

# Field      Japanese Social Education

Akitoshi TEUCHI

(JAPANESE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM & PRACTICE    PART 1)

- 1    Social Education Facilities 1 (Citizen's Public Halls)
- 2    Social Education Facilities 2 (Libraries)
- 3    Social Education Facilities 3 (Museums)
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- 7    Social Correspondence Education
- 8    Social Physical Education & Life-long Sports
- 9    Cultural Centers (Private Profit Social Education Businesses)

Center for Research on International Cooperation in Educational Development (CRICED)

University of Tsukuba, JAPAN

URL. <http://www.criced.tsukuba.ac.jp/keiei/>

# **Social Education Facilities 1 (Citizen's Public Halls )**

**What are citizens' public halls?**

**Social education facility established by the  
municipal boards of education**

**There are about 18 thousand in Japan**

**They are a regional integrated educational  
facility**

**Officials of the citizens' public halls**

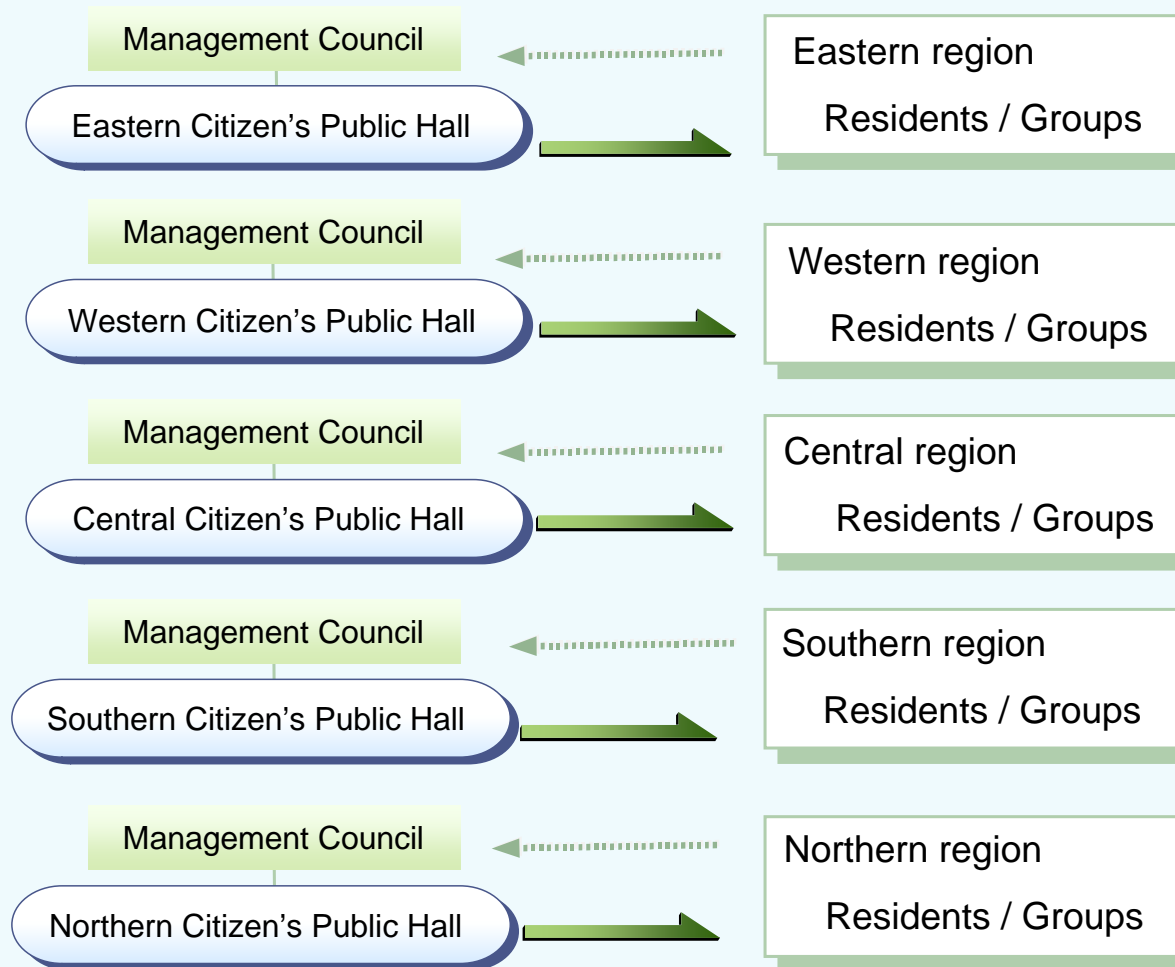
**director**

**supervisor**

**clerk**

# Social Education Facilities 1 (Citizens' Public Halls)

Parallel System (Each has a management council)



## Social Education Facilities 1 (Citizens' Public Halls )

<b>Classifications</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2002</b>
Main Buildings	11,005	11,188	11,446	11,418	11,354
Branch Buildings	6,342	6,374	6,373	6,839	6,593
Total	17,347	17,562	17,819	18,257	17,947

# Social Education Facilities 1 (Citizens' Public Halls )



May 2005



July 2005

# Social Education Facilities 1 (Citizens' Public Halls)





# Social Education Facilities 1 (Citizens' Public Halls)



# Social Education Facilities 1 (Citizens' Public Halls)





# **Social Education Facilities 2 (Libraries)**

**Regulation of libraries**

**the Library Law(issued in 1951)**

**Kinds and the number of libraries**

**public libraries      libraries of prefectures**

**libraries of communes**

**private libraries**

**Library specialists**

**librarian, librarian assistant**

## Social Education Facilities 2 (Libraries)

Classification	Total	Prefecture	City	Town	Village	Union	Corporation
