

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN JAPAN

Gavkhar M. Karimova

Researcher,

University Of World Economy And Diplomacy,

Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: - This article discusses education system in Japan. It is noteworthy that the attention paid to the younger generation in Asian countries is also remarkable. Especially Japan has considerable experience in this regard.

If the work of the Japanese government on youth policy gets analyzed, one can see that different approaches are being used to develop and implement it.

There is a role for mass and commercial sectors as well in this process. At the same time, the Japanese government has taken control of all young people in their socio-political and socio-economic activities.

Looking at the plans of the Japanese government for the youth policy, different approaches can be identified, including specific government programs, strategic plans, national projects and individual social projects.

KEYWORDS: Education system, Japan

INTRODUCTION

The most important outcome expected of today's large-scale reforms in Uzbekistan is raising young people with healthy minds and bodies, patriotic and selfless, protecting their rights and interests.

All-round support and the creation of the necessary conditions for enhancing the social activities of the younger generation are among the strategic goals of Uzbek state today.

The rights and legitimate interests of young people have always been at the core of the state policy in the country. This can be confirmed by the fact that over the past two years, three laws, the Decrees of the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan have been adopted and a lot of new efforts have been introduced on this basis. ¹

To make radical improvements and enhance the situation in this field, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on July 5, 2017, adopted the Decree # PF-5106 on “Enhancement of the effectiveness of state youth policy and supporting the activities of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan”.

According to the decision of the IV convocation of Kamolot Youth Social Movement on June 30, 2017, the Youth Union of Uzbekistan was established and its tasks were assigned.

During the two years since the foundation of the Youth Union of Uzbekistan, extensive work has been carried out that has highly motivated young people, and provided them with the necessary support to develop their full-fledged professional skills by helping them to look for, broaden and exchange experiences with other talented young professionals. It can be observed that the progress is being made in the development of their material and spiritual well-being.

The youth are the essence of the society. With innovative approaches taken solving problems and maximizing productivity are getting facilitated. At present, one can see that not only Uzbekistan but also its youth policy is being at the centre of attention around the world.

In some European countries, the youth policy consists of three stages. The first stage is the government’s youth policy and its implementation mechanisms.

In the second stage, the government delegates the execution of laws to regional and city administrations.

In the third stage – youth organizations get involved in implementing the adopted laws and regulations.

It is noteworthy that the attention paid to the younger generation in Asian countries is also remarkable. Especially Japan has considerable experience in this regard.

If the work of the Japanese government on youth policy gets analyzed, one can see that different approaches are being used to develop and implement it.

¹ Ibid.

There is a role for mass and commercial sectors as well in this process. At the same time, the Japanese government has taken control of all young people in their socio-political and socio-economic activities.

Looking at the plans of the Japanese government for the youth policy, different approaches can be identified, including specific government programs, strategic plans, national projects and individual social projects.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Despite all approaches, principles, differences in methods and diversity of mentality, all countries note the need to work separately with young people. It is one of the most important strategic tasks of the states to provide support and create the necessary conditions for the country's youth to enhance their social role and advance their skills.

Overall, an analysis of international experience in the area shows that different countries' youth policy is implemented through different approaches. The main feature of the Japanese government is that government agencies and public institutions pursue the youth policy by clearly delegating their responsibilities.

1-chart²

Organizations	Responsibilities
Office of the Prime Minister	Planning and coordinating issues related to the development of the youth
National Police Agency	Prevention of youth crime (educational work, measures against young offences)
Ministry of Public Administration, Interior, Posts and Telecommunications	Regulation of local public administration; development of communication and broadcasting systems
Ministry of Justice	Carrying out inquiries; protecting the youth from crimes and taking action against juvenile delinquency; protecting human rights
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Undertaking cultural exchange programs and international cooperation with foreign countries
Ministry of Finance	Regulating the tobacco business
National Tax Agency	Control over the activities of alcohol producers and sellers

² https://studwood.ru/1570031/sotsiologiya/razvitie_molodezhnoy_politiki_v_yaponii

Ministry of Education, Science, Sport and Culture	Resolving issues related to home, school and social education, sports and UNESCO activities
Ministry of Health, Labour and social protection	Preventing child labour; physical and mental development of the young, controlling out-of-school education, implementing measures to improve the quality of life of young people
Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Teaching science and technology to youth living in rural areas
Ministry of Economics, Trade and Industry	Organizing cultural events
Ministry of Land Use, Infrastructure and Transport	Urban parks and tourism development
Ministry of Environment	Preservation, conservation and protection of natural gardens
Supreme Court	Investigating and delivering verdicts on juvenile offenders

The Government of Japan is interested in the coordination of all public bodies and their commitment to work with young people, and the commitment of the socio-political and public structures to implement their youth policy. The “National Children’s Plan” is being implemented to improve conditions for upbringing the young generation and to support the work of children and parents in the country. Various programs are being developed within its framework such as “Children’s Radio Station” that broadcasts via satellite, “Childrens’ Centers” are set up in different parts of the country, “Children’s Village: Communication with Nature” is a long-term project and “Talk to children” is a nationwide campaign that runs in the whole country.

