

# 'SCHOOLING IN JAPAN; A HOLISTIC VIEW

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## Abstract

Schooling in Japan varies from the schooling given in other countries in various measures .In Japan; the schools give importance to extra-curriculum activities just as much as they give to academics. For instance, students till grade 4 are taught life skills and are not made to write examinations .This journal focuses on the qualities a child would get after his/her schooling.

## Introduction

To introduce with, most of us are familiar with cartoons .If we take a list of cartoons which are from Japan we can find that their schools are different from ours .Japan trains a child completely in his/her future needs .A student in elementary school have to weed the school grounds, cook a full-course meal and finally swim in a jellyfish-strewn ocean for more than an hour.

## Japan Schooling

Here's a list of qualities that a student gets after his/her schooling .

- **Being part of a community** .Students are identified as a part of group ,such as in their grades, their class or a cluster of four children with whom they solved academic problems. Aisatsu or greeting is stressed as a way to broach new relationships. Emphasis of teamwork encourages children to accept one another and think of how to stay in good standing with the group.
- **Getting around a new town** .All Japanese children go to school in their own .Parent are not allowed to accompany their children after the first three weeks of first grade .For example , a student travelling in a train may fell asleep and miss his stop ,by this he/she gets a chance to seek the conductor or try a pay phone .This help the student to find his/her own way to school.
- **Time management/organisation** .Japanese children keep track of their assignments by copying into notebooks the list of homework written on the blackboard ,etching a to-do list in their minds .Students must also remember

what to take to school. A student should be able to stay on top of his schedule and schoolwork.

➤ **Troubleshooting.** Japanese schools have integrated studies period designed to improve problem-solving skills. The students visited local shops and studied budgets .In the sixth grade, they selected their own year-long projects. A student must be able to find creative solutions when he/she is met with quandaries.

➤ **Cleaning** .Students tidy up their own classrooms .When returning from seasonal breaks, the children took work gloves to school to weed the grounds and a hand towel to wipe of their sweat.

➤ **Dining.** Students must eat everything that is served(unless they have allergies).Leaving food is regarded as wasteful and disrespectful to those who prepared the meal. Students learn how to cook in school.

➤ **Handling conflict.** Students are taught to handle the disputes with their mates. If there is any physical abuse to children at school/college/university the teachers do not intervene unless physical injury or psychological trauma seems imminent .The school philosophy was to let kids sort out their own problems.

➤ **Endurance.** Few colleges in Japan require a swim test ,the school prepares the children by making them swim one or two kilometre ocean .They develop tenancy to accomplish challenging tasks.

**Setbacks.** All the students aren't good with everything ,some may like art and the other my like sports .The schools give opportunity to the students by placing them in different clubs like cooking club, classical club and so on. They must have the resilience to overcome failure and must move on in life. If we are strong with are aim then know one can shake us.

Japanese schools have enough old rules to fill a book. Some of them are listed below

- No using foreign words in class
- Gatherings of three or more students are prohibited
- Making eye contact with students from other schools is forbidden.

Have you ever thought why the Japanese school system thriving while the western education system failing?

Here are some stark differences between western education system and Japanese education system.

### **1. No examinations until the students are ten years old**

The first years of Japanese school system allow the children to learn and develop their knowledge properly, learn good manners and develop a strong character before they are pushed to apply themselves towards examinations. This means that rather than to judge the children from the beginning of their school career the children are allowed to grow up and develop their knowledge of world as well as an education.

### **2 .All students eat the same food.**

Students in Japanese schools learn about proper health as well as their other subjects and this flows into their eating habits. Unless there is a certain reason why a child cannot participate, all students eat the same, well-balanced meal to ensure that they have proper nutrition. Each meal has proper portion control and is made from fresh and locally sourced produce to ensure that every child gets good and healthy meal. The teachers also eat with their students , this creates stronger bond between students and teachers.

### **3 .The students contribute to cleanliness of the school.**

Rather than having a team of janitors to clean the school , the students are in charge of their own classrooms .Children also clean the bathrooms and hallways, and this creates sense of responsibility towards school other students , as everyone needs to clean up the mess that they are making for themselves.

### **4. Every student joins some kind of club or team.**

Every student is required to join a team or club, allowing them to develop social skills and a rounded personality .Developing their interests and skills is vital for the children to become successful later in life.

Japan has the finest quality of education and if I get a chance to study there I would definitely accept it. It is a country where technology is in its peak and never fails in training a child completely for him/her to face all problems in future.

## REFERENCE:

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