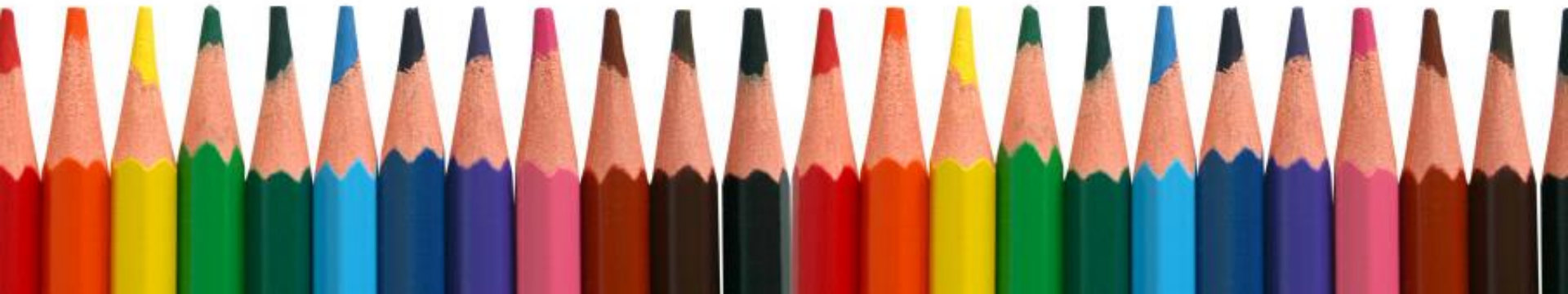


Education in Japan



Outline

<Part I>

0. Basics on the education system in Japan
1. Status of teachers in Japan
2. Leadership of teachers

<Part II>

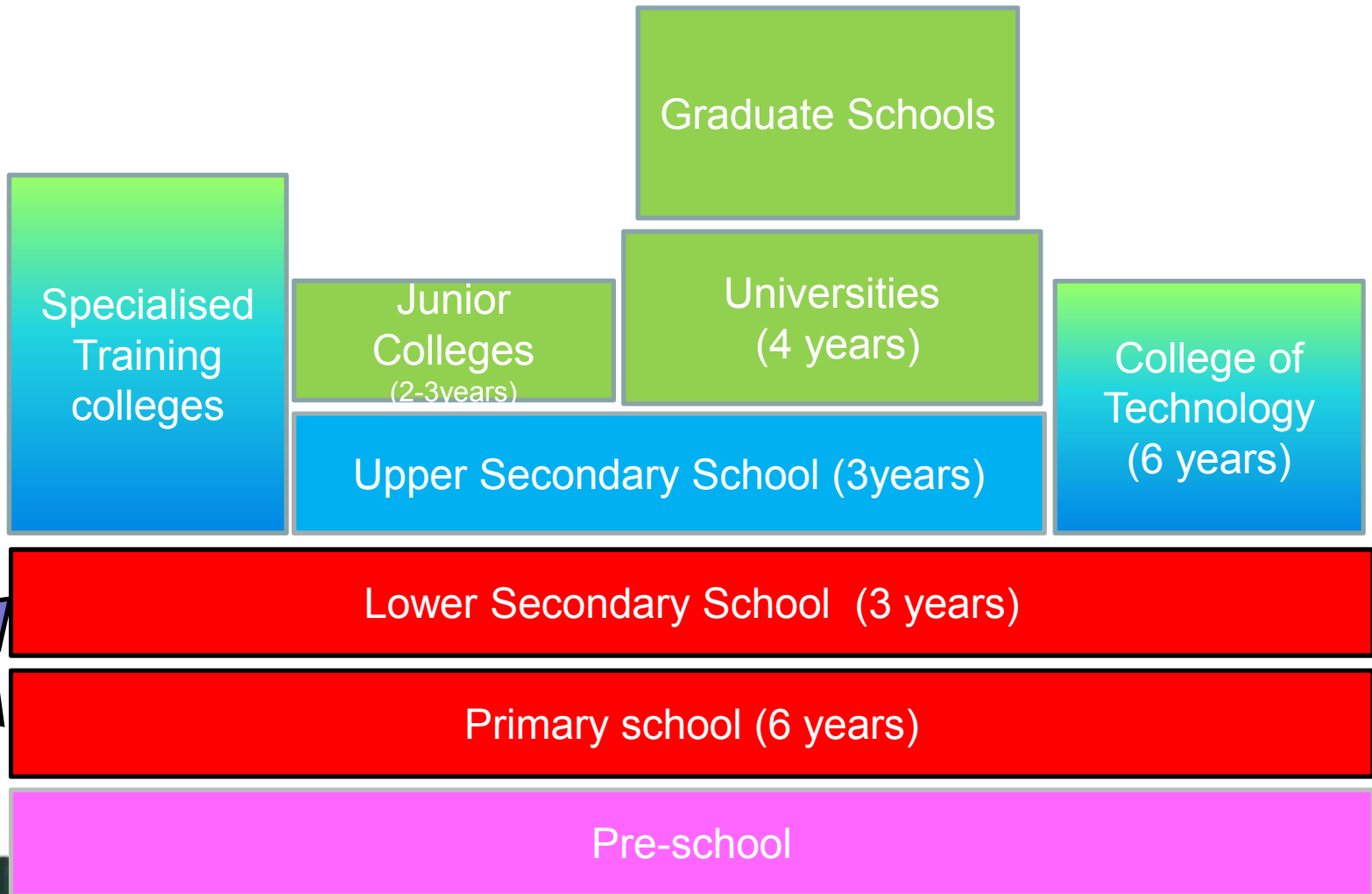
3. Managing schools and classes
4. Way of teaching