1990	1,950	70	1,275	521	48	3	33
1993	2,172	66	1,392	619	59	2	34
1996	2,396	66	1,473	745	74	5	33
1999	2,592	65	1,548	856	89	3	31
2002	2,742	64	1,616	927	99	8	28
Main building	2,040	55	947	904	99	7	28
Branch	702	9	669	23	-	1	-

## Social Education Facilities 2 (Libraries)

Classification	Total	Prefecture	City	Town	Village	Union	Corporation
<b>1990</b>	13,097	1,913	9,934	1,073	24	10	143
<b>1993</b>	14,444	1,928	10,890	1,442	48	3	133
<b>1996</b>	15,754	1,934	11,706	1,906	68	14	126
<b>1999</b>	16,118	1,922	11,776	2,228	90	8	94
<b>2002</b>	16,291	1,899	11,805	2,378	94	18	97
	(1,685)	(21)	(633)	(862)	(137)	(15)	(17)
<b>Directors</b>	1,417	54	1,053	287	10	2	11
	(897)	(5)	(341)	(468)	(70)	(6)	(7)
<b>Librarians</b>	7,317	1,090	5,013	1,123	45	5	41
	(168)	(9)	(56)	(92)	(8)	(-)	(3)
<b>Assistant librarians</b>	253	17	188	45	2	-	1
	(12)	(-)	(3)	(7)	(2)	(-)	(-)
<b>Others</b>	7,304	738	5,551	923	37	11	44
	(608)	(7)	(233)	(295)	(57)	(9)	(7)

Note) they are numbers of full-time staffs. Numbers inside () are of part-time staffs and not included as full-time staffs

**Number of staff**

## Social Education Facilities 2 (Libraries)





## Social Education Facilities 2 (Libraries)



July 2004



July 2004

## Social Education Facilities 2 (Libraries)





## Social Education Facilities 2 (Libraries)



# **Social Education Facilities 3 (Museums)**

## **Regulation of museums**

**regulation of “museum” by the museum law(issued in 1951)**

In this facility, the aim is to collect information about history, art, folk, industry, natural science, etc., and to keep and preserve them, then to exhibit them for use by the public under educational considerations. Museums perform projects that are necessary for education, investigation, recreation and so on.

