特殊研 D-189

第3回 日韓特殊教育セミナー 2003

3 2003

The Third NISE and KISE Seminar on Special Education 2003

### 日韓の重度・重複障害教育の現状と今後の動向

The status quo and future trends of special education for students with severe and multiple disabilities in Japan and Korea

平成 15 年 2 月 26 日 (水) 2003 2 26 () Feb. 26, 2003(Wed.)

国立特殊教育総合研究所

http://www.nise.go.jp/

日本:独立行政法人 国立特殊教育総合研究所 韓国:国立特殊教育院

NISE KISE

National Institute of Special Education Korea Institute for Special Education

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NISE KISE

National Institute of Special Education Korea Institute for Special Education

#### ご案内

本冊子は平成 15 年 2 月 26 日に行われた、日韓特殊教育セミナーの発表論文集です。日韓特殊教育セミナーは独立行政法人国立特殊教育総合研究所と韓国国立特殊教育院の研究協力として毎年実施するものです。毎年、会場を日本・韓国交互に実施しており、平成 15 年は日本が会場となりました。日韓両国の国立特殊教育研究所の研究協力により、両国の特殊教育が発展していくことが期待されます。

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#### セミナープログラム

#### <モーニングセッション>

10:00 開会の挨拶 理事長 細村迪夫 10:05 韓国からの参加者の紹介 10:10 日程の説明と発表者紹介 10:20 話題提供1:日韓の重度・重複障害教育の現状と課題 韓国発表者:鄭東一 国立特殊教育院 教育研究士 日本発表者:石川政孝 重複障害教育研究部 主任研究官 11:20 質疑応答 11:50 昼食と休憩 <アフタヌーンセッション> 13:00 話題提供2:日韓の重度・重複障害の教育カリキュラム 韓国発表者:金慶鎮 国立特殊教育院 教育研究士 日本発表者:大崎博史 重複障害教育研究部 研究員 14:00 質疑応答 14:25 休憩 14:40 話題提供3:日韓の重度・重複障害の授業研究 韓国発表者: 朴成淑 大田聖世再活学校 教諭 日本発表者: 佐久間栄一 国立久里浜養護学校 教諭 15:40 質疑応答 16:05 総括協議 16:30 閉会の挨拶

司会:中澤惠江 重複障害教育研究部 室長

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| <br>10:00 |    |   |   |  |
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| 10:05     | 71 |   |   |  |
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# Program of Seminar

|       |  | < Morning Session >   |
|-------|--|---|
| 10:00 | Opening Address                        | Mr. Michio Hosomura, Director-General, NISE                                     |
| 10:05 | Introduction of Partici                | pants from Korea  |
| 10:10 | General Information                    |   |
| 10:20 | Topic No.1: The statu                  | s quo and tasks of special education for students with severe and               |
|       | multiple o                             | disabilities in Japan and Korea   |
|       | Presentation from                      | om Korea: Dong-il Jeong, KISE   |
|       | Presentation from                      | om Japan: Masataka Ishikawa, NISE   |
| 11:20 | Question and answer                    |   |
| 11.50 |  |   |
| 11:50 | Lunch and Break                        |   |
|       |  | < Afternoon Session >   |
| 13:00 | Topic No.2: Educatio                   | nal curricula for students with severe and multiple disabilities in             |
|       | Japan and                              | d Korea   |
|       | Presentation from                      | om Korea: Kyung-Jin Kim, KISE   |
|       | Presentation from                      | om Japan: Hirohumi Osaki, NISE  |
| 14:00 | Question and answer                    |   |
| 14:25 | Short Break                            |   |
| 14:40 | _                                      | nes on classes for students with severe and multiple disabilities in            |
|       | Japan and                              |   |
|       |  | Korea: Seong-Sook Park, Daejeon Seong-se Rehabilitation School                  |
| 15.40 |  | apan: Eiich Sakuma, The National Kurihama School for Children with Disabilities |
| 15:40 | Question and answer General Discussion |   |
| 16:05 |  |   |
| 16:30 | Closing Address                        |   |

Chairperson: Megue Nakazawa, NISE

#### Presentation 1

# 韓国 Korea

韓国の重度・重複障害教育の動向と課題

鄭東一 国立特殊教育院 教育研究士

Current Status and Trend of Education for Students with Severe and Multiple Disabilities in Korea

**Dong-il Jeong** 

**Educational Researcher, Korea National Institute for Special Education** 

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#### 韓国の重度・重複障害教育の動向と課題

鄭 東 一 国立特殊教育院 教育研究士

#### I. 重度·重複障害教育の動向

韓国の特殊教育は1994年の特殊教育振興法の全面改正により、従来は障害が重い児童生徒は特殊学校に、障害が軽い児童生徒は一般学校の特殊学級に配置してきた両極端的な特殊教育対象者の配置体系を打破し、彼らを優先的に一般学校一般学級、そして特殊学級、特殊学校、在宅巡回教育順に配置する統合教育体制の構築を積極的に模索している。このような現状はあらゆる障害児童の教育成果を向上しようとする国家特殊教育政策の方向で順次具体化されており、韓国の特殊教育の発展の方向でもある。今まで特殊教育が一般教育との分離教育の観点であったのに対し、「一つの教育」「一般教育と共にする教育」とする強力な方向転換が試みられている。

