

# Changes in Teaching Methods Under the Old and New Concepts of Education

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## Abstract:

The essence of education is the embodiment of the relational nature of human beings, and the only way for teachers to achieve the effectiveness of teaching is to construct a communication relationship full of trust between teachers and students and between students and students, and through the realization of this “relational” function. By examining the fundamental distinctions between traditional and modern educational concepts, this article aims to compare and contrast educational methods under the old and new concepts of education, as well as to expose changes in educational methods and their effects on teachers and students. The article examines in detail how contemporary teaching methods can evolve on the basis of innovation by comparing various aspects, including teaching subjects, teaching contents, teaching methods, and evaluation systems. It then presents its findings in order to offer references for future educational practice...

**Keywords:** Teaching Methods, Old and New Concepts, Education.

## 1. Introduction

People have been concerned about education from the beginning of time. More significantly, education can help people grow intellectually and create more stable personalities in addition to helping them obtain a decent degree and land a good job [1]. The educational model has been changing as the nation and society have developed. 80% of Chinese people did not attend school prior to the establishment of New China, and the great majority of women were denied the chance to pursue an education. Since the founding of the Communist Party of China, the development of education in China has gone through a lot of changes and development, from the turmoil of the war period, “there is no room for a quiet desk”, to the founding

of the country to carry out the “implementation of literacy education, and gradually reduce illiteracy”, to cooperate with the national “First Five-Year Plan”, “the first five-year plan”. “First Five-Year Plan”, the major restructuring of faculties and departments, the resumption of the college entrance examination, the full universalization of the “nine-year compulsory education”, and the increase in the rate and quality of higher education, to the present day, China has already realized the historic leap from a large country with a large population to a large country with a large education system, and built the world’s largest education system, guaranteeing the education of hundreds of millions of people. With the construction of the world’s largest education system, the guarantee

of education for hundreds of millions of people, and the establishment of a strong foundation for progress towards becoming a strong education nation, China has made a historic transition from a large country with a large population to a large country with a large education system [2].

## 2. Euphemisms in Western Culture

### 2.1 Differences between the Main Contents and Objectives of the Old and New Education Policies

Much of China's early education policy focused on the universalization of basic education, particularly in the mid- to late-century period, when the main goal of the policy was to raise the level of education for all, with a focus on the development of the nine-year compulsory education system; the Compulsory Education Law enacted in 1986 clarified for the first time the status of the nine-year system of compulsory education in law, marking the beginning of the universalization of basic education in all its aspects in China. Low literacy and basic education levels have hampered economic and social growth, and China had long suffered from an imbalance between rural and urban educational development. These factors provided the backdrop for this program. Raising the standard of basic education for the entire population is the main goal of the program in order to supply the human capital necessary for future economic expansion. China's education policy has changed significantly in the new century due to the country's economy's rapid growth and the advancement of globalization. The new policy now places greater emphasis on diversified development, comprehensive ability cultivation, and high-quality education. The country's educational ideology has undergone a significant transition, which is reflected in the new strategy. . The new policy has made the development of inventive talents one of the main goals of the nation's education reform, in light of the increasingly intense worldwide rivalry for innovation. Through the expansion of innovative course offerings and the encouragement of independent college and university enrollment, the new policy fosters students' interest in STEM fields and helps them develop all-around skills with a sense of creativity and practical aptitude.

### 2.2 Comparison of Teaching Subjects

Under the traditional concept of education, teachers are the main body of teaching and dominate the whole teaching process. While pupils are passive absorbers of knowledge, teachers are in charge of transferring it. Accurately memorizing and reproducing the knowledge that the

instructor imparts is the pupils' duty, and the teacher's position is akin to that of an authority on knowledge. All pupils learn at the same rate, and traditional education places a strong emphasis on consistency and discipline. The idea of "student-centered" teaching is central to the contemporary conception of education. Teachers become guides and facilitators rather than lone information bearers, inspiring students to take the initiative to investigate, challenge, and collaborate during the learning process. Students are now masters of learning rather than merely consumers of information. They construct knowledge systems through independent learning, practice and reflection. Modern education pays more attention to students' personalized development and interest cultivation, and respects students' differences and independent thinking ability.