## **Kinds of museums**

**public museums**

**private museums**

## **Museum specialists**

**technical staff of museums**



## Social Education Facilities 3 (Museums)

Classification	Total	National	Independent administrative institution	Public	Private
1990	799	28	-	387	384
1993	861	28	-	423	410
1996	985	29	-	518	438
1999	1,045	26	-	549	470
2002	1,117	21	10	608	478
Comprehensive Museum	141	-	-	-	-
Science Museum	102	-	-	-	-
History Museum	382	-	-	-	-
Gallery	381	-	-	-	-
Others	111	-	-	-	-

## Social Education Facilities 3 (Museums)

Category	Total	National	Independent administrative institution	Public	Private
1990	8,995	314	-	4,202	4,479
1993	9,944	320	-	4,841	4,783
1996	10,674	334	-	5,474	4,866
1999	10,934	352	-	5,522	5,060
2002	11,428	158	448	5,888	4,934
	(1,412)	(43)	(24)	(500)	(845)
Curator	549	4	7	296	242
	(282)	(17)	(3)	(115)	(147)
Technical Staff of Museum	2,904	20	56	2,039	789
	(235)	(10)	(-)	(104)	(121)
Assistant	309	1	2	83	223
Technical Staff	(20)	(3)	(-)	(1)	(16)
Other Staffs	7,666	133	383	3,470	3,680
	(875)	(13)	(21)	(280)	(561)

Note: The number means full-time staff numbers. The number in parenthesis is concurrent staff number.

# Social Education Facilities 3 (Museums)





## Social Education Facilities 3 (Museums)



Jul, 2004



# Social Education Facilities 3 (Museums)





## Social Education Facilities 3 (Museums)



# **Supervisors for Social Education**

## **Legal evidence of supervisors for social education**

### **Social Education Law**

#### **Chapter 2 (2 to 6 in Article 9)**

## **Duties of supervisors for social education**

- 1. Formulating, planning and programming of subjects**
- 2. Supplying learning information and counseling**
- 3. Supporting organization of study groups**
- 4. Role of adjusting**

# Supervisors for Social Education

Classification	Supervisors			Assistant supervisors			Sent social education supervisors
	Total	Prefecture	Municipal	Total	Prefecture	Municipal	
1990	4173	870	3303	457	31	426	1645
1993	3983	792	3191	431	34	397	1623
1996	4000	785	3215	454	49	405	1643
1999	3599	740	2859	340	33	307	1326
2002	3279 (653)	756 (14)	2523 (639)	264 (87)	46 (-)	218 (87)	1056

Note) these are numbers of full-time supervisors. Numbers in () are those of part-time supervisors and not included as full-time staff



# Supervisors for Social Education



# Houses for Youths & Children's Natural Houses

Objectives of national houses for youths

To nurture youth's health through group lodging training

Objectives of national children's natural houses

To nurture children's health through group lodging training in nature

2 types of establishers: national and local autonomous bodies

2 types of functions: lodging type and non-lodging type  
(houses for youths only)

# Houses for Youths & Children's Natural Houses

Classifications	Total	Children's Natural House	House for Youth	House for Youth (Day Care)	Cultural Center for School Children	Others
1990	1,154	278	254	168	61	393
1993	1,225	294	249	162	71	449
1996	1,319	304	248	161	99	507
1999	1,263	311	229	176	75	472
2002	1,307	326	223	171	105	482
Prefectures	213	106	78	5	- ii	24
Cities or Wards	735	162	91	119	94	269
Towns and Villages	346	53	47	47	11	188
Associations	13	5	7	- ii	- ii	1

Note: National House for Youth, National Children's Natural House and Private institutions are not included.



