

23rd OECD / Japan Seminar

Implications from Japan to the OECD Teaching Compass:

Towards a Future Model of Teachers Building on Strengths and Challenges of apanese Education System

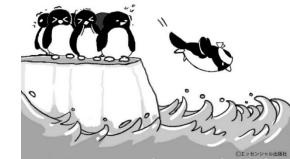




October 13, 2024

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Reform in Focus: Are We Getting it Right?

- Discourse demanding "new abilities" and the criticism of overemphasis on knowledge have been repeated throughout history. As long as they function as a moderate reexamination of the current situation, they serve a right purpose. However, when such discourse progresses too far, it can turn into rhetoric that continuously stokes a baseless sense of crisis, leading to "reform for the sake of reform".
- I am concerned that this process might lead to undermining the very "foundation" of what has been working well.
- It is sometimes important to learn from others systems, cultures, advanced examples. However, there is a risk that the education field might become bewildered and lose the ability to think and judge independently when dazzled by glamorous and leading rhetoric that finds utopia outside Japan or outside public education, declaring "current education is wrong." This may result in the loss of our own language, culture, and theories.
- Even if excellent practices from other countries are directly imported, they may not align with the local climate and values, leading to fatigue on the ground. It is like bringing in a beautiful cut flower, planting it in the soil, and expecting it to take root—it won't. It is essential to face challenges while inheriting and developing the strengths of each country and region, thereby creating a future. (→"inherit the past, open the future." "继注開来")



How Can We Leverage the Strengths of the Japanese School Education Model? ("Inherit the past, open the future." *)

Japan's current education system, which marked its 150th anniversary on September 4, 2022, following the issuance of the School System Ordinance, has developed the following strengths.

- O Holistic education that nurtures intellect, morality, and physical well-being in balance.
- O Provision of comprehensive education, including school meals and extracurricular activities, and collaboration between schools and local communities.
- O Collaborative learning among diverse students, peer learning and teaching, tailored instruction to individual needs, and the integration of instruction and evaluation—accumulation of rich educational experience.
- O Accumulated educational assets, such as research on subjects, lesson study, and guidance on basic life habits like "time-keeping, cleanliness, and courtesy," which are world-class educational treasures.
- *It emphasises the importance of maintaining and respecting the traditions, and accomplishments of the past while simultaneously innovating and creating new pathways 2 for the future.

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How Can We Leverage the Strengths of the Japanese School Education Model? ("inherit the past, open the future.")

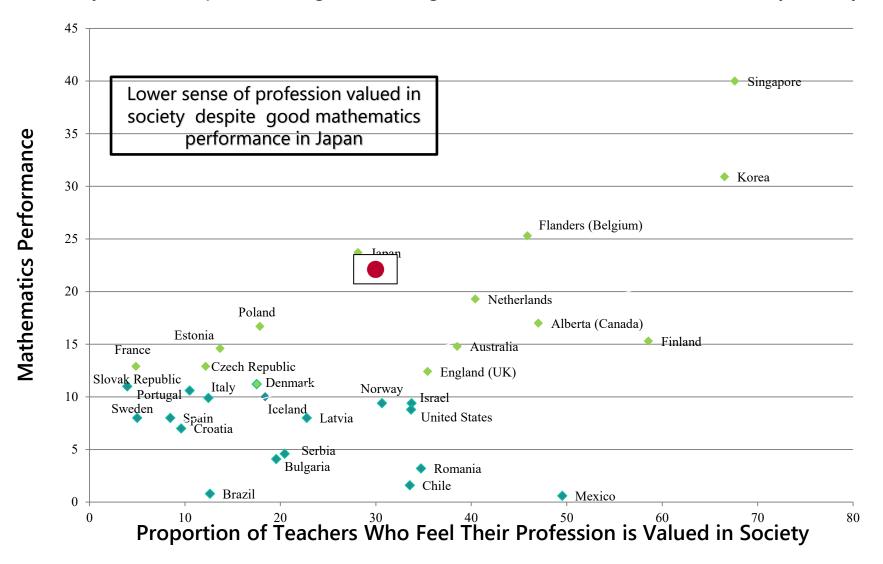
- O In any school in Japan, education is organized based on the national curriculum guidelines, ensuring that students receive a certain level of education. Furthermore, teachers with a teaching license, who possess a certain level of professional expertise, provide instruction.
- O In addition to ensuring learning opportunities, academic achievement, and holistic development, schools have also played a welfare role as a place of safety and connection for students to feel secure and supported.
- O These have long been supported by many dedicated 'multi-skilled teachers,' following the principle of 'teachers being five roles' (scholar, doctor, fortune teller, actor, and entertainer). With the spirit of 'building on the past to create the future,' we wish to carry forward the strengths of this Japanese-style school education. To sustain this, it is essential to reduce the burden on schools and teachers.