Basics on the education system in Japan



Japanese Education System



Compulsory education



Basic Data (Japan) [2015]

Number of Schools

	National	Prefectural/Municipal	Private	Total
Primary	72	20,302	227	20,601
Lower Secondary	73	9,637	774	10,484
Upper Secondary	15	3,604	1,320	4,939

Number of students

	National	Prefectural/Municipal	Private	Total
Primary	40,268	6,425,764	77,082	6,543,114
Lower Secondary	31,026	3,190,829	243,390	3,465,245
Upper Secondary	8,623	2,268,170	1,042,329	3,319,122

Number of teachers

	National	Prefectural/Municipal	Private	Total
Primary	1,820	410,395	4,936	417,151
Lower Secondary	1,626	236,950	15,129	253,705
Upper	583	173,467	60,915	234,965

Basic Data (Egypt) [2014/2015]

Number of schools

Primary	17,847
Preparatory	11,228
Secondary(General)	3,114
Secondary (Technical)	1,995

Source: Statistical bulletin, Ministry of Education Information Center

Number of Students

Primary	10,255,297
Preparatory	4,523,102
Secondary(General)	1,535,064
Secondary(Technical)	1,645,750

Number of teachers

Primary	412,361
Preparatory	251,237
Secondary(General)	105,688
Secondary(Technical)	148,186



Education in Constitution (Japan)

Article 26.

All people shall have the right to receive an equal education correspondent to their ability, as provided by law.

All people shall be obligated to have all boys and girls under their protection receive ordinary education as provided for by law. Such compulsory education shall be free.



Education in Constitution (Egypt)

Article (19)

Every citizen has the right to education. The goals of education are to build the Egyptian character, preserve the national identity, root the scientific method of thinking, develop talents and promote innovation, establish cultural and spiritual values, and found the concepts of citizenship, tolerance and non-discrimination. The State shall observe the goals of education in the educational curricula and methods, and provide education in accordance with international quality standards.

Education is compulsory until the end of the secondary stage or its equivalent. The State shall provide free education in the various stages in the State's educational institutions according to the Law.

The State shall allocate a percentage of government spending to education equivalent to at least 4% of the Gross National Product (GNP), which shall gradually increase to comply with international standards.

The State shall supervise education to ensure that all public and private schools and institutes abide by its educational policies.



Legislation on Education

- Constitution of Japan
- Fundamental Law of Education
- School Education Act
- Laws stipulating school teachers:
Teachers License Act, Local Public Officer Act,
Law for Special Regulations Concerning
Educational Public Service Personnel etc....

And others (e.g. Act whereby all students in compulsory education are given textbooks free of charge, School Meal Act, Act on Health and Safety in schools, School Library Act, etc)



Basic Plan for the Promotion of Education

◆ A plan drawn up based on Article 17-1 of the Fundamental Law of Education which defines the comprehensive and systematic implementation of educational policy. Article 17-2 defines for local governments to draw up plans in line with national policy.

◆ The Second Basic Plan (adopted upon Cabinet decision on 14 June, 2013)

