

SEAMEO-The University of Tsukuba Symposium IX

Theme: Resilience for Global Citizenship
Sub-Theme: Challenges in Education under COVID-19

The Development of Agency as Global Citizenship in Tokkatsu

Focusing on the Alteration of School Rules by the Student Council

Dr. Tetsuo KYOMEN, University of Tsukuba



Introduction



The purpose

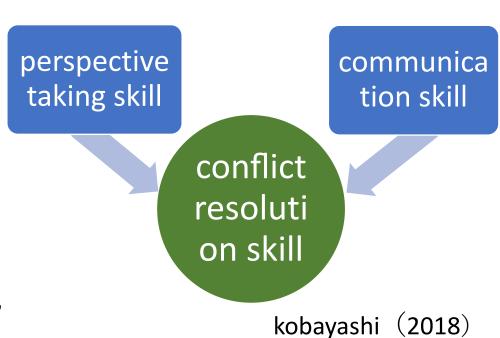
How Tokkatsu in Japan can contribute to the development of global citizenship during and after the covid-19 pandemic?

Tokkatsu (tokubetsu katsudō)

An area consisting of class activities, student council, and club activities

Global citizenship education (GCE)

Aim to empower learners to "become proactive contributors to a more just, peaceful, tolerant, inclusive, secure and sustainable world" (UNESCO, 2014)





Introduction **





- Student agency
- Co-agency
- transformative competencies
- AAR cycle(Anticipation-Action-Reflection)

https://www.oecd.org/education/2030project/teaching-and-learning/learning/allconcept-notes/





Table 1 - Commonalities between Objectives of Tokkatsu and Agency

- 1. Help students understand the significance of various group activities collaborating with a diversity of other people as well as what is necessary when conducting activities, and learn behavior habits.
- 2. Help students identify issues in their own life, in communities, and in interpersonal relationships, hold discussions to find solution, and acquire the ability to reach a consensus as well as to engage in decision-making.
- 3. Cultivate students' attitude of self-actualization by deepening one's ability to think about way of life, and forming better interpersonal relationships and lives in communities and society by taking advantage of what was acquired through voluntary and hands-on group activities.

Source: prepared by the author based on the MEXT(2017)

Introduction



Topics

- 1. The significance and challenges of Tokkatsu from the perspective of developing agency
- 2. Altering school rules via student councils as one way of overcoming such challenges, and increasing of its necessity and possibility due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- 3. Case study from the lower-secondary school within the framework of the Learning Compass and their potential contribution to global citizenship education







The Significance of Tokkatsu

Tsuneyoshi (2019)

- 1. Learning by doing
- 2. Child-initiated activities
- 3. Self-motivated, inner-motivated action
- 4. Cooperative learning
- 5. Integration with academic subjects
- 6. Collaborative problem-solving out of classroom
- 7. Egalitarianism
- 8. Education for life

• Lewis (1995)

- Creating "rules" to solve daily life problems
- Behave responsibly
- Autonomy, belonging, competence

Duke (1986)

 Mechanism of decision-making through dialogue as the essence of participatory democracy







The Challenges of Tokkatsu

- Tokkatsu suffers from its gap with real society
 - Free to make rules within the limits of the rules set by adults
- Opportunity for many students to play a role and demonstrate leadership
 - Cf. Participation in school administration through representatives
- How students can overcome conflicts and build consensus on practical topics by using "egalitarianism"?
- Significant meaning of creating the rules by students during under COVID-19





Fig. 1-The 20th Survey on **Awareness Regarding Society** and Country (Nippon Foundation, 2019)

https://www.nipponfoundation.or.jp/app/uploads/ 2019/11/wha_pro_eig_97.pdf

can change

have dreams





The Challenges of Tokkatsu

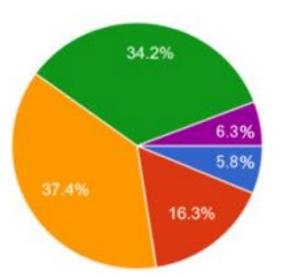
- Tokkatsu suffers from its gap with real society
 - Free to make rules within the limits of the rules set by adults
- Opportunity for many students to play a role and demonstrate leadership
 - Cf. Participation in school administration through representatives
- How students can overcome conflicts and build consensus on practical topics by using "egalitarianism"?
- Significant meaning of creating the rules by students during under COVID-19





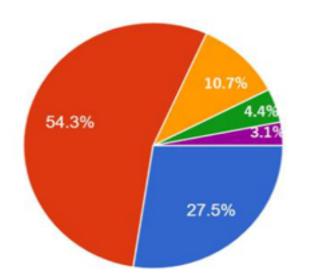


- Various restrictions of Tokkatsu which has been based on face-toface communication and collaboration
- Need to develop global citizenship in daily discussion within schools
- Opportunity to develop agency by discussing about school rules
 - ·Modification of school rules to adapt to the "new normal"
 - Movements to reexamine the functions of Tokkatsu
- How can the adversity of the spread of the infection be turned into an opportunity to develop agency?