#### 1. 特殊教育対象児童生徒の分類

韓国で障害カテゴリの区分を規定した法律は2種類ある。ひとつは教育的立場から明確な目的を持って障害カテゴリを区分した「特殊教育振興法」であり、もうひとつは福祉的立場から障害カテゴリを区分した「障害者福祉法」である。障害児教育法である特殊教育振興法は特殊教育対象者の障害カテゴリを視覚障害・聴覚障害・肢体不自由・知的障害・言語障害・情緒障害(自閉症を含む)・学習障害・その他教育部令が定める障害と区分しており、「障害者福祉法」は障害カテゴリを肢体障害・脳病辺障害・視覚障害・聴覚障害・言語障害・知的障害・発達障害・精神障害・腎臓障害・心臓障害と規定している。この2つの法律は重度・重複障害を特定の障害カテゴリで区分していないが、現在韓国では国立特殊教育院及び教育人的資源部が今後早急な時期に特殊教育振興法を改正し特殊教育対象障害児童のカテゴリに「重複障害」、「健康障害」、「自閉性発達障害」を追加規定するための準備を進めている。

#### 2. 重複障害及び重度・重複障害の定義

韓国で重度障害とは障害程度が非常に重いことを意味する用語であり、重複障害は単一障害が2種類以上あることを意味する用語である。そしてこれらを総称する時特殊教育界では重度・重複障害という用語を使用する。また法律的には重度障害に対する明確な定義を明らかにしていないが、今後「特殊教育振興法」で改正される予定である。国立特殊教育院(2001)が公表した「特殊教育要求児童出現率調査研究」では視覚障害児童の中の盲、聴覚障害児童の中の聾、知的障害児

童の中の知能指数(IQ)50以下と大部分が適応能力領域に制限をもった全般的な支援を要求する障害程度を重度障害と規定している。またトンヨングは重複障害に対する定義を「2種類以上の障害が結びついて学習活動や日常生活で特別な支援を持続的に要求する者」と定義し、聾・盲、聾・肢体不自由、盲・肢体不自由などにその下位カテゴリを区分している。

#### 3. 重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の特殊教育伝達体系

韓国では重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の特殊教育伝達体系(訳注:Special Education Delivery Systemの韓国語訳)は別途に規定されていない。他の特殊教育対象者と共に重度・重複障害のある児童生徒も一般学級、特殊学級、特殊学校の順で配置されて教育を受けることができる。しかし現実には重度・重複障害学生の大部分は特殊学校に配置されて教育を受けており、一部は家庭・施設・病院などで在宅巡回教育を受けており、また一部は施設内の派遣学級で教育を受けている。特殊学校種別は視覚、聴覚、肢体不自由、知的障害、情緒障害学校に区分されていて、幼・初等・中・高等学校(専攻科を含む)課程を設置運営する学校の大部分であるが、1998年から幼稚園課程だけを別途に運営する幼稚園特殊学校も設置されている。そして家庭・施設の在宅巡回教育、施設派遣学級は大部分の重度・重複障害学生を対象としている。

#### 4. 重度·重複障害児特殊教育機関の状況

#### 1) 特殊学校の状況

2002年現在,特殊学校は136校で,24,276人が在学しており,そのうち幼稚園特殊学校は11校で310名の障害のある幼児が教育を受けている。具体的な状況は次の通りである。

| 区分    | 学   |     | 学級·学生数  |        |        |     |       |     |        |     |     |        |         |        |  |  |  |
|-------|-----|-----|---------|--------|--------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|-----|--------|---------|--------|--|--|--|
|       | 校   | 幼科  | <b></b> | 初等     | 等部     | 中等  | 学部    | 高等部 |        | 専攻科 |     | 計      |         | 師      |  |  |  |
| 障害別   | 数   | 学級  | 学生      | 学級     | 学生     | 学級  | 学生    | 学級  | 学生     | 学級  | 学生  | 学級     | 学生      | 数      |  |  |  |
| 総計    | 136 | 270 | 1,410   | 1, 261 | 9, 927 | 628 | 6,040 | 568 | 6,091  | 69  | 808 | 2, 796 | 24, 476 | 4, 986 |  |  |  |
| 視覚障害  | 12  | 17  | 101     | 72     | 436    | 38  | 259   | 47  | 564    | 9   | 93  | 183    | 1, 453  | 365    |  |  |  |
| 聴覚障害  | 16  | 58  | 402     | 114    | 673    | 62  | 473   | 53  | 535    | 4   | 35  | 291    | 2, 118  | 531    |  |  |  |
| 知的障害  | 82  | 142 | 642     | 819    | 6, 54  | 402 | 4,070 | 342 | 3, 821 | 52  | 603 | 1, 765 | 15, 680 | 3, 106 |  |  |  |
| 肢体不自由 | 19  | 31  | 190     | 176    | 1, 436 | 85  | 787   | 88  | 853    | 1   | 44  | 381    | 3, 310  | 678    |  |  |  |
| 情緒障害  | 7   | 19  | 75      | 80     | 838    | 41  | 451   | 38  | 318    | 3   | 33  | 176    | 1,715   | 306    |  |  |  |