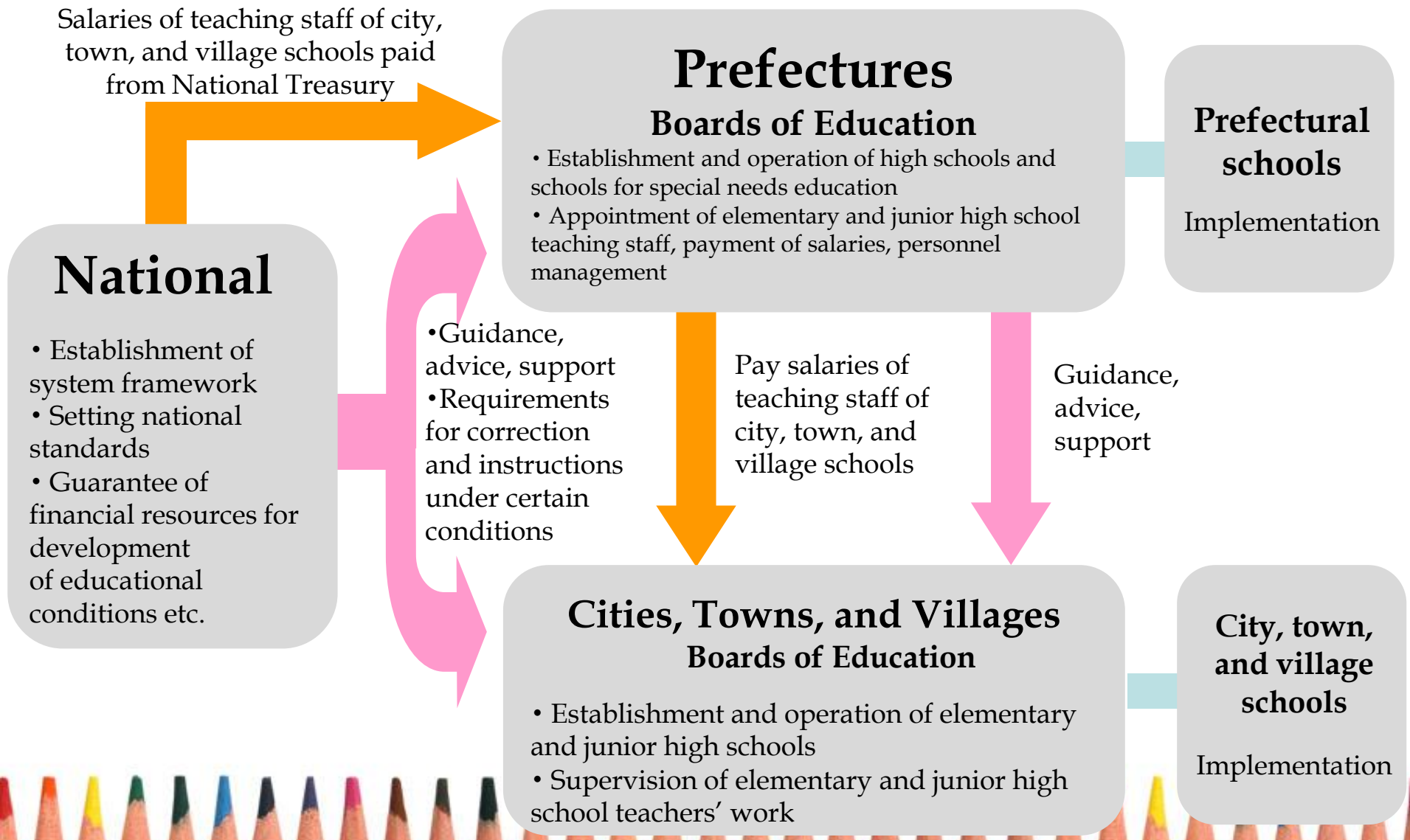
4 basic policy directions under 3 principles (=self-reliance, collaboration and creation)

1. Developing social competencies for survival – individual independence and collaboration in a diversified and rapidly changing society
2. Developing human resources for a brighter future – fostering individuals who create change and new values, and who lead in each field of society
3. Establishing learning safety nets –a wide range of learning opportunities accessible to everyone
4. Establishing vibrant communities based on strong bonds society which encourages nurturing people who then build society in a virtuous cycle

The Plan comprises 3 sections:

- i. Four basic policy directions to build a lifelong-learning society based on self-reliance, collaboration and creation
- ii. 8 performance indices based on the four basic policy directions aimed at realizing a PDCA Cycle (Plan-Do-Check-Act Cycle), 30 basic policies to determine the performance and realization of the 8 performance indices.
- iii. Necessity of accurately disseminating information to comprehensively and systematically promote the various policies and recognizing and reflecting the nation's opinion to check and review the plan's state of progress.

