

Policy logic and action path of increasing efficiency and reducing burden in compulsory education stage

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Abstract: the problem of increasing efficiency and reducing burden in compulsory education is not an ordinary education problem, but an important issue that people pay close attention to based on the cultivation of all-round development of modern socialist talents. The “increasing efficiency and reducing burden” policy reflects the quality concept of talent cultivation, and shows the logic of training objectives, value orientation and development objectives around the macro level of policy logic, At the micro level, the action path includes family education, social education and school education.

Key words: “efficiency and burden reduction” policy; Policy logic; Value orientation; Action path

1. Ask questions

At the stage of compulsory education in China, the voice of reducing students’ burden has been high, because the problem of reducing students’ burden has not been fundamentally solved. The problem of reducing the burden is not only an ordinary problem, but a topic that the nation pays special attention to based on the cultivation of modern socialist talents with all-round development. For example, the opinions on further reducing the burden of homework and after-school training of students in the compulsory education stage (hereinafter referred to as the opinions) on July 24, 2021 put forward various measures, indicating that the work of reducing the burden of primary and secondary schools has entered the stage of tackling key problems in an all-round way. The policy highlighted the government, schools, after-school training institutions The responsibilities of families and others in the process of implementing the policy of increasing efficiency and reducing burden. The root cause of various problems in the implementation of the policy of increasing efficiency and reducing burden is that the uneven distribution of educational resources in China has led to the continuous “upgrading” of the training mode in regions to compete for limited resources. From the perspective of families, the concept of “learning” has changed from “learning” to “learning” in the early stage of reform and opening up. From the perspective of schools, From “running a good school” to “running a high-quality school”, it is important for the development of the school to reflect the high-quality students. And good quality of students is conducive to improving the quality of education. For the cultivation of students, it is not to require them to master a large number of basic knowledge but to develop their own ability, which is not only the deep connotation of the quality of education, but also a response to the call of “quality education to improve the national quality as the fundamental purpose”.

2. The policy logic of the policy of increasing efficiency and reducing burden

2.1 The policy of increasing efficiency and reducing burden reflects the training objectives

At the macro level, the efficiency and burden reduction policy is reflected in the training objectives: first, it emphasizes the political outlook: morality and talent cultivation. The implementation of the efficiency and burden reduction policy is good for low-income and gifted people. Talents who meet the demands of the country are gifted and hard-working. In reality, no matter what you do, you need to work hard in the early stage, and you will get good results in the later stage. If you are a social attribute, Both hard-working and gifted, fundamentally speaking, we should achieve what we should, so as to cultivate the political direction of the goal and promote educational equity. Second, emphasize the cultural view: from the perspective of culture, the West advocates democracy, freedom and human rights at the micro social level, but implements “jungle law” and “colonialism” at the macro level. Ideas determine behavior, and behavior reflects ideas. The formation of behavior is related to lifestyle and social production. On the contrary, the life goals we pursue now should focus more on spiritual aspects, that is, the pursuit of people’s happiness, freedom and value. The third emphasis is on the concept of talents: to cultivate talents with core literacy, the core literacy of our country points to three aspects, namely, cultural foundation, social participation and personal development. China emphasizes the balanced distribution of resources and the quality of talent cultivation. The change of quality concept reflects the change of education standards, which causes the change of education objectives, and finally reflects the change of education content, education methods and education evaluation. Education is a value activity, reflecting the diverse needs of stakeholders, and more importantly, it needs to balance various stakeholders. It has been half a century since the “double base” was put forward in the 1970s, but the effect is not optimistic. The political background of the policy of increasing efficiency and reducing burden is that the country needs to achieve the second Centennial goal. Increasing efficiency and reducing burden is to reduce the educational assistance for the group of people who play games to recharge, Just like not “beautifying” and not “Olympic test”, we will ultimately promote educational equity and achieve the goal of education and training.