(資料: 教育人的資源部 特殊教育実態調査より, 2002)

#### 2) 在宅巡回教育の状況

在宅巡回教育とは、現在特殊教育の対象者に選ばれた障害のある児童生徒の家庭及び障害者福祉施設、児童福祉施設、障害者福祉館及びその他施設、施設派遣学級を訪問して特殊教育を支援

する教育形態であり、2002年現在319学校、216家庭と施設を訪問し、257学級2、072人を416名の教師が指導している。在宅巡回教育の具体的状況は次の $\langle$ 表1 $\rangle$ 、 $\langle$ 表2 $\rangle$ 、 $\langle$ 表3 $\rangle$ の通りある。

〈表1〉在宅巡回特殊教育 形態別学校数/学級数/学生数/教師数(単位: 名)

|    |    | 在   | 宅学  | :級  |    |     | 施設派遣   |     |    |    |    |    | 巡回  | 回教育 |         |     | 計   |     |     |       |     |
|----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|--------|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|
| 教育 |    | ,   | _ , | 100 |    |     | 学級     | Ż   |    | j  | 施設 |    |     | 蕦   | 定庭      |     |     |     |     |       |     |
| 場面 |    |     |     |     |    |     |        |     |    |    |    |    |     | 訪   |         |     | 設   | 訪   |     |       |     |
| \  | 設  | 設   |     |     | 設  | 設   |        |     | 担  | 訪  |    |    | 担   | 問   |         |     | 置   | 問   |     |       |     |
| \  | 置  | 置   | 学   | 教   | 置  | 置   | 学      | 教   | 当  | 問  | 学  | 教  | 当   | 家   | 学生      | 教   | (担  | (施  | 学   | 学     | 教   |
| \  | 学  | 学   | 生   | 師   | 学  | 学   | 生      | 師   | 学  | 施  | 生  | 師  | 学   | 庭   | 子生<br>数 | 師   | 当)  | 設,  | 級   | 生     | 師   |
| 内容 | 校  | 級   | 数   | 数   | 校  | 級   | 数      | 数   | 校  | 設  | 数  | 数  | 校   | (病  | 奴       | 数   | 学   | 家   | 数   | 数     | 数   |
|    | 数  | 数   |     |     | 数  | 数   |        |     | 数  | 数  |    |    | 数   | 院)  |         |     | 校   | 庭)  |     |       |     |
| /  | (  |     |     |     |    |     |        |     |    |    |    |    |     | 数   |         |     | 数   | 数   |     |       |     |
| 計  | 76 | 108 | 578 | 103 | 80 | 149 | 1, 194 | 124 | 11 | 11 | 95 | 34 | 147 | 212 | 205     | 155 | 319 | 216 | 257 | 2,072 | 416 |

#### 〈表2〉在宅巡回特殊教育対象者の年令別分布(単位:名,%)

| 年齢教育形態 | 7才以下       | 7才~ 12才     | 13才 15才     | 16才~ 18才    | 19才~ 20才   | 20才以上     | 計              |
|--------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-----------|----------------|
| 在宅学級   | 32         | 295         | 88          | 89          | 50         | 24        | 578 (26. 6)    |
| 施設派遣学級 | 69         | 472         | 306         | 187         | 115        | 45        | 1, 194 (57. 9) |
| 施設巡回   | 2          | 28          | 25          | 21          | 14         | 5         | 95 (5. 6)      |
| 家庭巡回   | 6          | 119         | 48          | 22          | 5          | 5         | 205 (9. 9)     |
| 計      | 109 (5. 3) | 914 (44. 1) | 467 (22. 5) | 319 (15. 4) | 184 (8. 9) | 79 (3. 8) | 2, 072 (100)   |

#### 〈表3〉在宅巡回特殊教育対象者 障害類型 (単位: 名(%))

| -      |                |                |             |                     |              |          |                |                   |                |                            |               |              |
|--------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|----------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 障害     |                | 肢体不            | 自由          |                     |              |          |                |                   | 重複障害           |                            |               |              |
| 類型領域   | 知的障害           | 脳性<br>まひ       | 進計筋<br>萎縮症  | 情都書<br>(自閉症<br>を含む) | 視覚障害         | 学習障害     | 肢杯自由<br>·知障害   |                   | 新<br>·<br>情籍   | 対解<br>財本不自由・<br>視覚等<br>情緒等 | 健康障害          | 計            |
| 在宅学級   | 70             | 130            | 23          | 13                  | •            |          | 240            | 45                | 10             | 26                         | 21            | 578          |
| 施設派遣学級 | 354            | 260            | 5           | 10                  | •            | 1        | 299            | 50                | 49             | 156                        | 10            | 1, 194       |
| 施設巡回   | 40             | 9              | •           | 1                   | •            | •        | 24             | 5                 | 10             | 5                          | 1             | 95           |
| 家庭巡回   | 38             | 53             | 4           | 13                  | 3            | 1        | 45             | 20                | 19             | 7                          | 2             | 205          |
| 計      | 502<br>(24. 2) | 452<br>(21. 8) | 32<br>(1.5) | 37<br>(1. 8)        | 33<br>(0. 1) | 22 (0.1) | 608<br>(58. 2) | 120120<br>(11. 5) | 8888<br>(8. 4) | 194<br>(18. 6)             | 34<br>(18. 6) | 2, 0722, 072 |
|        | (24. 2)        | 484 (23        | 3. 3)       |                     | (0.1)        | (0.1)    |                | 1                 | , 044 (50. 1)  | )                          |               |              |