# Houses for Youths & Children's Natural Houses



# Houses for Youths & Children's Natural Houses



Lunch Room



Work Shop Room

July 2004



# Houses for Youths & Children's Natural Houses



July 2004

# Social Educational Organizations

## What Social Educational Organizations Are (Social Education Law Article. 10)

Social organizations are both corporate bodies and non-corporate ones that do not come under official control and that aim to provide services related to social education

### Typical Social Educational Organizations :

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Boys Sports Clubs  
Youth Associations  
Regional Women's Associations  
PTAs  
Cultural Associations  
Sports Associations



# Social Educational Organizations





# Social Educational Organizations





# Social Educational Organizations



# **Social Correspondence Education**

## **What is social correspondence education? (Social Education Law article 50)**

Under the law, “correspondence education” is education carried out under a regular educational plan sending teaching materials and supplementary materials to the students by using the correspondence method. Based on these materials, problem solving, correction and transfer of instructions, questions and answers are conducted. This educational method is called social correspondence education.

### **Methods of correspondence**

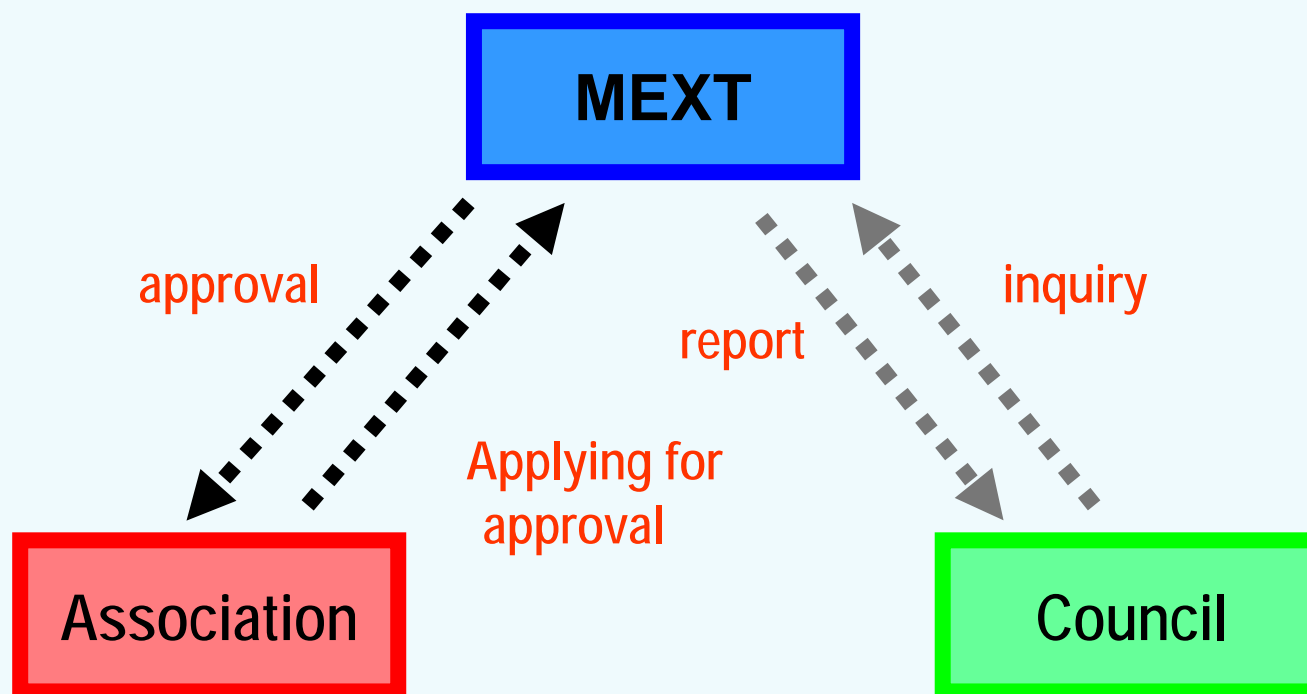
**Mail, Fax, Computer correspondence, broadcast, etc.**

### **Social correspondence educational associations**

**Schools, corporations, other private associations**

# Social Correspondence Education

Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology





# Social Correspondence Education





# **Social Physical Education & Life-long Sports**

## **Basic Plan on Promotion of Sports**

(Report of the Health and Physical Education Council, September 13, 2000)

