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PECULIARITIES OF THE JAPANESE EDUCATION SYSTEM AND WHY EUROPEANS STATE IT AS HARMFUL

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Abstract

Japan is a unique country in every sense. It is very difficult for Europeans to understand the inhabitants of this state, some customs and systems cause frank surprise. One of these "curiosities" can be called the Japanese system of education. Japanese children under 5 are considered real kings, and this implies permissiveness. This article will examine whether the Japanese system works, and children grow up to be strong, healthy individuals, or whether there are much more dangers in it than advantages.

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The approach to education in Japan is based on traditions that have been formed for centuries. For an ordinary European, such a system will seem at least strange. All children in Japan go through 3 stages of education:

- up to 5 years old, a child in the family is perceived as an "emperor", he lives in complete permissiveness and absolute love;
- from the age of 6 to 15, he abruptly passes into the status of a "slave": the habituation to order begins, school, discipline, and subordination, the child is no longer the main one, he is part of a group from which it is not customary to stand out;
- from the age of 16, the child becomes "equal": in his life, the main role is played by work and importance in the team, respect for others.

In the aspect of striving to be like the rest of Japanese society, it resembles Soviet norms, dictating to a person not to stand out from the crowd and be afraid of public censure. Japanese are taught to be afraid of "what people will say" since childhood. Several controversial points in Japanese education call into question the effectiveness and relevance of this system, especially in such a changeable world.

Outdated gender education

Since Japanese education is based on traditions that have been around for centuries, it is not surprising that it is based on gender separation. For example, boys are brought up more strictly, they necessarily spend more time studying and attending additional classes. And even if a boy shows interest, for example, in cooking, it is unlikely that he will receive approval from his parents. The son is the heir, he

must be educated, and intelligent, because he has a certain role in store for him.

The girl is brought up as a minor character, she will be assigned to look after the house, support her husband and raise children. Fortunately, progressive trends have reached Japan, gender education is strongly criticized because it discriminates against girls. Although they are still far from a free Scandinavia.

Maternal overprotection begets infantilism

In the life of young Japanese, mom plays a big role. This connection is especially strong in early childhood before the age of 5, that is, in the "emperor period". The kid spends almost all the time with only his mother, he will be lucky if the father finds time for his son or daughter on the weekend in his busy schedule. In Japan, children sleep with their mother for quite a long time, do not get off their mother's hands, and are almost one with her. Of course, any whim of a child at this age is fulfilled. And if the baby makes a mistake, or does something wrong, it is not pointed out to him, he does not correct his mistakes, and the mother does everything for him.

Of course, when a child is close to his mother, it's good, but only sometimes this state of affairs turns from ordinary love and care into hyper protection. The mother does not perceive the baby as a separate person, which prevents the correct formation of the child. The child does not make any decisions, it is deprived of the right to choose and vote. As a result, a person, even after growing up, is not able to behave as an independent subject. Such a person grows infantile, unable to make independent decisions, and does not know how to take responsibility for himself.

Dangerous freedom

The "emperor period" is very dangerous for a person who is just being formed. When a kid grows up, not knowing the prohibitions and boundaries, does not understand that he has to answer for his actions, he lives like a greenhouse plant. In real conditions, he begins to have problems. The fact is that there is no transition period from "emperor" to "slave", and when a kid reaches the age of 6, his world just collapses.

A child raised in such artificial conditions under which everything is possible for him and nothing will happen to it, getting into the real-world experiences powerful stress and gets several emotional problems. He feels vulnerable because he cannot live as he used to, every refusal causes protests, crises, and misunderstandings.

When forming a healthy personality, it is necessary to have an understanding of boundaries. And when this is not the case, there is no need to talk about a psychologically healthy person. At the same time, too many prohibitions and too narrow limits are also bad. Therefore, the most important thing is balance.

Erasing individuality

The Japanese need to be part of the collective and the community. And for this, you need to be like everyone else. And when a child who grew up in a family full of love and the ability to express himself finds himself in a completely different world, where he has to go to school every day, be disciplined and obey, stress sets in. Japanese schools have a strict dress code, a lot of rules, and severe discipline. The main principle of the Japanese school system is to be like everyone else, and this concerns both appearance and thoughts.

There can be no question of any individuality. In such a system, deviations from the norm are perceived with hostility. Therefore, because of the fear of censure and bullying from others, most children simply integrate into the existing system. But the different sometimes have a hard time.

The group is more important than the individual

Japanese society puts the group at the forefront, not the individual. The Japanese are afraid to be outside the community, and this applies to people of all ages. They need to belong to something bigger: a family, a work collective. As soon as a Japanese teenager reaches the age of 16, he becomes an equal member of Japanese society and is very afraid of losing this status. Because of this fear, he does not go beyond what is permitted; he lives all his life, following generally accepted norms and rules. The Japanese know that if something is done wrong, there is a risk of rejection, and this will provoke harassment in real life and online.

Living in constant dependence on the opinions of strangers greatly affects the psyche of many Japanese. They can no longer adequately assess the world around them, they become weak and vulnerable, and they are constantly haunted by stress and neuroses.

Dismissal from work, for example, for many people is equated with the loss of the meaning of life, because in this way a person is thrown out of the team. Often it is not possible to survive this, and they commit suicide.

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