### 2.3 Disadvantages of Traditional Education

There are some disadvantages of traditional education.1) Cannot adapt to individual differences. Because students have different ways of acquiring knowledge, it is difficult to digest the same teaching system, time, energy are different, so the traditional education method is difficult to take into account, the student's interest will be suppressed, and ultimately disappeared. 2) Can not transcend time and space. The majority of these are verbal explanations in the typical teaching technique, which presents many challenges for students to comprehend and visualize. This finally results in understanding bias, which affects the outcomes. 3) Students' self-checking and reviewing receive limitations. Students basically rely on the notes taken in class, which is an obstacle to reviewing, and it is difficult for them to have time to think about what the teacher has said in class, and they pay more attention to note-taking.4) Information cannot be fed back in time.5) Increasing pupils' desire and enthusiasm in learning is hampered by a psychological barrier. It is particularly crucial to boost students' motivation in such a teaching approach because, due to the restrictions of some courses, it can be challenging for the instructor to fully comprehend the pupils [3-5].

### 2.4 Changes in Teaching Methods

With the development of digitalization, people's lives are now closely related to technology. 2020, due to the outbreak of the new crown epidemic, online teaching has gradually become popular, and at the same time, the teaching methods have also become diversified. Online courses and online learning spaces provide technical support for teachers and students, making it more convenient for students to access learning resources. According to the survey of 7 people in the elective class in the fall semester of the 2019-2020 academic year of Shanghai Second

Polytechnic University Higher Vocational College, plus a total of 28 people in the elective class in the spring semester, for example, the author of the study adopts the comparison of two modes of online lectures and offline lectures, and makes a comparative analysis of the German language scores of the students by observing the students' German language scores [1]. According to the data analysis, students who took the online course had a lower percentage of failing grades and, on average, greater scores than those who took the offline course. The author comes to the conclusion that students' performance is more positively impacted by online courses. He thinks that students can express questions and overcome their shyness more easily in online classes. Simultaneously, online courses expand the range of delivery methods, which facilitates teachers' ability to administer evaluations in the classroom and quickly gauge students' comprehension of the material. To increase learning effectiveness, students can also watch the class video multiple times and review in the time after class. The traditional method of education is mainly based on lectures by teachers, who tend to deliver knowledge to students in a one-way manner in the classroom, while students acquire knowledge by listening to lectures and taking notes. It is simple to overlook students' initiative and participation even though this teaching approach is more effective and manageable. Students are more passive consumers of predetermined knowledge and rarely have the chance to voice their ideas or participate in class discussions [6-9].

### 2.5 Comparison of educational evaluation systems

After comparing Ideological and Political Education Research under the Viewpoint of College Students' Happiness [1], the author examines the evaluation system of college students' political and ideological education as well as the education of happy viewpoints, closely integrating the real situation in China. The author's investigation reveals numerous issues with the university's assessment system, which is one-dimensional and places too much emphasis on selection at the expense of the ideological and educational evaluation's core components. According to the authors, in order to guarantee rigor, colleges should draw up norms for grading from a variety of angles and create a comprehensive evaluation system. Therefore, this paper believes that the development of education is in the process of continuous change, people are beginning to have self-awareness of the change in education, and teachers are becoming proactive in changing the classroom settings to make some assessment criteria more

comprehensive and meaningful.

### 3. Conclusion

The comparison of policies under the old and new concepts of education reflects the progress of society and the transformation of education. Traditional education limits pupils' initiative and creativity by placing too much emphasis on knowledge instillation and memorization, despite its benefits in discipline and organization. Contrarily, modern education emphasizes customized growth while more effectively igniting students' curiosity and learning potential through a variety of instructional strategies and assessment tools. Nonetheless, one of the biggest challenges facing educators today is how to strike a balance between the concepts of systematic transmission and individualized instruction.

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