### **The Developmental Plan of A Sports Promotive Measure**

- 1 . The consolidated plan of the local environment supporting achievement of a life-long sports society**
- 2 . The synthetic improvement plan for Japan's international competitive ability**
- 3 . The plan to promote cooperation among life-long sports, competitive sport and Physical Education**

## **Institutions and people who encourage local sports**

- 1 . Japan Amateur Sports Association**
- 2 . Integrated local sport clubs**
- 3 . Physical education advisors**

# Social Physical Education & Life-long Sports





# Social Physical Education & Life-long Sports





# Social Physical Education & Life-long Sports



Boys and Girls Judo Tournament July, 2004

# Cultural Centers (Private Profit Social Education Businesses)

What is a private profit social education business?

Types of private profit social education businesses

Relationship between private profit social education businesses and public social education

# Cultural Centers (Private Profit Social Education Businesses)

## The circumstances supporting expansion of private profit social education businesses

Although there have been great increases in the numbers of boards of education, citizens' public halls and social physical educational facilities, in terms of percentages of the total number of works, each is below 10%.

Boards of education keep increasing to 18,000

(17,000 up compared to previous period)

Citizens' public halls keep increasing to 6,500 (4,000 up)

Social physical educational facilities increased to 6,600 (2,000 up)

The largest proportion of the total number is the boards of education (9.1%), followed by social physical educational facilities (4.0%), and then citizens' public halls (1.3%).



# Cultural Centers (Private Profit Social Education Businesses)



# Composition(1)

## Part 1

### Outline of Japanese School System

41 slides

- 1 The School system in Japan
- 2 Pre-school Educational Institution System
- 3 Elementary Schools System
- 4 Lower Secondary Schools System
- 5 Six-year secondary schools System
- 6 Upper secondary schools System
- 7 Colleges of Technology System
- 8 System of University (Colleges, Graduate schools)
- 9 System of Schools for the Handicapped
- 10 System of Specialized Training Colleges and Miscellaneous Schools
- 11 Modernization of Japan & Public Education System

### Japanese Educational Administration & Finance

87 slides

- 1 System of Law
- 2 Fundamental Law of Education
- 3 Movement of the Reforms of Education Administration (1)
- 4 Movement of the Reforms of Education Administration (2)
- 5 The Board of Education
- 6 Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)
- 7 Guidance Administration by MEXT
- 8 Educational Finance and the Burden Structure
- 9 Schools Provided by the School Education Law
- 10 Establishment and Management of School
- 11 Criteria of School Facilities and Criteria of Class Size
- 12 Enrollment and No-Attendance
- 13 Self-Evaluation / Third Party Evaluation of School
- 14 Disclosure of Educational Information
- 15 School Councilor System
- 16 Textbooks and Supplementary Materials
- 17 Disciplinary action against children and students
- 18 Specially Supported Education System
- 19 Student of Permitted Enrollment System
- 20 Education of Children in Isolated Areas
- 21 Evening Lower Secondary School
- 22 Lower Secondary Equivalency Examination

### Japanese Social Education

43 slides

- 1 Social Education Facilities 1 (Citizen's Public Hall )
- 2 Social Education Facilities 2 (Library)
- 3 Social Education Facilities 3 (Museum)
- 4 Supervisor for Social Education
- 5 House for Youth & Children's Natural House
- 6 Social Educational Organization
- 7 Social Correspondence Education
- 8 Social Physical Education & Life-long Sport
- 9 Cultural Center (Private Profit Social Education Business)

