

DISCIPLINE AND TRADITIONS: FEATURES OF THE JAPANESE EDUCATION SYSTEM

In Japan, to enter a good primary school at the age of six, you must first get into a good kindergarten. After primary school, children go to secondary school, and then to the best higher school. Primary and secondary education in Japan is free, but private schools have a higher level of education. Therefore, a child's education is often very expensive for parents. Moreover, in order to pass all current and intermediate exams, children often attend additional classes in special educational institutions or universities.

The average Japanese student's normal working day looks like this: morning classes at school, after lunch – visiting clubs (also at school), then – additional classes. After that, the children return home to do their homework and go to bed.

In Japan, the school day lasts the longest in the world. Of course, taking into account extracurricular activities that take place at schools. In addition to the standard set of disciplines (mathematics, state language, music, Physical Education, Labor training), children also master the skills of traditional calligraphy and various types of art from primary school.

In high school, musical instrument classes are added to our usual list of lessons. The high school is designed to prepare students for university admission. Japanese students study both modern and ancient state languages, sociology, ethics, economics and political science, as well as geology and crafts. Moreover, this is in addition to the standard subjects of the school curriculum.

The key advantage of the Japanese educational system is that all clubs and extracurricular activities are held in the school building. Moreover, they are part of the curriculum. The choice of children is quite wide: martial arts, calligraphy,

dance, music – everything from clubs for young technicians to art studios. Students go to competitions, receive awards and improve their skills.

Entrance and final exams at all levels of training - from primary school age, children constantly take exams. The most important are the entrance exams to secondary and high schools. On the one hand, children have constant stress, on the other hand, children get so used to taking exams that it does not seem such a difficult test.

Japan has a high mobility of schoolchildren. If a kindergarten and primary school can be selected depending on the area of residence, then middle and high schools can be located several kilometers away from home. Often children have to get to the place of study for several hours by train. But what can you not do to have a high-quality education?

Teachers and students are constantly changing. Although one class is assigned a separate audience, moving to the next level, children actually completely change their environment. School changes occur after 6 years of Primary School, then after 3 years of middle school and 3 years of high school.

In Japan, uniforms are mandatory for all schools. There are uniforms everywhere except elementary school. Dark jackets and trousers on boys and dark skirts and shirts on girls are the hallmark of the Japanese educational system. On the one hand, the form smooths out all social inequalities and eliminates conflicts based on the level of material support for students. On the other hand, it openly puts pressure on the manifestation of individuality in clothing.

Rating tables with an average score with grades for tests and exams adorn the walls of any educational institution. The results of all internal tests and control works are posted on public display. Everyone knows what the best and worst students of the school look like. On the one hand, this increases the competitive ability of students, but on the other hand, it humiliates those students who have a lower level of academic performance.

The academic year in Japan begins on April 1 and ends on March 31 of the following year. Usually, training is divided into trimesters: April-July, September-December, January-March. School holidays are held in summer (6 weeks), in winter (before and after the New Year – 2 weeks) and in spring (after exams – 1 Week). Moreover, even during the holidays, children learn, because no one canceled homework and additional classes. Several ceremonies are held during the school year. The most important ceremonies are those that open and end the school year. These activities are held more for parents than for children. The opportunity to read a speech at a solemn ceremony is a great honor for the student, because they always choose the best of them.

The Japanese are very insistent on such an education system. During one of the educational summits, the issue of transforming the division of the school year into an American type was discussed: autumn – beginning, summer – end. However, the system has remained unchanged – saying goodbye to the school under sakura petals has already become symbolic for Japanese culture.

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