In addition, policies focus on improving the social standing of the Japanese youth and are working with large corporations to restrict access to the media and the Internet sites that have a negative impact on young people’s minds.

The Youth Policy is based on the 2010 Law on the Development of Children and Youth, as well as some regulatory documents. The youth policy promotes a healthy lifestyle among young people. The Youth Initiative, in turn, controls the socialization and integration of young people into the Japanese society.

In April 2010, after the adoption of the Law on the Development of Children and Youth, a special section was created in the Secretariat of the Cabinet of Ministers under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, and the Deputy Minister was appointed as the Head of the Secretariat of the

Cabinet of Ministers and Minister for Child and Youth Affairs. The Ministry of Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is responsible for implementing the youth development policy.

The National Youth Council unites the National Youth Organizations of Japan. The Council was established in 1951 to promote youth movements and youth organizations. Today, the Council consists of 24 organizations and contributes to the formation and implementation of youth policies.

The National Assembly for Youth Development was established in 1966 to support young people with the support of the Ministries of Public Administration, Internal Affairs and Telecommunications. The Assembly consists of national youth organizations, charity and expert organizations. Later, regional and municipal youth associations were established. The main objectives of the National Assembly are to promote youth policy development campaigns, support regional campaigns and establish youth organizations in the country. Since 1975, the Assembly has been organizing worldwide campaigns and pays great attention to the development of international cooperations.

The Japanese government has developed four programs for youth policy implementation.³

Program One: National Movement.

In this program, all forces are directed to support and improve the activities of the Japanese Assembly.

Program Two: Helping the young to choose their own path and career in life.

This program was developed and approved in 2007. Young people are provided with training and counselling to help them choose their profession, enhance their skills, find their way in life, and succeed. In Japan the Council is also responsible for the implementation of this program, Minister of Science and Education, Minister of Social Welfare and Healthcare, Minister of Industry and Economy act as members of the Council. The Council prepares and approves the work plan.

Program Three: Controlling juvenile offenders

This program is administered by a Council consisting of state agencies dealing with juvenile offenders. It helps to stop juvenile criminals and to work with young people and teenagers to investigate crimes.

Program four: AIDS and HIV control

³ <http://www.molodparl.ru/vmire/molodezhnaya-politika-v-yaponii/>

Such illnesses are becoming increasingly common among young people. This program provides information on early pregnancy, cases of abortion among young girls, early sexual intercourse, and unprotected sex.

In Japan, there are centres for young people's development and education, prevention of crime among them and improving their health. Since 2013, there have been 703⁴ such centres in the country, of which 45 (6.4% of the total number) have the status of general counselling centres. In collaboration with the police office, they primarily focus on preventing crime among youth, at night and discipline among pupils during school time. The centres also work on reintegration of juveniles released from prison to help them obtain a healthy lifestyle and have proper diet.

Despite such a large-scale support for the youth, Japan, a developed country, also has problems related to the socially inactive, unmarried young people. They can be grouped as follows:

1. Unmarried young people living at the expense of their parents;
2. Young unwilling workers;
3. Unemployed young people graduating from school.

In Japan the estimated number of people between 20 and 34, who are dependent of their parents, is about 10 million. They do not want to marry and live independently. That is why the number of late marriages and families with low income has sharply increased. Young people considering work as an ordinary "hobby" with disrespect for their work has increased the unemployment rate. As a solution to this problem, Japanese experts say parents should be less inclined to their children and the youth should be taught to overcome life difficulties on their own.

The following system has been identified by the Government of Japan as a solution to the above-mentioned problem:

A large labour market consisting of new school graduates has been formed.

For those who are unable to finish school for some reason and in need of permanent jobs, rapid training courses will be organized and proper measures will be taken to ensure employment.

The school education system is conducted in line with the latest developments and innovations in the labour market.

With this system, young workers will be protected and will be able to participate actively in community life.

⁴ https://studref.com/434532/sotsiologiya/molodezhnaya_politika_yaponii

The policy of employment of young people in Japan is divided into three parts. First, the school provides professional advice to students looking for work helping them with work-related and out-of-class activities. Second, out-of-school vocational qualifications and job training services have been established. At this stage, the student will be able to go to the workplace, get acquainted with direct working conditions, acquire professional advice and skills, learn a profession and adapt to future work. Third, the business helps the unemployed, new job seekers, and those who re-enter the jobs. All young people are provided with jobs. Today 80% of workers in Japan are engaged in small businesses and private entrepreneurship. Therefore, in Uzbekistan, in order to engage young people to the society and provide them with vocational training and help them choose their jobs, special attention should be paid to each school graduate based on the Japanese experience. Further development of small businesses and private entrepreneurship is needed in the country.

CONCLUSION

To conclude, in order to enhance democracy, develop and modernise, one of the main priorities in Uzbekistan should be bringing up a well-educated and intellectually forward-thinking generation. Therefore, the youth policy always needs to be on the foreground and up-to-date.

References

1. https://studwood.ru/1570031/sotsiologiya/razvitie_molodezhnoy_politiki_v_yaponii
2. <http://www.molodparl.ru/vmire/molodezhnaya-politika-v-yaponii/>
3. https://studref.com/434532/sotsiologiya/molodezhnaya_politika_yaponii