Roles of major actors in the administration of lower secondary education

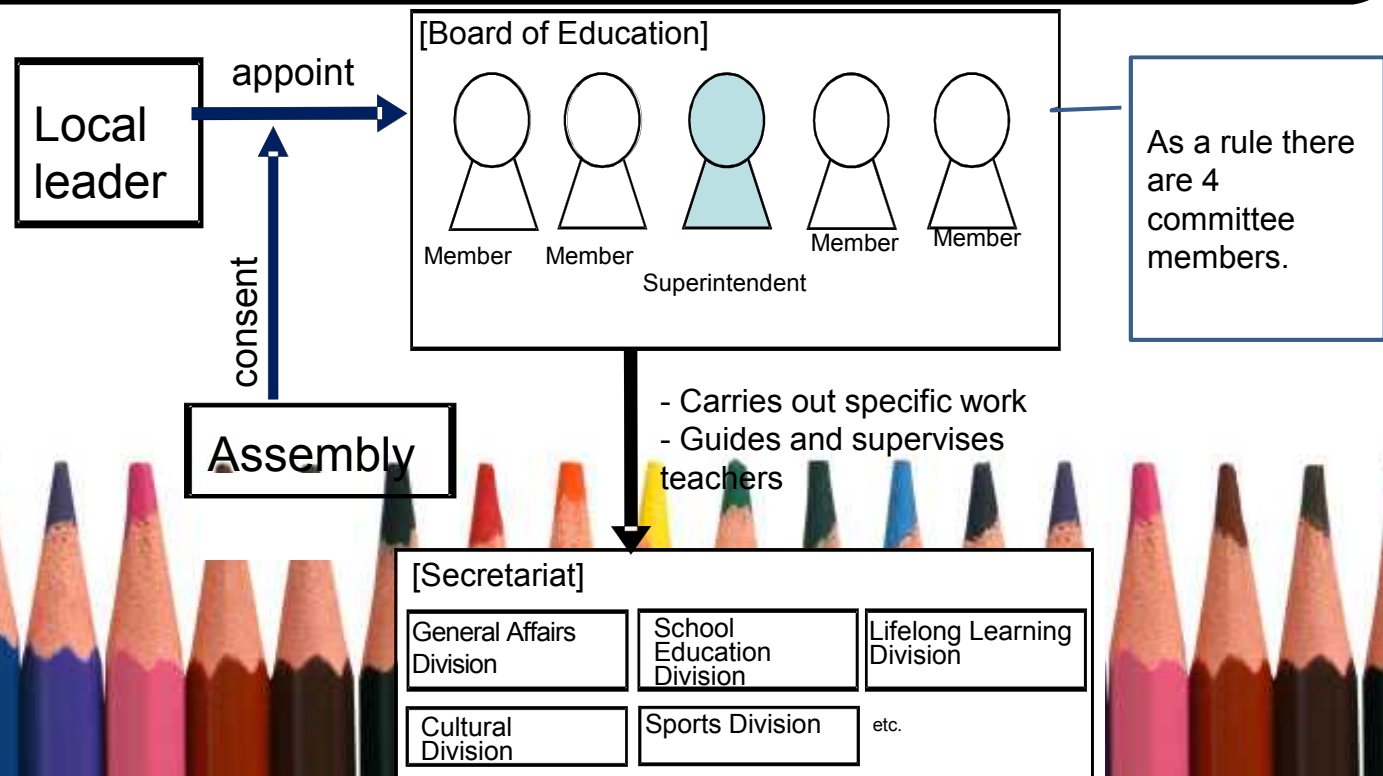


Board of Education System

- ◆ established in every prefecture, city, town, and village as an administrative committee independent of a local leader.
- ◆ a committee chaired by the Schools superintendent, that establishes the fundamental policies and important matters relating to educational administration, and the superintendent carries out the specific work based on these policies.
- ◆ A Schools Superintendent and Board of Education are appointed by the local leader the approval of the Assembly.
- ◆ A Schools Superintendent is full-time and represents the Board of Education. The tenure is for 3 years, with the possibility of renewal.
- ◆ Members are part-time and as a rule are 4 persons. The tenure is for 4 years, with the possibility of renewal.

Purposes

- Securing Political Neutrality
- Securing Sustainability and Stability
- Reflection of the Wishes of the Local Community



Status of teachers



How to become a teacher in Japan

- License (Teachers License Act), valid for 10 years
- Training at a university is a “must”



- License is granted by Prefecture
- Need to pass the educational personnel exam provided by each prefecture to become a teacher of a public school
 - Qualification varies prefecture by prefecture, but in general, an individual with an appropriate license under 45 years old
 - Employment will be decided based on the scores of the exam(writing, essay, interview, group discussion, a trial lesson, etc.) as well as the applicant's personality, practical skills, social experience (eg. volunteer work, internship) and physical fitness



Nature of teachers

Fundamental Law of Education

Article 9

(1) Teachers of the schools prescribed by law shall endeavor to fulfill their duties, while being deeply conscious of their noble mission and continuously devoting themselves to research and self-cultivation.

(2) Considering the importance of the mission and duties of the teachers set forth in the preceding paragraph, the status of teachers shall be respected, their fair and appropriate treatment ensured, and measures shall be taken to improve their education and training.



