

4. Education in Aichi Prefecture 愛知県の教育

Fundamental Principles 基本理念

Based on the fundamental concepts of “improving oneself” and “contributing to society,” the Aichi Prefectural Board of Education promotes education that fosters rich humanity through encouraging students to take pride in the cultural climate of Aichi, learn independently and deeply with global perspective, and to value life, individuality, and diversity. Public education in Aichi also promotes key competencies for life that is balanced with knowledge, morals, and health.

「自らを高めること」と「社会の担い手となること」を基本とし、ふるさとあいちの文化・風土に誇りを持ち、世界的視野で主体的に深く学び、かけがえのない生命や自分らしさ、多様な人々の存在を尊重する豊かな人間性と「知・徳・体」にわたる生きる力を育む、あいちの教育を進めます。

5. School Education 学校教育

1. Japanese School System 日本の学校制度

The modern school system in Japan was inaugurated in 1872. Up until the Second World War, there were several different tracks students could follow within the school system; however, after the war, as is shown in Chart 4, a single-track system called "the 6-3-3-4 system" (this being the number of years for each school level) was introduced to establish equal educational opportunities. Recently, this system has seen diversification, harking back to a diversified-track system.

日本の近代学校制度は 1872 年の学制発布に始まる。第二次世界大戦までは、複線的な制度が採用されていたが、戦後は、図 4 に見られるような 6-3-3-4 制と呼ばれる単線的な制度が、教育の機会均等の理念の実現を目指して導入された。しかし、最近になって再び制度の多様化が図られている。

Chart 4: Japanese School System

図 4: 日本の教育制度