#### 5. 重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の教育のありかた

分離型特殊教育体制である特殊学校の教育対象者の障害程度が急激に重度・重複化しており、教師の教授-学習方法改善に対する負担が増大している。学校教育の方向は機能的教育課程の適用、最小限の制約的環境への配置、教育内容の連続性、地域社会中心の教授、関連サービスの統合的提供、社会的統合の強調、多様な補助工学的支援(訳注:アシスティブ・テクノロジー)などが重点方向といえる。重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の教育課程領域で設定したものは、身体/運動発達、情緒発達、社会性発達、意志疎通機能、認知発達、作業訓練、家事活動、余暇/娯楽、安全、健康、身辺自立、地域社会生活、対人関係、基礎的/機能的知識、作業態度、移動能力、補助機構使用、職業環境適応の領域であり、児童生徒の個別特性と課題、遂行能力を考慮した個別化教育を施行している。また全体的な流れとして重度・重複障害のある児童生徒に最も適した教育課程は実用的技能中心教育課程あると規定できる。そこで現行の特殊学校教育課程(教育部、1998)である国民共通基本教育課程と基本教育課程が適用できない重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の代替教育課程では、教科目別でない上記の領域を根幹にした教科教育課程と特別活動、裁量活動を統合した統合教科課程と治療教育活動の2領域で学校教育課程を編成して運営する事例が見られる。

#### 6. 重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の教授-学習方法

重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の教授学習は基本的には他の障害のある児童生徒の教育方法と違いはない。そのうち強調される事項を提示すれば、多様な補助工学的接近(訳注:アシスティブ・テクノロジー)による教授-学習、地域社会中心教授-学習、治療教育的接近による教授-学習、拡大・代替意思疎通指導(訳注:AAC)の強化、社会統合化を追求した教授-学習、情報通信技術(ICT)を活用した教授-学習方法による部分的参加(partial participation)、個別教授方法を兼ねそなえた協同学習方法である。

#### Ⅱ. 重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の教育政策支援の動向

韓国の特殊教育政策の指針である2003年特殊教育運営計画(教育人的資源部,2003)では、その支援方向を参考として提示している。その内容は重度・重複障害によって現在まで特殊教育を受けられないでいる障害のある児童生徒の実体把握とともに在宅・巡回教育を福祉施設、家庭、リハビリテーション病院などに巡回教師の派遣を拡大し、就学猶予者に対しては「特殊教育運営委員会」審査以後にも決定できるようにする強化対策を立てている。また、全国の特殊教育機関に補助員制の導入を通して重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の統合教育機会の拡大及び教育の質の改善のため支援を図っている。

#### Ⅲ. 重度·重複障害教育の政策課題

重度・重複障害のある特殊教育対象の児童生徒の教育機会の拡大と教育の効果を増進するためには解決しなければならない多くの課題がある。その重点課題とは重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の特殊教育機会の拡大、教師の教授-学習方法増進のための現職研修と教員養成に対する改善、重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の学習資料の持続的な開発普及、教育課程の運営及び編成モデルの開発普及、多様な補助工学(訳注:アシスティブ・テクノロジー)的支援資料の開発普及等が成し遂げられなければならない。このような課題の解決のため、重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の状況に対する正確な実態調査と支援体制の構築が必要である。そこで2002年に国立特殊教育院が実施した研究課題の在宅障害児教育の支援体制構築方案では重度・重複のある児童生徒を含む全ての障害のある児童生徒の教育支援のための政策改善方案が提示された。

この研究で明らかにした具体的な障害児教育支援体制構築方案の方向と具体的な方案は次の通りである。

在宅障害児の教育支援体制の構築の方向は彼らの教育を受ける権利の保障,生活全般に対する 多様な領域の支援体制の構築,多様な専門人材の支援体制,関連する行政や機関の相互協力体制 の構築,通常の環境で教育を受ける権利の保障,在宅巡回教育対象者の選定配置の改善など在宅 障害児の要求に対応できる総合的で実践可能な支援体制を構築することをその方向に定めた。具 体的な方案は次の通りである。