Nature of teachers

Constitution of Egypt

Article (22)

Teachers, and faculty members and their assistants, are the main pillars of education. The State shall guarantee the development of their academic competencies and professional skills and shall care for their financial and moral rights in order to ensure the quality of education and achieve its goals.



Teachers as civil servants

In Japan, teachers of municipal schools are civil servants employed by the municipal government.

BUT

Teachers significantly influence on students' personal development

= Being a teacher is special in terms of their job nature and their responsibilities

= Special laws on treatment of teachers (salary, opportunity for training, duty etc)



School management

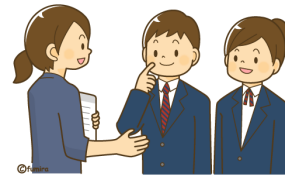


A day of a Japanese teacher

8:00	Welcoming students at the entrance gate
8:15	Short meeting for teachers/ School assembly/ Pre-class activities
8:30	Morning short meeting at home class
8:40 - 12:30	Lectures (50 mins x 4)
12:30 - 13:10	Lunch



13:10 - 13:30	Break
13:30 - 13:45	Cleaning
13:50 - 15:40	Lectures (50 mins x 2)
15:45	End-of-the-day meeting at home class
16:00	Supervising students' club activities/ Teachers meeting/ Preparation for the next lessons



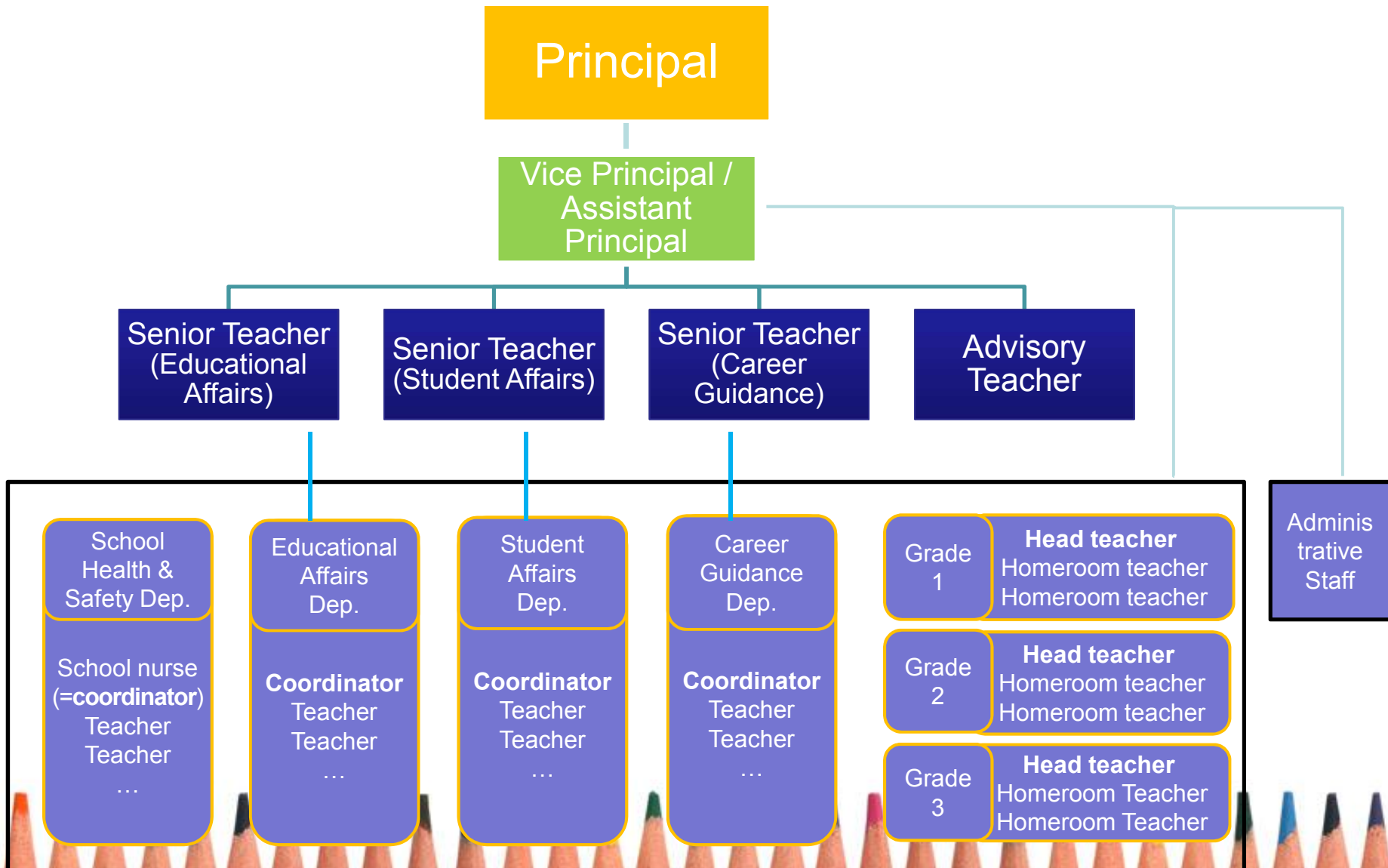
What are teachers doing at school?