# Composition(2)

## Part 2

<b>Organization &amp; Implementation of Curriculum</b> 74 slides	<b>Classroom Management</b> 43 slides	<b>School Management</b> 34 slides
<p>(1) Outline</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Total Structure of Curriculum</li> <li>2 Process of Curriculum Development</li> </ol> <p>(2) Organaization of Curriculum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Educational Objectives &amp; Curriculum</li> <li>4 Curriculum &amp; Course of Study</li> </ol> <p>(3) Implementation of Curriculum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5 Organization of Units &amp; Material Study</li> <li>6 Lesson Plan</li> <li>7 Evaluation of Study</li> <li>8 Evaluation of Class, Evaluation of Curriculum</li> <li>9 Formation of Guidance</li> </ol> <p>(4) Examples of Curriculum Activities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 Subjects in Elementary School</li> <li>11 Moral Education</li> <li>12 Special Activities 1 (Class Activities)</li> <li>13 Special Activities 2 (Students Council)</li> <li>14 Special Activities 3 (Club Activities)</li> <li>15 The Period of Integrated Study</li> <li>16 Club Activities</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Classroom Management Plan</li> <li>2 Class Objectives</li> <li>3 Class Activities, Group Activities, Day Duty</li> <li>4 Class Newsletters</li> <li>5 Group Activities of the Various Aged</li> <li>6 Non-attendance at school</li> <li>7 Measures of non-attendance at school</li> <li>8 Visits to Children's Homes</li> <li>9 School counselor</li> <li>10 Guidance Meeting</li> <li>11 Class fee</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 School Management</li> <li>2 School Management Plan</li> <li>3 Educational Goals of School</li> <li>4 Curriculum Management</li> <li>5 Teachers' Meeting</li> <li>6 Principal's Duty &amp; Competence</li> <li>7 Principal</li> <li>8 School Management Duties</li> <li>9 Head-teacher System</li> <li>10 School Assessment</li> <li>11 Evaluation of Teachers</li> <li>12 Risk Management of School</li> <li>13 System of School Choice</li> </ol>



# Composition(3)

## Part 2

### **Cooperation between School and Local Community**

75 slides

- 1 PTA: Parents - Teacher Association
- 2 Visits to children's homes
- 3 Visit on class
- 4 Parents and Teacher Meeting
- 5 The Report Card
- 6 Note for Communication Between Teachers and Guardians
- 7 School newsletter, Grade newsletter, Class newsletter
- 8 The School's Home Page
- 9 Utilizing Human Resources of Community
- 10 The Working Experience
- 11 Community learning
- 12 School Councilor
- 13 The Opening Schools for the Public
- 14 Complex Facilities
- 15 Kodomo-kai (Children's Gathering)
- 16 Local education liaison council
- 17 110 Home for Children
- 18 Education Costs Paid by Guardians

### **Teacher's Qualifications · Training**

40 slides

- 1 Teacher's Qualifications
- 2 Pre-service Training of Teachers
- 3 Equivalency Examination of Teacher's Qualification
- 4 Appointment of Teacher
- 5 In-service Training
- 6 In-service training within own school
- 7 School-leader's Training
- 8 Teachers' Salaries
- 9 Punishment for Teachers

# Composition(4)

## Part 3

### Japanese School life & Culture

• School Events 15 slides	• The Typical Day of a Teacher 13 slides	• The Typical Day of a Student 15 slides	• Japanese School Life 29 slides	
1 (Items List)	16 (Items list)	29 (Items List)	44 (Items List)	58 Notice 1
2 Entrance Ceremony	17 Morning meeting	30 Going to School in a	45 Greeting	59 Notice 2
3 Opening Ceremony	18 Preparation for Class	group	46 Collective Discipline	60 Notice 3
4 Morning Assembly	19 Teaching Classes	31 Morning Meeting	47 Name, Name Card	61 Nurse's Office
5 School Excursion	20 Skills to Teach	32 Class-based activities	48 Preparing & Clearing	62 Co-education
6 Sports Day 1	21 Recesses	33 Before Class	up	63 Health Education
7 Sports Day 2	22 School Lunch 1	34 Class Hour	49 School Lunch Bag	64 Students'
8 Marathon Race	23 School Lunch 2	35 Recesses 1	50 Recording	Preferences
9 Overnight Trip with	24 Cleaning Time	36 Recesses 2	51 Indoor Shoes	65 Uniform
Outdoor Study	25 Meeting before going	37 Recesses 3	52 Lunch Time	66 School Emblem,
10 School Trip	back home	38 Playing	53 Cooperative Work	School Song
11 Medical Check-up	26 Teachers' Room	39 Before & After Lunch	for School Lunch	67 Testimonial
12 Disaster Drill	27 Teacher's Desk in	40 Teachers' Room	54 School Lunch Menu	68 National Flag, Clock
13 Music Festival	Class	41 Meeting before going	55 Cooperative Work	69 Memorial for
14 Closing Ceremony	28 Instructions to	home	for Cleaning	Graduation
15 Graduation Ceremony	Students	42 Getting out of School	56 Places for Cleaning	70 Assistant English
		43 After School	57 Keeping Animals,	Teacher
			Growing Plants	71 Notice 4
				72 Teachers' Study