第一に、在宅障害児の教育支援形態の多様化を構築するため、在宅障害児の教育を保障して拡大できる定期的な特殊教育実態調査制度を立法化して教育・福祉・労働・行政自治部間で合同実施し、在宅障害児の学校復帰及び社会統合を図ることができる多様な教育形態の構築のため在宅巡回教育の目標と位置づけを再確立し、多様な教育実施形態を用意しなければならない。そして在宅障害児の教育機会の拡大のため教育支援年齢及び特殊教育機関を拡大し、幼稚園課程・高等学校課程を義務教育に規定し、地域別均衡的な特殊学級の設置、地域別在宅巡回教育専門担当チームの確保、障害のある乳幼児の在宅巡回教育を拡大し、特殊教育対象者の選定及び配置体系の行政力強化のための特殊教育支援センターの専門担当人材の確保し、障害児教育配置は周期的・定期的に教育配置場面を再決定して配置する。

第二に、在宅障害児の教育支援方法の多様化のため、特殊学校・特殊学級の教育環境と役割及び機能を再構造化し、重度・重複障害のある児童生徒の教育機会の拡大提供、障害理解及び特殊教育に対する正しい認識の向上のための国家的な努力、障害児通学支援体制など学校教育機会を保障できる体制を用意し、学校教育正常化のための医療支援と関連サービスを提供できるように治療教育領域別担当教師を地域別・学校単位別に統合支援できるように拡大配置し、地域別保健所の人材と機能を拡大して障害児支援が定例化するようにし、地域社会の医療機関との協力体制を構築し、重度・重複障害児の教育支援のための地域の特殊教育関連サービス機関間の協力体制を構築し、在宅巡回教育担当教師の支援人材の多様化及び専門性向上のための直前教育・現職教育を強化できるように特殊教育担当教師養成標準教育課程を開発して実施、在宅巡回教育担当教師の定期的

な職務研修プログラム運営を支援し、在宅障害児の時・空間を越えた教育の機会を提供できるように担当教師の情報教育の強化、障害児の家族の情報アクセスの機会提供のための総合的な情報支援網の構築、サイバー特殊学校の構築を通し、いつ、どこででも障害のある児童生徒が教育支援を受けることができるようにする。

第三に、在宅障害児の教育支援内容を拡大するためには学校復帰を促進するための通学・学習・生活・余暇・家族・職業などの支援ができる人材の配置と障害児の個人別の生活を生涯管理する事例管理者(case manager)を配置、重度・重複障害児の教材教具の開発を拡大・提供するため国立特殊教育院に学習資料開発専門担当課の設置、民間業者の教材教具の開発支援、重度・重複障害児の学習支援機器を拡大提供するため国立機関で障害児生活・学習センターの機器開発機関の設置及び民間業者の開発支援、在宅巡回教育対象障害児1人あたりの適正教育費の確保のための行政措置、国家水準の重度・重複障害児標準教育課程運営指針及び類型別教育課程運営資料の開発を支援できる国立特殊教育院の特殊教育教育課程開発専門担当課の設置をしなければならない。

第四に,在宅障害児の教育支援体制の確立のため障害のある児童生徒の教育・福祉・労働・文化などに対する中央行政府機関の業務を総合的・体系的に統合・調整できる組織を設置するため国務調整室の障害者教育・再活(訳注:リハビリ)関連政策の調整・監督・指揮業務職制を独立して設置し、教育人的資源部と特殊教育保健課を特殊教育再活支援課(仮称)として権限及び機能を拡大し、地域別の円滑な実践のための特殊教育支援センターの機能を実施する専門担当人材を配置し地域別障害児及び障害者支援政策と行政が円滑に施行できるようにする体制を構築するべきである。以上の方案の実現のため、関係行政当局の積極的な対策と支援を促したい。

#### IV. 結び

重度・重複障害のある児童生徒は知的能力面や社会-情操的、身体的な特性において多くの制限点をもっている。このような制限点により彼らの学習可能性に対して否定的な考えとなる場合もあった。しかし重度・重複障害において、意味ある学習成果がないのでなく、彼らも学習することができ、実際に多くのことを学んでいるという認識をする時、彼らの生活の質を変化させる教育ができると考えられる。本件に関する韓日KISE/NISEの研究協力がより強化されることを希望する。

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| 136    | 270 | 1,410 | 1,261 | 9,927 | 628 | 6,040 | 568 | 6,091 | 69 | 808 | 2,796 | 24,476 | 4,986 |  |  |
|--------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|-------|----|-----|-------|--------|-------|--|--|
| <br>12 | 17  | 101   | 72    | 436   | 38  | 259   | 47  | 564   | 9  | 93  | 183   | 1,453  | 365   |  |  |
| <br>16 | 58  | 402   | 114   | 673   | 62  | 473   | 53  | 535   | 4  | 35  | 291   | 2,118  | 531   |  |  |
| 82     | 142 | 642   | 819   | 6,54  | 402 | 4,070 | 342 | 3,821 | 52 | 603 | 1,765 | 15,680 | 3,106 |  |  |
| <br>19 | 31  | 190   | 176   | 1,436 | 85  | 787   | 88  | 853   | 1  | 44  | 381   | 3,310  | 678   |  |  |
| <br>7  | 19  | 75    | 80    | 838   | 41  | 451   | 38  | 318   | 3  | 33  | 176   | 1,715  | 306   |  |  |
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|   | 76 | 108 | 578      | 103 | 80 | 149 | 1,194 | 124 | 11 | 11 | 95 | 34 | 147 | 212 | 205 | 155 | 319 | 216  | 257      | 2,072 | 416      |
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|---|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|
|   | 7        | 7 -12     | 13 -15    | 16 -18    | 19 -20   | 20      |             |
|   | 32       | 295       | 88        | 89        | 50       | 24      | 578(26.6)   |
|   | 69       | 472       | 306       | 187       | 115      | 45      | 1,194(57.9) |
|   | 2        | 28        | 25        | 21        | 14       | 5       | 95(5.6)     |
| 가 | 6        | 119       | 48        | 22        | 5        | 5       | 205(9.9)    |
|   | 109(5.3) | 914(44.1) | 467(22.5) | 319(15.4) | 184(8.9) | 79(3.8) | 2,072(100)  |