Main task of teachers are...

- Teaching subjects
- Managing a class and counseling students
- Career guidance and industrial education
- Guiding students' club activities



Structure within school



Working together

- Teachers share responsibility in implementing school activities apart from their responsible subjects
- Regular staff meeting held by principal
 - Facilitate the decision making of principal
 - Achieve common understanding important issues among teachers
 - Exchange information, opinions



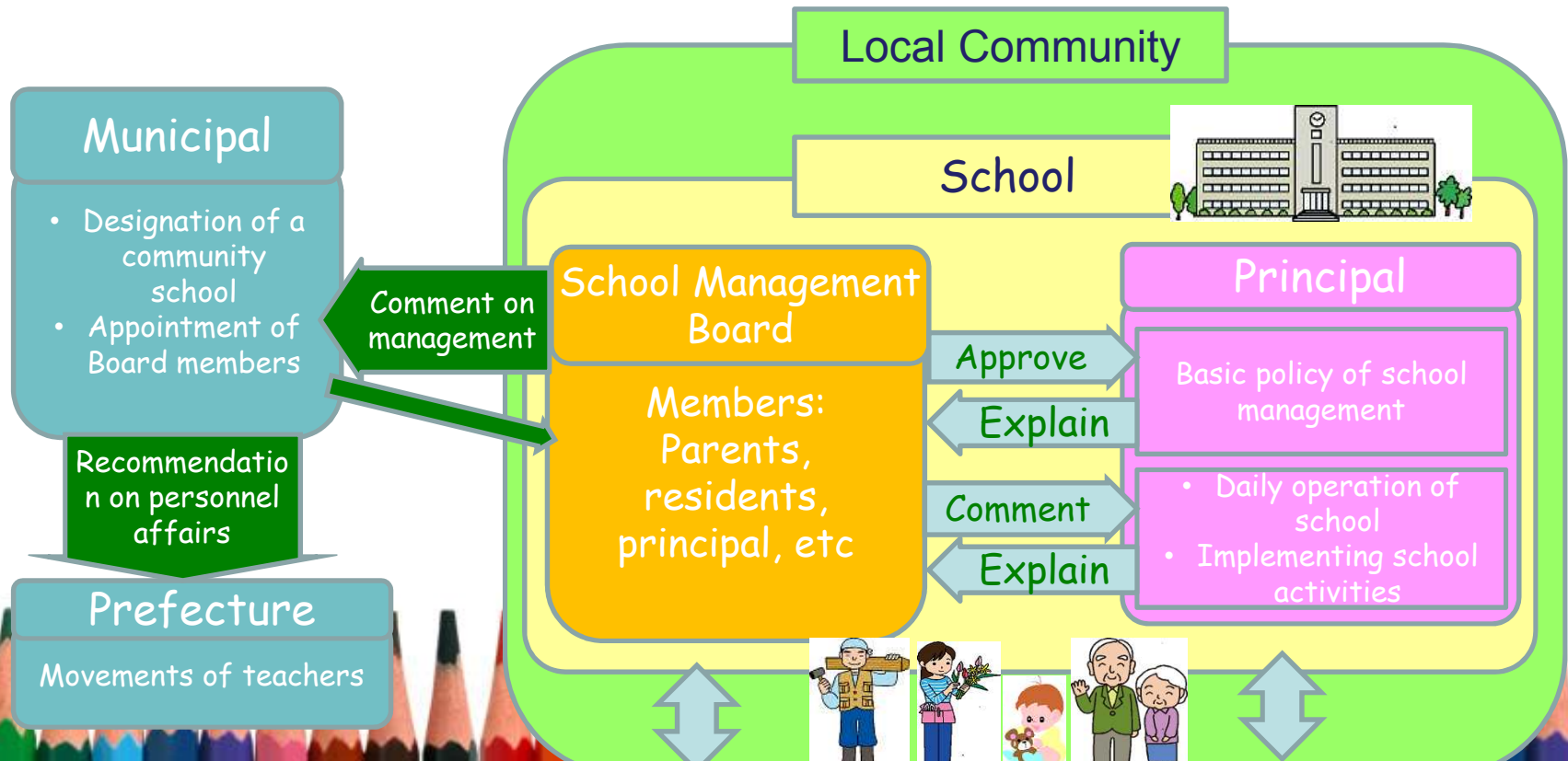
School management

- To enhance the relationship with the local communities
 - School councilors
 - School Management Board (=community school)
 - School supporters (volunteer)
- Close communication among parents as well as school and parents
- School evaluation system
- Safety at School