- Practiced as in previous years
- Practiced in a different form
- Plan to practice in a different form, but still under consideration
- Not practiced
- Undecided

Fig. 2-Practice of "trips and overnight group events" under COVID-19



- Practiced as in previous years
- Practiced in a different form
- Plan to practice in a different form, but still under consideration
- Not practiced
- Undecided

Fig. 3-Practice of "class meeting" under COVID-19









- Various restrictions of Tokkatsu which has been based on face-toface communication and collaboration
- Need to develop global citizenship in daily discussion within schools
- Opportunity to develop agency by discussing about school rules
 - ·Modification of school rules to adapt to the "new normal"
 - Movements to reexamine the functions of Tokkatsu
- How can the adversity of the spread of the infection be turned into an opportunity to develop agency?





- Hazaidaisan lower-secondary school in Ibaraki prefecture
- Summary of Activities
 - · 2019: Proposal to change the possible color of shoes to white, black and gray
 - · 2020: Proposal "Creating School Rules by Students"
 - Not only decided by the executive committee, but were also discussed with students in respective classes and grade levels.
 - Not all suggestions from classes have been accepted
 - School rules provide clues for students to make their own decisions

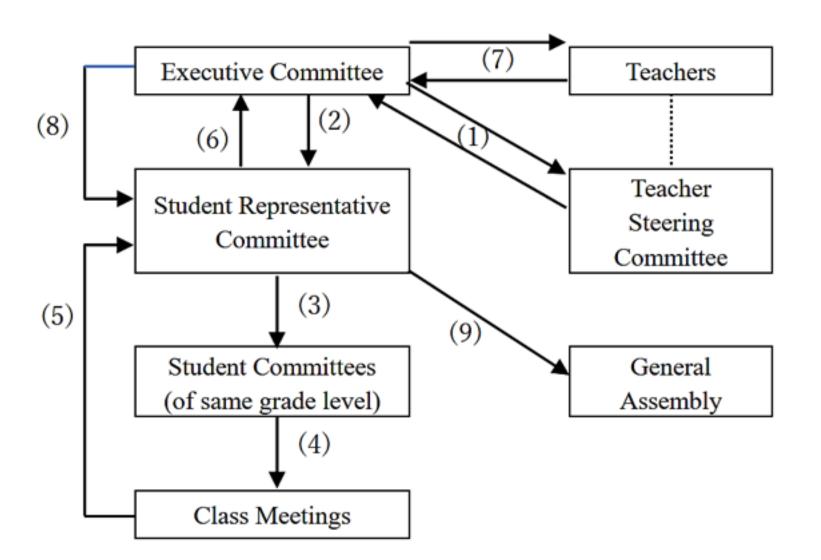


Fig. 4- Deliberation Process for Establishing New School Rules

Source: prepared by the presenter based on materials obtained during fieldwork



Table 2 - Some of the School Rules Submitted to the General Assembly





	Class Proposals	Reasons for the Proposal	Response from the Representative Committee	
1	Allow black and navy blue as the color of socks other than white.	White socks can get dirty during activities like PE, which can draw attention.	Black and navy blue will be added.	
2	Allow students to trim their eyebrows.	To promote healthy personal hygiene. Some students get their eyebrows trimmed at a barber.	Eyebrow trimming shall be allowed to maintain personal hygiene. Excessive or asymmetric trimming is prohibited.	
3	Determine rules on sunscreens and hand creams.	Since the rules aren't specified and are ambiguous.	These can be brought to school under the following rule: students must use non-scented items in restrooms, and not lend them to each other.	
4	Allow students to put key chains on their school bags.	Since everyone uses the same bag, making it difficult to identify the owner of each bag.	Students shall be allowed to bring one key chain. However, big key chains that might get entangled with bicycle parts and stuffed animals are prohibited.	
5	Allow students to bring their cell phones.	This prevents students from making contact during disasters and emergencies.	These shall be prohibited as a general rule (there is a danger of students using it while riding a bicycle).	