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|   | 70     | 130    | 23     | 13    |          |       | 240    | 45     | 10         | 26     | 21     | 578   |  |  |
|   | 354    | 260    | 5      | 10    |          | 1     | 299    | 50     | 49         | 156    | 10     | 1,194 |  |  |
|   | 40     | 9      |        | 1     |          |       | 24     | 5      | 10         | 5      | 1      | 95    |  |  |
| 가 | 38     | 53     | 4      | 13    | 3        | 1     | 45     | 20     | 19         | 7      | 2      | 205   |  |  |
|   | F00    | 452    | 32     | 37    | 20       | 00    | 608    | 120120 | 8888       | 194    | 34     |       |  |  |
|   | 502    | (21.8) | (1.5)  | (1.8) | 33       | 22    | (58.2) | (11.5) | (8.4)      | (18.6) | (18.6) | 2,072 |  |  |
|   | (24.2) | 484(   | (23.3) |       | (0.1)    | (0.1) |        | 1      | ,044(50.1) |        |        |       |  |  |

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# CURRENT STATUS AND TREND OF EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS WITH SEVERE AND MULTIPLE DISABILITIES IN KOREA

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(Korea National Institute for Special Education)

#### I. Trends of Education for Students with Severe and Multiple Disabilities

With revised Special Education Promotion Act(SEPA) in 1994, the placement system of students with special needs had been changed in Korea. Before this law, students with mild disabilities had been placed in special classes and students with severe disabilities had been placed in special schools. After this law, regardless of the severity of disabilities, a regular class is considered for the placement of a student with disabilities first, and then a special class, a special school, and other facilities are considered in order. Therefore, special education of Korea is actively pursuing inclusive education at present. This change has been actualized in special education policy in order to increase educational effect for all children with disabilities. Special education and general education are not considered as separated any more and there is a strong initiative that puts them together with the slogan, 'integrated education'.

#### 1. Classification of Students with Special Needs

There are two laws that stipulates a classification of disability category. One is SEPA that divides students with disabilities for educational goals and the other is Welfare for Disabled Persons Act(WDPA) that divides persons with disabilities for their welfare. SEPA classified disability categories as follows; visual impairments, hearing impairments, physical impairments, mental retardation, emotional disturbance(includes autism), speech and language disorder, learning

Development. But WDPA divides disability categories of persons with disabilities as follows; physical impairments, cerebral palsy, visual impairments, hearing impairments, speech and language disorders, mental retardation, pervasive developmental disabilities, mental diseases, kidney diseases, and heart diseases. Severe and multiple disability is not included as a specific disability category in the laws mentioned above, but Korea Institute for Special Education(KISE) which carried out the <sup>r</sup> Survey on the Prevalence of Children with Special Needs <sub>J</sub> in 2001 classified disability categories of children with special needs by adding autism spectrum disorder, health impairments, and multiple disabilities additionally to the disability categories of SEPA.

#### 2. Definition of Severe and Multiple Disability

Severe disability means a very serious degree of disability and multiple disability means a joint of two or more than two of specific disabilities in Korea. When we mention both of them at the same time, we use the term 'severe and multiple disability'. Though clear definition of the term, severe disability, has not been presented yet in the laws, KISE conceptualized severe disabilities as blindness, deafness, and mental retardation with intelligence quotient of below 50 revealing limitations in all adaptive skill areas and requiring pervasive support needs, when conducting the survey on the prevalence of children with special needs. This survey also defined children with multiple disabilities as children who have two or more than two disabilities of different categories and need ongoing special supports in learning and daily living activities, and presented blind and deaf, deaf and physical disability, blind and physical disability, blind/deaf and physical disability and so forth as subcategories.

#### 3. Special Education Delivery System for Students with Severe and Multiple Disabilities

There are no regulations which prescribes a special education delivery system for students with severe and multiple disabilities in Korea. Like other students with special needs, they can be placed in regular classes at first, or be considered to be placed in special classes and special schools in order.

However, in reality, most of students with severe and multiple disabilities are placed in special schools, some of them receive home-bound itinerant education in home, institutions, and hospitals and some of them receive education in dispatch classes of institutions.

Types of special schools are divided into schools for visual impairments, hearing impairments, physical impairments, mental retardation, and emotional disturbance. A majority of special schools include kindergarten, elementary, middle and high school programs. But independent kindergarten special programs for young children with disabilities have been established and managed since 1998. And a large number of home-bound itinerant education classes and dispatch classes of institutions compose important parts of special education delivery system for students with severe and multiple disabilities.