Community School

- Manage a school in collaboration between a school, parents and a local community
- A school management board discusses the school management policy and the school activities



Cooperation between teachers and parents

- School level
 - Parents-Teachers Association (PTA)
 - Regular communication with parents through newsletter, website, special events
- Class level
 - Newsletter
 - Frequent communication through correspondence notebook, interview, visit to a student's home



Safety at School

- School should be safe and secure for students
- Students have opportunities to learn safety and security including disaster prevention, traffic safety and other safety issues in a daily life
- Every school needs to have:
 - School Safety Plan
 - Safety & security manual
 - Regular checking on preparation for possible accidents and contingent incidents



To be continued.



Secondary Education in Japan



Part II

3. Managing schools and classes
4. Way of teaching



Managing classes

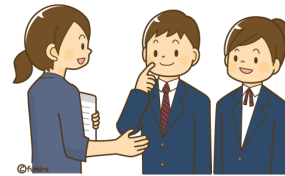


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Class management

- “Class”
 - Enhance students self-independence, social skills,
 - Students to learn the importance of team-working
- Homeroom teacher vs subject teacher
- Classroom activities



Classroom activities

- Objectives

Through desirable group activities, children will achieve:

- the balanced development in both physical and mental aspects and personality
- independent and practical attitude towards building the better life and relationship with fellows as a group member
- Deeper insight to the way of living and capability of self-fulfillment

- Activities includes:

discussion on certain topics

teacher's talk on how to make school life more fun

etc...



Trial of Japanese way of activities in Egypt

- Egyptian Government is interested in Japanese style of education
- Currently Egyptian and Japanese Governments in discussion how to introduce Japanese approach in Egyptian schools
- Trial project to observe how Japanese approach works in schools in Egypt

(from Oct 2015 to Jan 2016)

– 1 school in Cairo (kindergarten & primary)

– 1 school in Giza (KG & primary & secondary)



Activities which were experimented:

- i. Pick up one trash a day
- ii. Fixed order/location in school line
- iii. Daily monitor/coordinator
- iv. Clock in a classroom and observe punctuality
- v. Introducing more breaks for keeping students concentration
- vi. Early bed, early rise, breakfast at home
- vii. Washing hands with soap
- viii. Cleaning of classrooms
- ix. Physical fitness test
- x. 5 minutes worksheet every day

All the above activities are exercised at Japanese schools as customs





Pick up one trash a day



Fixed
order/location
in school line





Daily monitor/
coordinator



Clock in a classroom



Observe punctuality





Washing hands
with soap





Cleaning
classrooms



Way of teaching



What to teach

- **“Courses of Study”**

- National standards for all schools throughout Japan
- Aims to enable students to solidly acquire basic and fundamental knowledge and skills, to foster the ability to think, to make decisions, to express themselves and other abilities that are necessary to solve problems by using acquired knowledge and skills, to cultivate an attitude of proactive learning and to develop students’ individuality

Number of units per subject per grade provided in the Courses of Study

	Japanese	Social studies	Math	Science	Music	Art	Health & Physical Education	Technology & Home Economics	English	Moral Education	Integrated Studies	Special Activities	Total
Grade 7	140	105	140	105	45	45	105	70	140	35	50	35	1015
Grade 8	140	105	105	140	35	35	105	70	140	35	70	35	1015
Grade 9	105	140	140	140	35	35	105	35	140	35	70	35	1015

Weekly schedule for Grade 7 (example)

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
	Short Morning Meeting				
1	Japanese	Math	Japanese	Math	Moral Education
2	Social Studies	Japanese	Math	Japanese	Science
3	Math	English	Social Studies	English	Physical Education
4	Science	Music	Science	Social Studies	English
	Lunch				
5	Art	Tech & Home Economics	P.E	Music/Art	Integrated Studies
6	Physical Education		English	Special Activity	
	Cleaning				
	Short meeting				



Enhancing teachers' skills & abilities

- “Teachers are expected to continue to learn throughout their career”
- Various training opportunities
 - All teachers must attend:
 - Training for new teachers (1 year)
 - Training for teachers after 10 years = renew the license
 - Teachers can attend where necessary:
 - Training course for senior teachers/ assistant principals/ principals
 - Various thematic training courses