2.2 The policy of increasing efficiency and reducing burden reflects the value orientation

The value of educational policy refers to a specific utility relationship formed by the unification of the object attribute of educational policy and the subject of educational policy on the basis of practice. According to different classification standards, the value of education policy can be investigated from multiple perspectives. For example, from the perspective of manifestation, it has political value, economic value, cultural value, etc. First of all, fairness and efficiency are the core principles that should be followed in the process of implementing

education policies, indicating the close relationship between politics and economy, and the standard to measure the level of national and social civilization. In the stage of compulsory education, the policy of “efficiency and burden reduction” expands the supply of high-quality education resources, regulates the allocation of basic education resources, and solves the problem of acquiescence or widening the inequality of education due to the objective gap in geographical, economic, family and other aspects through the creation of high-quality schools in different ways and forms, such as collectivization of schools, school district governance, and the construction of urban and rural school communities. Secondly, the value orientation of the policy of increasing efficiency and reducing burden is also reflected in the change of the concept of work from quantity to quality at the school level. For example, in terms of students’ homework, it is required to improve the homework management mechanism, improve the quality of homework management, make mandatory provisions on the total amount and duration of homework in different periods, guide schools, parents and students to scientifically use their spare time to carry out activities such as labor, exercise, literature and art, and reasonably set students’ growth expectations; In terms of off campus training institutions, the government’s control power is enhanced by prohibiting capitalization operation, adhering to strict approval, and strictly controlling the opening time of classes. The quality of education is enhanced by establishing the filing and supervision system, improving the access mechanism, and guiding industry organizations to return to the benign track of education.

2.3 Efficiency and burden reduction policies reflect development goals

The development goals of the policy of increasing efficiency and reducing burden are reflected in three aspects, namely, students’ development goals, teachers’ development goals and the rectification goals of off campus training institutions. First, students’ development goals. In order to promote the all-round development of students, guided by the examination and promotion system which mainly assesses the development nature of students, teachers inside and outside the classroom give priority to encouraging education and comprehensively evaluate students. According to the development of students’ multiple interests as the demand, guided by the needs of social division of labor and employment, and guided by the law of students’ adult growth, a multi track education system for further education has been established. Secondly, it reflects the goal of teacher development. On the one hand, school leaders need to establish the concept of democratic management, people-oriented school governance, and service-oriented management for teachers and students. On the other hand, school leaders respect teachers, give psychological and life care, protect teachers’ rights and interests, expand teachers’ rights to participate in the organization and construction of schools, delegate tasks to teachers while meeting teachers’ needs, and distinguish teaching tasks from management tasks in terms of tasks to facilitate the formulation of comprehensive core standards; Reform the teacher evaluation system, which should be based on promoting the better development of teachers, improve professional ability and professional quality as the goal, and use the information technology platform to establish a process evaluation database to implement teacher evaluation. Finally, reflect the rectification objectives of off campus training institutions. Based on the utilitarian and short-sighted goal of off campus training institutions, that is, to let students get good grades, the training institutions can continue to develop in the long run and achieve business benefits.

3. Action path to promote the implementation of efficiency and burden reduction policies

3.1 Optimizing school management

How can schools improve quality and efficiency while doing well in “subtraction”?As the main place to reduce the burden, schools also bear the pressure from many parties. On the whole, China’s high-quality resources are unevenly distributed. Schools get more resources in order to complete the higher education target. Moreover, school teachers filter the ontological function of education in order to maximize their own interests, and only focus on students’ achievements. Under the heavy pressure, students are a high-speed machine rather than a person living. Then, as the leader of the school, the principal and administrative staff how to implement the burden reduction policy from the management perspective, first of all, the leaders of the school need to establish the concept of democratic management, respect teachers, give psychological and life care, protect the rights and interests of teachers, and distinguish between teaching tasks and management tasks when assigning tasks to teachers; The reform of the teacher evaluation system, the combination of quantitative and qualitative, the use of information technology platform to establish a process evaluation database to implement teacher evaluation, and ultimately promote the improvement of teachers’ professional skills and professionalism. Secondly, school leaders need to establish the concept of cooperative management. In view of the problems such as “less homework in school, more homework at home” and “parents are worried that if they don’t attend cram school, their children’s grades will be worse”, they can set up courses on home school cooperation, strengthen teachers’ awareness of home school cooperation, let parents actively participate in school activities and management, and improve parents’ family education ability, Finally, a long-term mechanism of communication between parents and teachers will be formed.