# 4. Current Status of Special Education Institutes for Students with Severe and Multiple Disabilities

#### 1) Current status of special schools

The number of special schools are 136 and the number of students of special schools are 24,276 in 2002. There are 11 kindergarten special education programs and 310 young children with disabilities are enrolled in these programs. The detail of the current status is as follows;

|                       |        |              | The number of present classes and schools |           |         |        |         |       |         |           |         |       |         |                |  |  |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|---|-----------|---------|--------|---------|-------|---------|-----------|---------|-------|---------|----------------|--|--|
| Classification        | Number | Kindergarten |   | Elemetary |         | Middle |         | High  |         | Post-High |         | Total |         | Number         |  |  |
| Type<br>of Disoder    |        | Class        | Student                                   | Class     | Student | Class  | Student | Class | Student | Class     | Student | Class | Student | of<br>teachers |  |  |
| Total                 | 136    | 270          | 1,410                                     | 1,261     | 9,927   | 628    | 6,040   | 568   | 6,091   | 69        | 808     | 2,796 | 24,476  | 4,986          |  |  |
| Vision impairment     | 12     | 17           | 101                                       | 72        | 436     | 38     | 259     | 47    | 564     | 9         | 93      | 183   | 1,453   | 365            |  |  |
| Hearing impairment    | 16     | 58           | 402                                       | 114       | 673     | 62     | 473     | 53    | 535     | 4         | 35      | 291   | 2,118   | 531            |  |  |
| Mental retardation    | 82     | 142          | 642                                       | 819       | 6,54    | 402    | 4,070   | 342   | 3,821   | 52        | 603     | 1,765 | 15,680  | 3,106          |  |  |
| Physical disabilities | 19     | 31           | 190                                       | 176       | 1,436   | 85     | 787     | 88    | 853     | 1         | 44      | 381   | 3,310   | 678            |  |  |
| Emotional<br>disorder | 7      | 19           | 75  | 80        | 838     | 41     | 451     | 38    | 318     | 3         | 33      | 176   | 1,715   | 306            |  |  |

(Source: Present Status Of Special Education Of MOE in 2002)

#### 2) Current status of home bound itinerant education

For home bound itinerant education, teachers visit homes of students with disabilities, welfare institutions for people with disabilities, welfare institutions for children, other institutions, and dispatch classes of institutions. In 2002, 416 teachers of 319 schools were visiting 216 homes and institutions, and taught 2,072 students in 257 classes.

<Table 1> The number of schools/classes/students/teachers by type of home bound itinerary education(Unit: Person)

|            | F                  | Iome-              | Boun            | d                 | Insti            | tutio              | ns-desp     | atch               | Itinerant education           |                        |                   |                 |                               |                    | Total              |                   |                                |                            |             |             |             |
|------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Educationa |                    | Cl                 | ass             |                   |                  | classes            |             |                    | Institutions                  |                        |                   |                 | Home                          |                    |                    |                   |                                |                            |             |             |             |
| lAspect    | Numberal<br>Sabada | Number of<br>Class | Ninberf<br>Subt | Ninteri<br>Teater | Ninherf<br>Sihol | Number of<br>Class | Ninherflukt | Numberd<br>Teacher | Norterf<br>Strei<br>hChagOVst | Number of<br>Visitally | Number f<br>Class | Ninberf<br>Subt | Ninterf<br>Strai<br>hChagOVsi | Ninterf<br>Välltre | Ninter<br>of Class | Ninberf<br>Strint | Ninterf<br>Stret<br>hChag:OVst | Ninherf<br>Viskah/And-Hine | NinberdClas | Ninberfluht | Noterfleder |
| contents   |                    |                    |                 |                   |                  |                    |             |                    | Eduán                         |                        |                   |                 | Eduin                         |                    |                    |                   | Eduán                          |                            |             |             |             |
| Total      | 76                 | 108                | 578             | 103               | 80               | 149                | 1,194       | 124                | 11                            | 11                     | 95                | 34              | 147                           | 212                | 205                | 155               | 319                            | 216                        | 257         | 2,072       | 416         |

(Source: A Study on the Establishment of Support System for Education of Disabled Children needed Home-bound Itinerant Education and Non-Entering School by Dong-Il Jeong in 2002)

<Table 2> Distribution of home bound itinerant education population by age(Unit: Person(%))

| Years Type Of Education       | under 7<br>years | 7 - 12    | 13 - 15   | 16 - 18   | 19 - 20  | Above 20 Years | Total       |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------|-------------|
| Home-Bound Class              | 32               | 295       | 88        | 89        | 50       | 24             | 578(26.6)   |
| Institutions-despatch classes | 69               | 472       | 306       | 187       | 115      | 45             | 1,194(57.9) |
| Institutions-Itinerant Class  | 2                | 28        | 25        | 21        | 14       | 5              | 95(5.6)     |
| Home-Itinerant Class          | 6                | 119       | 48        | 22        | 5        | 5              | 205(9.9)    |
| Total                         | 109(5.3)         | 914(44.1) | 467(22.5) | 319(15.4) | 184(8.9) | 79(3.8)        | 2,072(100)  |