How Can We Leverage the Strengths of the Japanese School Education Model? (PISA2022)

- O PISA 2022, Japan's scientific and mathematical literacy, which are already toptier, have improved even further, and reading comprehension has seen a V-shaped recovery.
- O Additionally, Japan is recognized as a resilient country that mitigates socioeconomic and cultural disparities.
- O It is crucial to reaffirm the importance of the role of schools and, in order to address the current shortage of teachers, it is essential that teachers be respected. For this reason, the strengths observed in these international assessments need to be shared once again among the national government, boards of education, and schools.
- O In OECD countries, there is a focus on change management. Some countries utilize such international comparisons and research findings as tools to facilitate change management.

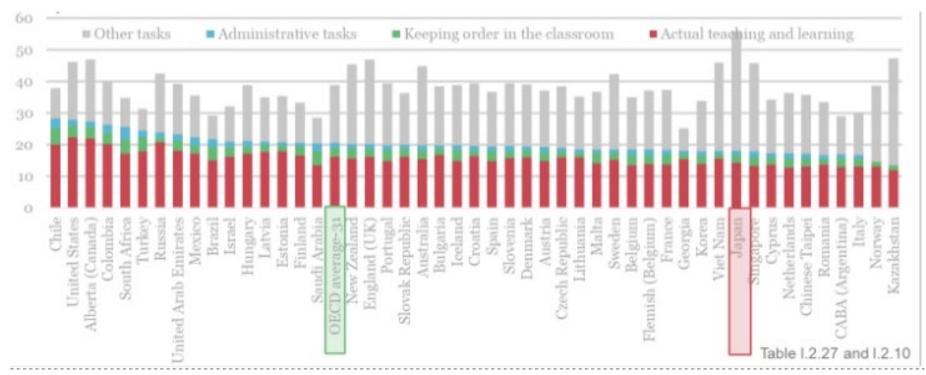
The Relationship Between Secondary School Teachers' Views on the Value of Their Profession in Society and the Proportion of High-Performing Students in Mathematics in PISA 2012 by Country



Work Style of Teachers



- O However, according to the OECD's 2018 Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS), the average weekly working hours for teachers in Japan were 54.4 hours for elementary schools and 56 hours for junior high schools, the longest among participating countries. This is about 1.5 times the average of 38.3 hours for participating countries.
- O Moreover, a significant portion of the time spent by teachers is not on lesson preparation, classroom management, or administrative tasks, but rather on other duties.



Work Style Reform for Teachers



The Central Council for Education has proposed comprehensive measures to secure high-quality teachers for "*Reiwa* Era Japanese-style School Education." (August 27, 2024 The Central Council for Education)

- O Accelerating work style reforms in schools
- O Enhancing instructional and operational systems
- O Improving the working condition of teachers

Accelerating work style reforms in schools

Need to promote in an integrated and comprehensive manner

Engancing instructional and operational systems

Improving the working Condition of teachers

Proposal 1: Proposal on Teacher Agency (Autonomy)

Teachers with expertise in guiding and supporting studentcentered learning

OTeacher's individual agency

It is important for each teacher to have their own language, culture, and theory, as well as a sense of pride, ownership, and responsibility in their role.