# About the use of teaching materials

## The background of teaching-materials development

In order to promote and sustain elementary secondary education within a developing country, preparation of educational management, educational system, social education teacher training, and other aspects, become requisites. Japan has accumulated much educational experience which can provide useful information for a developing country in contrast to the dominant flow of information that derives from educational cooperation among advanced nations. The interest regarding the Japanese educational model, which differs from European and American models, is very high in developing countries. However, Japan has not adequately responded to such needs until recently. It is useful to maintain and reconstruct the information about Japan's educational experience, and to prepare materials that can be shared with developing countries.

## The purpose and budget of teaching-materials development work

After fully understanding the features of the educational situation of a partner country, and the needs which the educational staff of a developing country have, educational cooperation enterprises need to be considered, including how to transmit information on Japan's educational experience. The form of educational cooperation activities varies, including provision of training in Japan, dispatch of training to the spot, and training through local educational personnel. The method of this particular activity is to edit effective teaching materials for use in all types of educational cooperation, and to construct information databases about teaching-materials development and teaching methods. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology recognizes its utility and supplies the budget as 'Project to Organize Information on Educational Experiences from Japan ~Focusing on Educational Management and Teachers' Training' (the cooperation building project system for international cooperation in educational development promoted by MEXT).

## The kind, form, whereabouts and the language of teaching materials

	HP of CRICED	Organization related to JICA	Japan Foundation	University foreign student center	Language
Teaching materials	PDF file	Slide collection CD	Slide collection CD	Slide collection CD	Japanese and English
Manual of teaching materials	PDF file	Manual	Manual	Manual	Japanese and English
Index	PDF file	-	-	-	Japanese and English
Training module	PDF file	-	-	-	Japanese and English

## Request about teaching-materials use

**CRICED has the copyright of these teaching materials, and it is prohibited to edit or reproduce these materials without notice of approval, including publishing photographs, figures, tables, and descriptions. And, when using these teaching materials except in the context of training under the auspices of international educational cooperation for a developing country, contacting and obtaining consent from CRICED beforehand about the purpose of use and the usage is required.**



# The method for preparing a training module

This set of teaching materials consists of 509 slides covering 113 topics within nine domains, comprising outlines, charts, photographs and text. Provisionally, if one slide is explained in 1 minute, the full explanation and coverage of the entire set of teaching materials takes 509 minutes, or 8 hours or more.

In fact, the time required to cover a slide and to perform a presentation should be based on the the purpose and target of training. The set or slides that specify the purpose, object, etc. of the training is called a training module.

In CRICED, because various training modules are exhibited on HP, please refer to this set of slides and create an individualized training module from the PDF file on the CD and HP slide collections.

How to create a training module from the CD slide collection

- i. The file of the CD slide collection is moved to one's own personal computer.
- ii. The new screen of the software for presentations is opened.
- iii. Insertion file to a slide the original form is saved. Slide which saves slide is chosen. (If it does not, choose "the original form is saved", because color scheme of the background, the character and line may change, so please be careful )

Acrobat is required to create a training module from the PDF file of HP.

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# Japanese Educational system and Practice

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- Focusing on Educational Management and Teachers' Training -」

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