- Mechanisms for All Students to Participate in Democracy
 - a. Demonstration of Co-agency by All Teachers (Cooperativeness)
 - Principal's impetus and students' initiative
 - Teachers' philosophy: create situations where students can be the protagonist
 - Detailed consultation by young teachers
 - b. Participation Systems that Promote Dialogues in Diverse Groups (Diversity)
 - ·Class meeting and student committees at each grade level
 - Student council as hub to overcome conflicts and confrontations

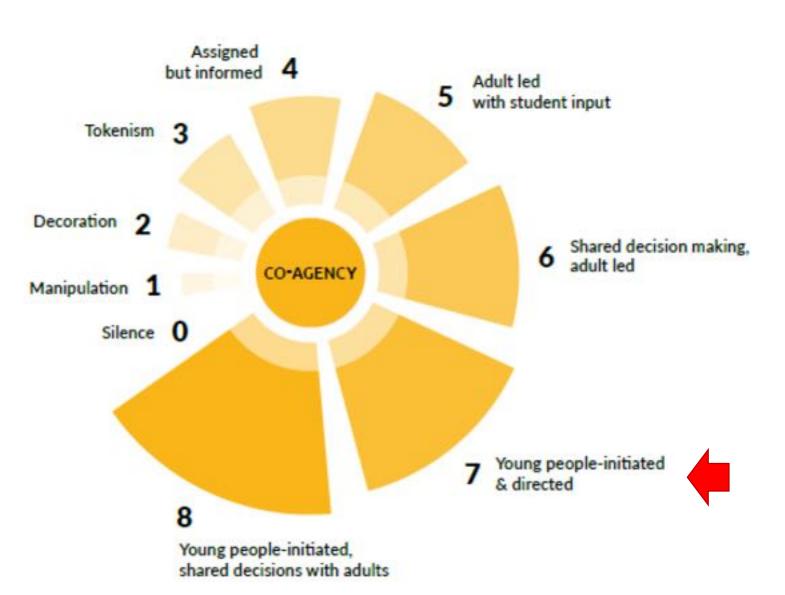


Figure 3- Sun Model of Co-Agency

https://www.oecd.org/education/2030-project/teaching-and-learning/learning/all-concept-notes/