OTeacher-student shared agency

It is important to have a mutually beneficial relationship between students and teachers, as exemplified by concepts such as 'simultaneous guidance and support in perfect timing (Sottaku-dōji),' 'the mirroring between teacher learning and student learning,' and 'the honor of the student surpassing the master.



Co-Agency: Balance Between Instruction and Support

- O In the past, Japanese education tended to stress that "teachers are supporters, not instructors," leading to a tendency for teachers to refrain from teaching and take a more passive "bystander" role. Even today, instruction is sometimes seen as coercive.
- OWhile overstepping by teachers can undermine student autonomy, a lack of instruction risks students not mastering the basics.
- OThus, striking a balance between instruction and support is essential, as is maintaining a posture of "learning from students."

Case 1: Ozu Junior High School, Izumiotsu City, Osaka Prefecture

- OStudents reflect on what and how they want to learn, including school rules.
- OProject-based learning that connects with the community, society, and the world is also implemented.
- OTeachers accept students' proposals without immediately dismissing them as impossible.

→ Create a system and school culture where students' proposals can be

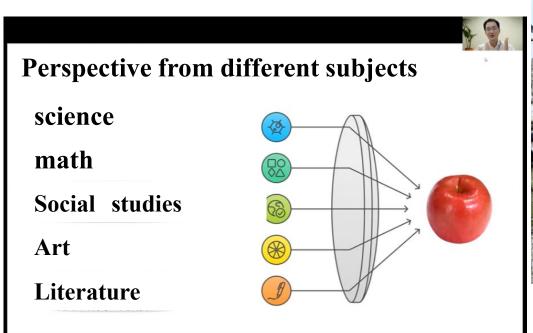
shared among teachers





Case 2: "Osanpo Workshop" by the OECD Education 2030 Student Group

- O deepening learning by viewing the same scene from the perspectives different subjects
- O Rather than preparing everything or teaching in a fully pre-arranged manner, the teacher's expertise (pedagogical tact) connects students' real-time questions and ideas arising from authentic contexts to learning.
- O The dilemma between "efficiency and creativity" and "flexibility and precise planning and execution.





*Students guided by teachers from Wajima High School. *Students discovered perspectives in history, geography, mathematics, and art' not from textbooks, but from the reality



Example of Challenges in Curriculum Implementation in Japan

- In recent years, we have observed lessons that are "smart" but result in shallow learning for students. It seems connected to the fact that the "landscape" of the desired lessons at each school is not sufficiently shared and understood among principals, teachers, parents, and students. Teachers need to have a sense of "ownership in curriculum and lesson design," where they design the curriculum and lessons themselves.
- Since knowledge is easily accessible on the internet, it is important to emphasize "depth-oriented learning" and realize the concept of "less is more"—that by digging deeper into core concepts and learning qualitatively, students can also learn more quantitatively. Teachers should recognize the necessity of this approach.

Proposal 2: Proposal on Teacher Well-being

Promoting an image of teachers where "self-sacrifice is not a given" and fostering societal understanding of this "new image of teachers."

- ODespite the fact that the teaching profession plays a crucial role in shaping the future of children and society, there have been reports of declining intellectual stimulation, fewer opportunities for challenges, and a loss of trust and respect.
- OFrom Japan's perspective, I propose ensuring sustainable well-being for dedicated and responsible teachers

Case 1: Insights for Peacetime Efforts from the Lessons of the Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake

- O"Education centered on life" even during normal times
- O Following disasters, we've learned the importance of caring for teachers, as many experienced burnout. Furthermore, given that those providing support in disaster areas are often themselves affected by the disaster, the self-care of support personnel is also critical.
- OThe system that allows for the swift deployment of teachers, nutritionists, school counselors, and others from all over the country during disasters is supported by community-building during normal times. The EARTH program, established by the Hyogo Prefectural Board of Education, has been a pioneer in this system, and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology (MEXT) recently announced the creation of a national "D-EST" system similar to EARTH

EARTH dispatched to Suzu city in July

Care, **Disaster prevention** education/system

> Caring and accepting each other

School as a shelter





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Case 2: Utilizing AI to Support Teacher Well-being