The leaders of the school have established the concept of extracurricular service. Under the policy of increasing efficiency and reducing burden, students’ time at school has increased and homework has been reduced. So what is the remaining time to do?Therefore, the school aims at the comprehensive development of students’ morality, intelligence, physique, beauty and labor in extracurricular services, and meets the students’ personalized needs, so as to improve the students’ sense of happiness. For example, to carry out characteristic courses, such as reading courses, handicrafts courses, Kunqu Opera courses, etc., the school’s characteristic courses can be diversified not only in form but also in cooperation. Professionals from off campus characteristic course training institutions or parents with professional knowledge of characteristic courses can be invited to cooperate. At the same time, the school should purchase suitable supporting infrastructure to meet the needs of teachers and students.

3.2 Grasp the classroom and improve the teaching quality

So as the main force of the school, teachers should improve the teaching quality under the student burden reduction policy?First of

all, to improve classroom efficiency, the learning methods of students' classroom participation are generally: receptive learning, discovery learning and inquiry learning. Among them, discovery learning and inquiry learning emphasize more on students' active participation, which is conducive to the cultivation of students' problem awareness, innovation awareness, practical ability and problem-solving ability, and ultimately realize the growth of students' knowledge, intelligence, ability and thinking. Secondly, the evaluation method of creative learning should be changed from the previous emphasis on single achievement index evaluation to comprehensive evaluation. Change the traditional result evaluation to process evaluation, innovate self-evaluation, peer evaluation and platform evaluation. For example, teachers not only pay attention to students' classroom performance, but also pay attention to the display of students' ability outside the classroom, and use intelligent decision-making and visualization technology for scientific analysis and decision-making to ensure the normalization and scale of evaluation. Our academic evaluation index not only attaches importance to students' usual classroom display, communication and cooperation, mental health, but also attaches importance to the evaluation of students' subject innovative thinking and subject core literacy index. Through the platform data, we can understand students' learning situation, and carry out targeted multiple student evaluation to promote students' development.

3.3 Co education of family, school and society

Family education is an important part of education. First of all, family education plays a significant role in mental health education, moral education, labor education and other fields, which shows that family education is a necessary supplement to school education. According to relevant surveys, parents' anxiety has been effectively alleviated after the introduction of the burden reduction policy. According to a survey, 12.1% of parents said that their anxiety was significantly relieved and their family education expenditure was expected to drop significantly, while 50.2% of parents expected that their family education expenditure would drop significantly. So first of all, we should adjust the parents' concept. It is not the reduction of homework, the decline of students' performance, the decline of education quality, nor the improvement of students' performance with a large amount of extra-curricular courses, but the decline anyway. Parents should see that under the condition of equal intelligence, the attitude and efforts of students are the key factors to achieve excellent results. For example, the school invites senior people outside the school to train on family education concepts, knowledge and methods, and psychological counseling, so as to promote the common education between the family and the school. Secondly, they should build a harmonious communication channel. On the one hand, family education supports school education, Taking the promotion of children's physical and mental development as the starting point, the harmonious and harmonious family relations are constantly strengthened. For example, the parents' committee established by the school can speak on behalf of the wishes of the children; On the other hand, family education, community education and school education are interconnected and cooperative. The school reasonably plans students' social practice activities by contacting the community. For example, a school makes full use of the communication channels of home, school and community, informs parents of the school's education planning, obtains the support and help of parents and community, and puts forward reasonable suggestions, forming the management joint force of home, school and community. In fact, it also allows students to integrate into self-management and self-growth.

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