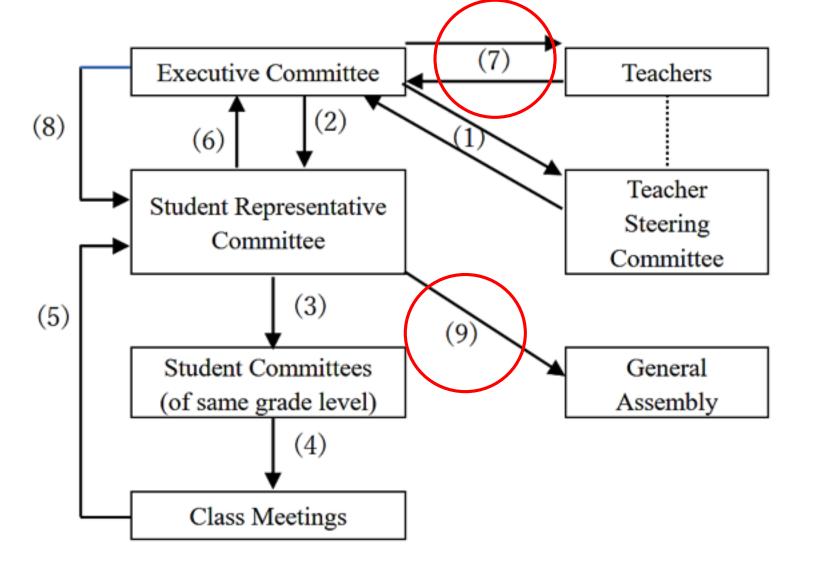


Fig. 4- Deliberation Process for Establishing New School Rules

Source: prepared by the presenter based on materials obtained during fieldwork





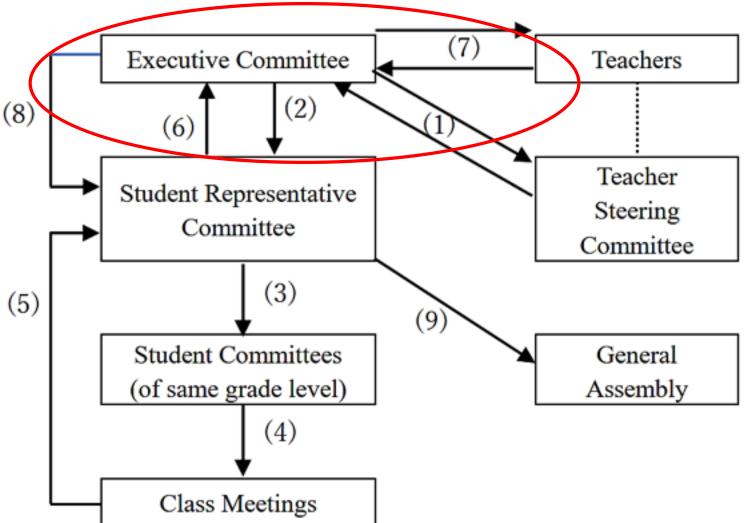
- Mechanisms for All Students to Participate in Democracy
 - a. Demonstration of Co-agency by All Teachers (Cooperativeness)
 - Principal's impetus and students' initiative
 - Teachers' philosophy: create situations where students can be the protagonist
 - Detailed consultation by young teachers
 - b. Participation Systems that Promote Dialogues in Diverse Groups (Diversity)
 - ·Class meeting and student committees at each grade level
 - Student council as hub to overcome conflicts and confrontations





Table 4 - Summary of Classroom Activity Record Sheets for Two Classes

	9th Grade (Class 2)		9th Grade (Class 3)	
	Rule to Change	Reasons	Rule to Change	Reasons
1	Color of socks	Can attract attention when soiled	Color of socks	Can attract attention when soiled
2	Use antiperspirant sheets	Can be used year- round Can contain fragrance	Use antiperspirant sheets	Install dedicated trash bins for it Can be used if it's non-fragrant
3	Allowing eyebrow shaving	For personal hygiene	Allowing eyebrow shaving	For personal hygiene
4	Hairstyle: make it possible to tie hair above the ears	It's better to tie it high and out of the way	Allow students to bring playing cards and lap blanket	As an activity on a rainy day, and for warmth on a cold day
5	Hairstyle: undercut	Suitable for educational setting	Allow knapsacks	Backpacks don't fit in lockers
6	Allow key chains	Difficult to distinguish backpacks	Allow additional sweater colors	The current rule requires students to buy navy blue



