

JAPANESE
EDUCATION

POST-WAR

DEVELOPMENT
OF JAPAN



Overview

BRIEF INTRODUCTION

Japan formally surrenders to the Allies, bringing an end to World War II

Japan faced multiple issues

- teacher salaries
- Deconstruction of school building





Quality rather than ... Quantity

State of Growth

After the post-war

- Japanese economy was rehabilitated.
 - Improving its education
 - Over 90% of age cohort enrolled in upper secondary schools
 - Variety of courses for students
 - Full-time and part-time courses were also introduced
 - Prepare students for real life jobs
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From 1950s-1960s

- Educational conditions were improved
 - For both elementary and secondary
- Leads to a development in Japanese school system
 - New measures taken to promote research in educational form
 - train teachers to improve their quality
 - Improve teachers' salaries

IDENTIFICATION OF KEY ISSUES

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X “... aiming to X
X transform Japan X
X from a military X
X dictatorship to a X
X democracy nation X
X ...” X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

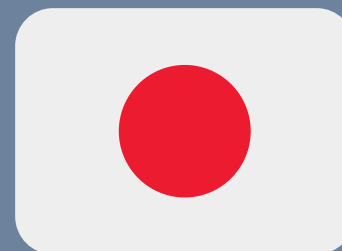
1 RIGHT AFTER WWII

- misleading nationalism textbook
- ruined schools
- traumatised teachers and students



2 NEW POLICIES BY THE AMERICAN

- The Allies leading by the US wanted to plan a better educational system for Japan.



Indifferent school's performance

Flexible curriculum

Teacher's Union

Child-focused



JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S ROLE



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ADAPTATION

- brought Japanese values and traditions back
 - e.g. Shushin (moral education)
- nationalism
- positive reaction from private sector
- era of baby boomers
- easier access to higher education & expand more educational opportunities
- International Survey of Education Achievement (IEA).



Rise in economic growth and educated labours but education among women was still low

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RESILIENCE

- faced many international events
 - e.g. Korean War, The First Oil Shock
- students bore too much pressure -> intense examination
- students had little working skills, only focus on entering universities



More emphasise on technology and science to fulfill private sector's need & revision on the entrance examination



ENTERING THE NEW WORLD

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MODERNISATION

- Higher salary for teachers
- Less non-teaching burdens on the teachers
- support new programmes, private universities, personality development activities
- less centralised system



Still fiercely competitive, but students start to alter to other careers
& skyrocketing economic growth and education development &
“school refusal syndrome ”

Government



STRATEGIES

School Improvement



Curriculum reformation

Schools need to prepare students for jobs that have not yet been created, technologies that have not yet been invented and problems that have not yet been anticipated.

Evaluation & Assessment

Overall students must be engaged, evaluated, and work collaboratively with each other



Quality of teachers

Teachers need systematic training and develop cross-curricular skills, such as problem-solving and creativity



Japanese Governance

- Engagement in local Japanese communitiy education systems

The agreement of the local government head can designate a superintendent to lead the board of education and organising education meetings with board members to discuss basic education policies and improve their local education systems.

Japanese Funding

- Japan passed the Act on Free Tuition Fees at Public High Schools and High School Tuition Support Fund (2010) to ease family educational expenses and contribute to equal opportunity in upper secondary education.

- The 2014 revised system increases allowances to improve financial support to students from low-income families in private upper secondary schools. It also introduced new scholarship programmes for them to alleviate some financial obligations other than tuition costs, such as school trips and textbooks.

- The rate of students leaving high school halfway due to financial problems has steadily fell from 2.9% in 2009 to 1.1% in 2017



WHAT WE'VE LEARNED

- There's always an exit to a problem
- Policies have to not only be efficient, but also effective
 - As seen in a change in policy later down the line
- It's not all about top universities
 - A misconception that still happens today
- Japanese government looked at a bigger picture for the country's better good



Conclusion

- Post-war financial crisis hit Japan hard, with USA also destroying their facilities
- Japanese Government implemented policies that saw a rise in the country's economic growth.
 - Low-quality, highly educated students
- They (The gov.) increased teachers' wage and improve student's quality of life
- As aging population problem unveils, the government implemented new strategies to strengthen student's lifelong learning skill, providing better opportunities for all people.



THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING

ANY QUESTIONS?

ご聴取ありがとうございました!