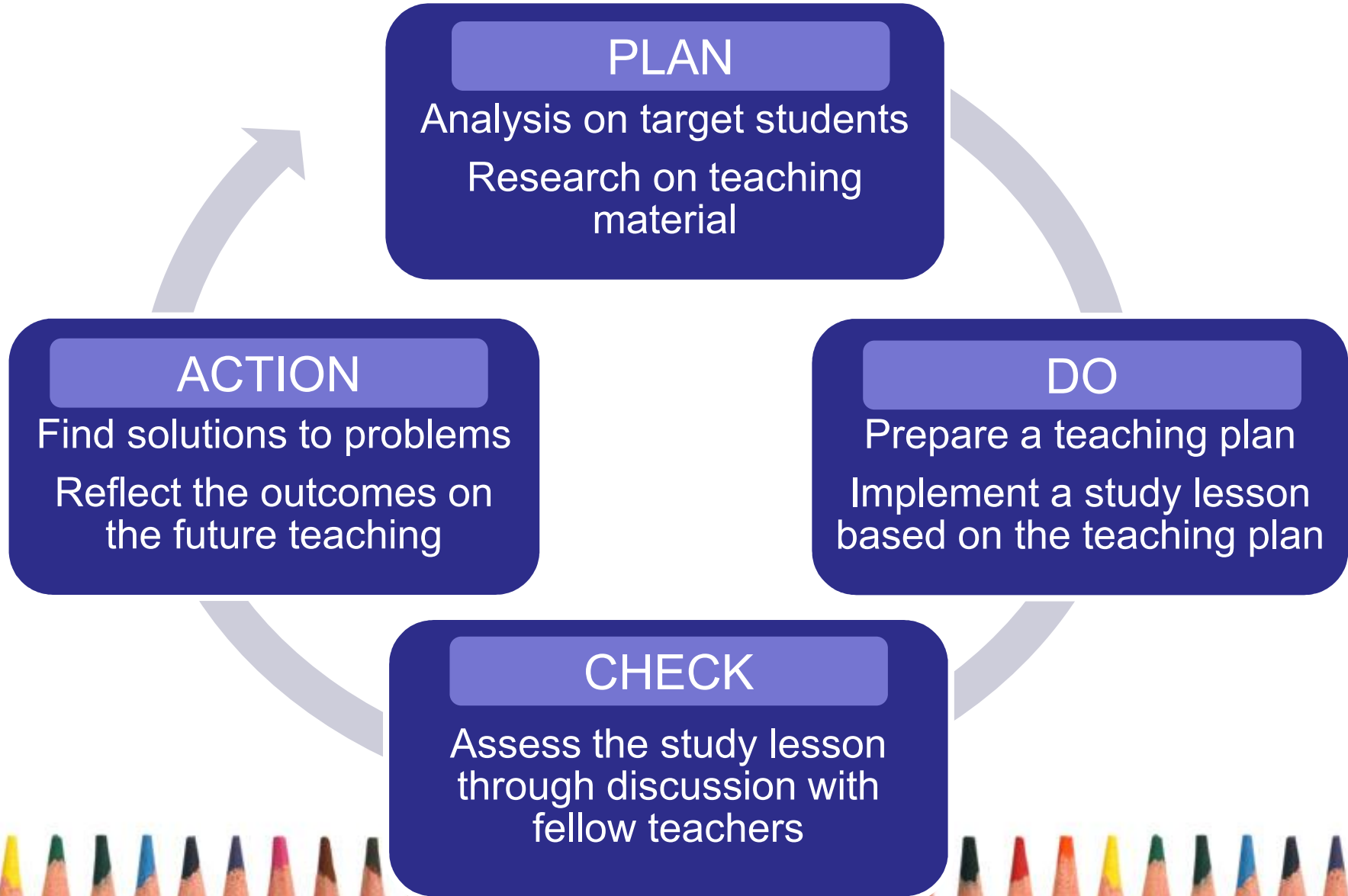


How to improve teaching - learning together -

- “Lesson Study”
 - Teachers show their lessons to their fellow teachers, and after that discuss good/bad points together, thereby improve their teaching and the lesson quality
 - Usually consists of (1)teaching material study (2) Study Lesson (3) Discussion
 - Through a lesson study, teachers develop their abilities & skills as well as strengthen the network among their fellows



Teaching based on PDCA Cycle



To conclude...

“We, the citizens of Japan, desire to further develop the democratic and cultural state we have built through our untiring efforts, and contribute to the peace of the world and the improvement of the welfare of humanity.

To realise these ideals, we shall esteem individual dignity, and endeavour to bring up people who long for truth and justice, honour the public spirit, and are rich in humanity and creativity, while promoting an education which transmits tradition and aims at the creation of a new culture.

We hereby enact this Law, in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of Japan, in order to establish the foundation of education and promote an education that opens the way to our nation’s future.”

(Preamble of Fundamental Law of Education)

ありがとうございました。

Thank you

