

## ABSTRACT

### A Study on the Child-Rearing Attitudes of Japanese and Korean Mothers: Focusing on the Educational Values of Mothers and Expectations for their Children

Gilyoung MOON

The purpose of this study is to determine Japanese and Korean mothers' educational values, expectations for their children, and their child rearing attitudes, and investigate how educational values and expectations for the children influence on their rearing attitudes. This paper consists of 8 chapters.

Chapter 1 discusses about the current social situations surrounding children's education such as decreasing in the number of children, credentialism and globalization in Japan and Korea. These social situations have led to some problems of children's education of Japanese and Korean parents. Under this situation, parent's values and child rearing attitudes of children's education are needed to be recognized.

Chapter 2 is about recent studies of rearing attitude of Japanese and Korean parents. The results of recent studies show the importance of how parent's values and consciousness of education can have impact on their school aged children. Particularly, the theories relevant to this research indicated the necessity to consider about parents' educational values and expectations for their children.

Chapter 3 (research 1) focuses on comparison of educational values of Japanese and Korean mothers. It was found that Korean mothers showed higher score at "enthusiasm", "expertise", and "respect student" as ideal teachers' beliefs, "obedience" as ideal students' beliefs, and "human resource education", "cultural outlook", and "originality" as ideal educational beliefs in comparison with those of Japanese mothers. On the other hand, Japanese mothers showed higher score only at "compliance to rules" as ideal student s' belief.

Chapter 4 (research 2) is a qualitative study on the expectation for children of Japanese and Korean mothers. As a result, their expectations for their children were classified into four categories, which were "global tendency", "disciplined attitude", "rich experience of playing" and "good grades". Also, it was found that there were some expectations formed by globalization. Moreover, there was a possibility that expectations for their children have effects on their rearing attitude.

Chapter 5 (research 3) is a qualitative study on the rearing attitude of Japanese and Korean mothers. As a result, their rearing attitudes were classified into four categories which were "receptive rearing", "controlling", "conformity", and "tolerance for freedom". It was found that large part of their rearing

was children's education, and there was a possibility that their rearing attitudes were reflected by their educational values. Based on the results of research 2 and 3, it was hypothesized that mothers' rearing attitudes were affected by their educational values and expectations for their children.

Chapter 6 (research 4) is a quantitative study to clarify what kinds of expectations for children and rearing attitudes Japanese mothers have and to examine the relationship between their educational values, expectation for children and rearing attitudes. As Japanese mothers' expectations for their children, "global tendency", "fluent proficiency in English", "excellent record", "politeness", "intercultural communication" and "rich experience of playing" were extracted. In addition, as rearing attitudes, "inconsistent rearing", "receptive rearing", "tolerance for freedom", "controlling", and "conformity" were extracted. It was also found that Japanese mother's educational values and, expectations for their children were the factors that affect their rearing attitude.

Chapter 7 (research 5) is a quantitative survey to clarify what kinds of expectations for children and rearing attitudes Korean mothers have and to examine the relationship between educational values, expectation for children and rearing attitudes. As Korean mothers' expectations for their children, "global tendency", "excellent record", "disciplined attitude" and "rich experience of playing" were extracted. As rearing attitudes, "conformity", "tolerance for freedom", "empathic understanding", "controlling", "overprotection" and "inconsistent rearing" were extracted. It was found that Korean mother's educational values, expectations for their children were the factors that affect their rearing attitudes. Consequentially, the hypothesis of this study was proved by research 4 and 5.

Chapter 8 focuses on discussing comprehensively all of results of this study. Particularly, it was considered the reason why Japanese and Korean mothers had those educational values, expectations for their children and, rearing attitudes focusing on those socio-cultural background factors.