OThe Perspective of AI Developers:

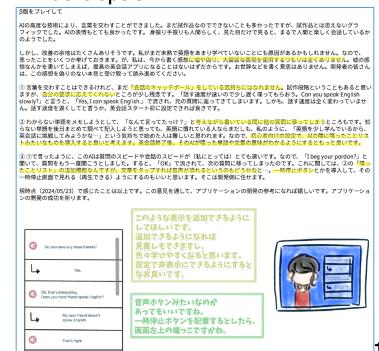
The introduction of various tools and platforms in schools has led to increased burdens rather than reducing them. The future ambition is to develop AI teaching assistants that act as the "eyes" and "ears" to support teachers' decision-making.

OCollaboration between AI Developers and Middle/High School Students
An example where middle school students provide feedback to AI developers as users of AI tools, and high school students are set to co-design AI tools with developers, all supported by teachers' careful guidance.

→ This could give rise to a new industryacademia collaboration model where schools and companies jointly develop solutions.



An example: students provided feedback with illustrations to Al developers



Proposal on Teacher Competencies (Knowledge, Skills, Attitudes, and Values)

Teachers with the quality of being able to envision children from diverse Backgrounds

O Demand for teachers who can respond to the diverse needs of children, such as those who are truant, of foreign origin, or require special support and social care, has increased

Teachers who demonstrate "educational tact," adjusting their teaching methods flexibly

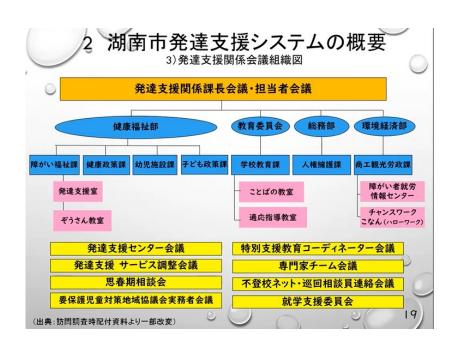
OEducational tact" refers to a teacher's ability to quickly sense a student's situation and emotions, and to respond appropriately and flexibly

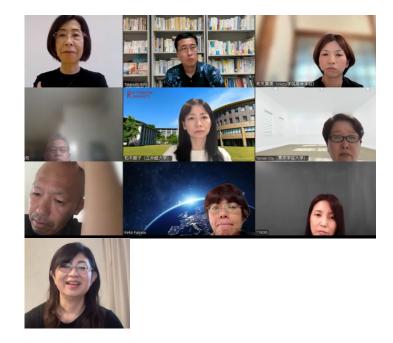
O The core of "teacher qualities and competencies" are "teacher values." For example, it is necessary to reconsider previously accepted values such as "views on education," "views on children," "views on lessons," and "views on evaluation

of Students and the Development of Systems to Support Those Teachers

- O Addressing the Needs of Diverse Students:
 - (1) A "School-based Educational Support Center" as a safe space
 - (2) Additional teachers to address poverty and abuse
- O From Partial Optimization to Overall Optimization:

Clarify and articulate the underlying "view of education," and reframe the system's various aspects as an interconnected educational ecosystem. A consistent view of education, widely shared in society, is needed to build a unified and effective system.





Seen Through the Eyes of Teachers and Students Who Have Experienced Overseas Education

Viewpoints from teachers

Moral education and cleaning recognized not merely as "special activities" but as education that nurtures emotional development.
 (Mr. Shimomachi who established a Japan-Style international school in Uzbekistan)

O Supporting students through both academic and life guidance, meanwhile being closely involved through school events and activities. (Mr.Shimauchi who has experience teaching in France)

Open classes and the sharing of practical records contribute to a strong teacher community. (From

Pauline, teacher from the Philippines

Viewpoints from students

O Japanese teachers make me feel safe. I admire the fact that Japanese schools have school festivals." (Sota, international school in Japan)

O The subject of home economics, taken for granted in Japan , doesn't exist in France.

(Bunny, exchange program with French students









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