start as blank sheets of paper. We need to guide them in the right direction, not restrict them. We should nurture their love, respect their hobbies and interests, and be prepared to reap unexpected rewards in some aspect of their development. Parents should be friends with their children, understand their emotional needs, not always rely on reasoning, adopt a nurturing attitude to teach children, and empathize with and guide them from their perspective. Try to understand what interests the children, engage with their favorite activities, empathize with their perspective to address issues, provide appropriate guidance, and foster a harmonious family environment.

3.4. Comprehensively improve students' creative thinking

The traditional teaching mode is not effective in stimulating students' independent learning. It is only valuable and meaningful if students are encouraged to learn actively and positively. Active and positive student learning is a crucial step in educational reform. Teachers should design engaging cultural interaction activities and facilitate students in completing the learning process during teaching and learning interactions. This approach enables students to experience cultural activities firsthand, fostering the development of their diverse qualities. Students initially engage with the learning content under the guidance of the teacher to spark interest in learning, explore the realm of knowledge, and subsequently embark on a profound learning expedition. Second, students focus their interest, attention, and effort on the goal and conduct inquiries around the set goal. Third, students purposefully engage in experimental practice, solve practical problems, and develop innovative thinking. Fourth, students acquire knowledge beyond the textbook through critical thinking, gaining new learning skills, and fostering creative thinking. Finally, students internalize and assimilate knowledge, gaining new integration and leaping forward in values, abilities, and character. This leads to the enhancement and development of core literacy and thinking styles.

4. Conclusions

To summarize, we should not only focus on the future development of students but also on their psychological well-being. It is essential to consider the perspective of both students and teachers in guiding and implementing ideas. It is important to understand whether students have their own goals, have their interests, and hobbies, and whether they can be persistent and independently mobile. Parents,

in addition to teachers, are the primary educators of children. Parents should also reconsider their traditional beliefs and honor their children's desires. Enhance students' initiative and motivation to stimulate the creativity of their thinking. It is not possible to solidify students' thinking by following traditional learning methods such as listening to lectures, memorizing, imitating, and practicing. Instead, it is essential to cultivate students' ability to expand their thinking, enhance cognitive openness, improve practical wisdom, boost innovative consciousness, and enhance of creative abilities. By placing students at the core, guiding them towards independent thinking, self-study, active participation, and the integrated use of these methods, the integration, and practice of independent thinking abilities can enhance the level of cognitive openness.

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