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Inspired by his life mentor

Practicing abacus arithmetic became the most important task in Tai Chiang Ching's life because of his grandfather's words when he was a child. However, Tai decided to become an abacus mental arithmetic teacher when he was a junior high school student because he was influenced by his tutor, Lin Wen-sheng. Tai knows that teaching children and developing their interest in abacus mental arithmetic is a very heavy and important responsibility. He believes in abacus mental arithmetic being the foundation of any variety of disciplines, and has not lost his enthusiasm for it. However, Tai's teaching style was strict and he adopted corporal punishment in the early days, which was the same educational style he received when he was a child.

When Tai Chiang Ching went to elementary school, he always felt that he suffered from his father's comparisons to his younger brother. Therefore, when he was teaching children, he had more patience and empathy for children who were slow in learning. However, he still believed in teaching children with strictness because he was affected by the educational style learned from the previous generation.

When Tai Chiang Ching first became a teacher, he followed the education style of corporal punishment to regulate students. He would set high goals for students and pushed them to achieve his goals before the deadline. He then punished those students who didn't achieve this. Although the children didn't dare to tell their parents, bruises were often found on their buttocks. Parents would talk to Tai and hoped he could be more lenient towards their children. However, Tai didn't agree at that time and insisted on his own teaching method and style.

Tai didn't adopt the parents' suggestions, and continued to use corporal punishment. He believed this approach was a "real education of love using harsh discipline" and was the only method

that could make children progress rapidly in school performance. Fortunately, parents chose to trust him and didn't blame him.

Five years after the CMA was founded, the institute recruited a very talented student, Lin Zi-yin. Tai placed very high expectations on her. At that time, Lin was just a kindergarten student, but Tai still established a high goal for her and urged her to finish her studies in good time. If Lin didn't meet Tai's expectation, he would beat her palms with a cane.

On one occasion, Lin told her mother, "I don't want to go to abacus mental arithmetic class." Her mother was surprised and asked her why. Lin replied, "Whenever I miscalculated, the teacher would beat me, so I don't want to go." Lin's mother then told Tai the reason why her child refused to learn abacus mental arithmetic. Tai then realised that corporal punishment was making children afraid of learning. Tai immediately decided he would never punish students again.

After Tai examined himself and improved his teaching style, Lin Zi-yin finally earned a world championship title in an international contest under his training. Tai said, "I feel sorry for those students who were punished by me but also passed the exams at the Advanced Level in the early years. They include Huang Ru-min, Tai Hui-wen, Yang Ya-hui, Lin Yu-sheng, Chen Guan-yu, Chen Guan-song, Hsieh Meng-lin, Wang Shi-jia, etc." Tai Chiang Ching also adopted corporal punishment when educating his own children in their early years.

When his children grew up, he then changed to a heuristic educational approach. Tai recalled that corporal punishment had been passed down from the previous generation. Tai also received this kind of education style; therefore, he also followed it mistakenly.

Fortunately, Tai realised corporal punishment was not the only way to teach. Only "inspiration" and "lively" teaching contents could attract children to learn and really help them to develop learning in abacus mental arithmetic. Tai then proactively tried to understand children's psychology and changed his approach to apply

varied types of incentive systems in order to encourage children to learn.