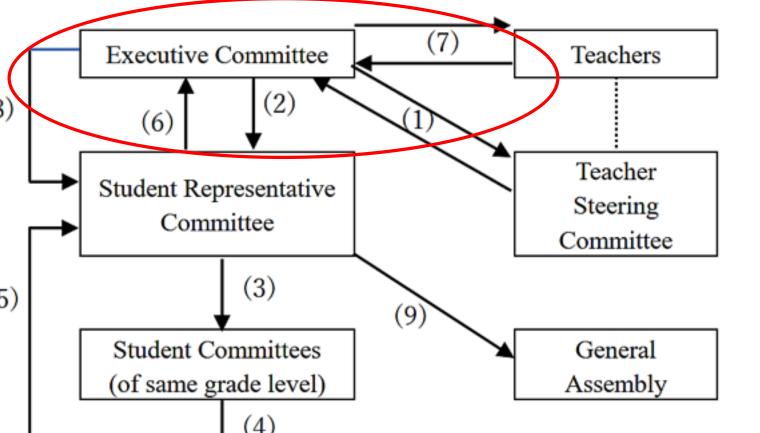


Fig. 4- Deliberation Process for Establishing New School Rules

Source: prepared by the presenter based on materials obtained during fieldwork

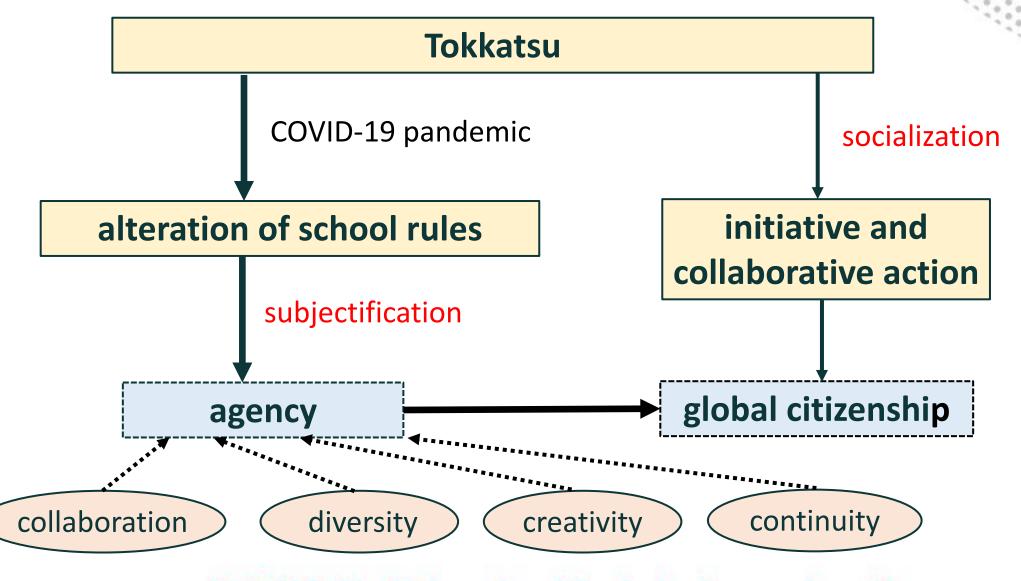




- Mechanisms for All Students to Participate in Democracy
 - c. Implementation of the AAR cycle by utilizing records (Creativity)
 - Use of Worksheets in all the meetings
 - Link from small groups to larger groups by AAR cycle
 - d. Promoting Motivation through Cross-age Activities (Continuity)
 - Inspiration by the leadership of senior students
 - Inheritance of tradition and creation of new cultures

Conclusion











Thank you very much for your attention!



Acknowledgement

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number 20K02756.

References



- Biesta, G. J. J. (2011) Learning democracy in school and society: education, lifelong learning, and the politics of citizenship, Netherlands: Sense.
- Duke, B. C. (1986) The Japanese school: lesson for industrial America, New York: Praeger.
- JASEA: Japanese Association for the Study of Extracurricular Activities (2020) A Survey on the Issues and Future of Tokkatsu in light of the Response to the Novel Coronavirus Prevention Measures, https://jaseatokkatsu.jimdo.com/ (January 10, 2021).
- Kawamoto, K.(2020) A Survey on the Current Awareness and Status of Tokkatsu in Elementary Schools in Response to the Novel Coronavirus Infection, https://kibounokai.web.wox.cc/bookmark (January 10, 2021).
- Kobayashi, M. (2018) Skill Analysis for Global Citizenship Education (GCED) of UNESCO: Prospect of Values Education in the Age of Globalization, Bulletin of Tamagawa University: Educational Department, Vol. 18, pp.19-32.
- NIER:National Institute for Educational Policy Research (2016) *Tokkatsu for Creating Classroom and School Culture: Lower-Secondary School Edition,* Tokyo Shoseki.
- Lewis, C. (1995) Educating Hearts and Minds: Reflections on Japanese Preschool and Elementary Education, New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Miyashita, Y. (2004) Students who Transform their Schools, Kamogawa Shuppan.
- MEXT: Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (2018) Course of Study for Lower-Secondary School: Tokkatsu Edition, Higashiyama Shobou.







References

- Nippon Foundation (2019) Awareness Survey of 18-Year-Olds: The 20th Survey on Awareness Regarding Society and Country, https://www.nipponfoundation.or.jp/app/uploads/2019/11/wha_pro_eig_97.pdf (January 15, 2021).
- OECD (2015) Skills for Social Progress: The Power of Social and Emotional Skills, OECD Skills Studies, Paris: OECD Publishing
- OECD (2019) OECD Learning Compass Concept Notes, https://www.oecd.org/education/2030 (January 15, 2021).
- Ogiue, C. and Uchida, R. (2018) Outrageous School Rules, Toyokan Shuppansha.
- Onoda, M. (1996) Educational Participation and Democracy, Kazamashobo.
- Shirai, S. (2020) Future of Education Envisioned by OECD Education 2030 Project, Mineruva Shobō.
- Soeda, H. (2019) Historical Study of Comparative Education and Culture of Text and Speech, Toshindo.
- Tsuneyoshi, R. (2019) The Tokkatsu Framework: The Japanese Model of Holistic Education, Tsuneyoshi, R., Sugita, H., Kusanagi, K., & Takahashi, F. (Eds.), *The Japanese educational model of holistic education: Tokkatsu*. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing, pp. 3-35.
- UNESCO (2014) Global Citizenship Education—Preparing learners for the challenges of the 21st century, UNESCO Education Sector.
- UNESCO (2015) Global Citizenship Education—Topics and Learning Objectives, UNESCO Education Sector.