(Source: A Study on the Establishment of Support System for Education of Disabled Children needed Home-bound Itinerary Education and Non-Entering School by Dong-Il Jeong in 2002)

< Table 3> Disability categories of home bound itinerant education population (Unit: Person(%))

|                       | PhysicalI        | Disabilities   |   |   |  | MulipleDixhilities   |  |   |  |  | Total  |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Mental<br>Retarbition | CachalPalsy      | Progressive<br>Muscular<br>Dystrophy<br>(PMD)  | Emotional<br>Disorder<br>(Inducting<br>Autism)  | Vision<br>Impairment  | Learning<br>Distribilies   | Physical<br>Disabilities/Men<br>talRetarclation  | Physical<br>DisabilizesEmotion<br>alDisorder<br>(Including Autism)   | Mental<br>RetarchionEmoti<br>O<br>naldisorder   | MentalRetarbito<br>nPhysical<br>Distribities/Vision<br>Impairment<br>EmotionalDisorder   | Others   |  |
| 70                    | 130              | 23   | 13  |   |  | 240  | 45   | 10  | 26   | 21   | 578  |
| 354                   | 260              | 5  | 10  |   | 1  | 299  | 50   | 49  | 156  | 10   | 1,194  |
| 40                    | 9                |  | 1   |   |  | 24   | 5  | 10  | 5  | 1  | 95   |
| 38                    | 53               | 4  | 13  | 3   | 1  | 45   | 20   | 19  | 7  | 2  | 205  |
| 502<br>(24.2)         | 452<br>(21.8)    | 32<br>(1.5)  | 37<br>(1.8)   | 33<br>(0.1)   | 22<br>(0.1)  | 608  | 120  | 88<br>608(58.2)   | 194  | 34   | 2,072 (11.5)   |
|                       | 70 354 40 38 502 | Mental Retaction         Carchal Palsy           70         130           354         260           40         9           38         53           502         452 | Montal Retaction         CoechnilPsky         Hogessive Muscular Dystophy (PMD)           70         130         23           354         260         5           40         9         .           38         53         4           502         452         32 | Mirtid<br>Retriction         CerchalPolisy         Progessive<br>Miscular<br>Dystorphy<br>(PMD)         Emnioral<br>Disorder<br>(Including<br>Autism)           70         130         23         13           354         260         5         10           40         9         .         1           38         53         4         13           502         452         32         37 | Martial Retaction         CoedralPolary         Progressive Miscolar (Including Autism)         Eminional Disorder (Including Autism)         Vision Impairment           70         130         23         13         .           354         260         5         10         .           40         9         .         1         .           38         53         4         13         3           502         452         32         37         33 | Mental Retaction         CoechelPoly (PMD)         Progressive Muscular (Including Autism)         Emotional Disorder (Including Autism)         Vision Impairment (Including Autism)         Learning Distributes           70         130         23         13         ·         ·           354         260         5         10         ·         1           40         9         ·         1         ·         ·           38         53         4         13         3         1           502         452         32         37         33         22 | Martial Retarction   CarcinalPolary   Progressive Miscular Districting Autism)   Districting Autism)   Miscular Districting Autism)   Miscular Districting Autism)   Districting Autism)   Districting Autism)   Districting Distriction   Districting Distriction   Distr | Mirtial Restriction   CorchalPalsy   Projective (PMD)   Empirical Disorder (Including Autism)   Vision (Inquirment Autism)   Vision (Inquirment Autism)   Distributes   Distributes | Mertal   Retarction   CentralPolsy   Progressive   Miscular   District   District   CentralPolsy (PMD)   Progressive   Miscular   District   CentralPolsy (PMD)   Progressive   Miscular   District   CentralPolsy (PMD)   Progressive   Prysical   Distriction   Progressive   CentralPolsy (PMD)   P | Mertal Restriction   CaechalPaky   Progressive Miscular Dystorphy (PMD)   Progressive Miscular | Martial Retarbition   CectoralPalsy   Progressive Muscular   Disorder (Ircharing Aufsin)   Distributes   Distrib |

(Source: A Study on the Establishment of Support System for Education of Disabled Children needed Home-bound Itinerant Education and Non-Entering School by Dong-Il Jeong in 2002)

#### 5. Direction of Education for Students with Severe and Multiple Disabilities

Currently the number of students with severe and multiple disabilities in special schools are rapidly increasing and teachers experience a great difficulty in developing instructional methods. The direction of education for the students focus on adaption of functional curriculum, placement of least restrictive environments, continuity of curriculum, community-centered instruction, integrated offering of related services, social integration, support of assistive technology devices, and so on. Areas of curriculum for students with severe and multiple disabilities include physical/motor development, emotional development, social skill development, communication skill development, cognitive development, work training, domestic affair activities, leisure/recreation, safety, health, self-help, community activities, inter-personal relationship, basic/functional academic skills, work attitudes, mobility, use of aide-devices, adjustment to vocational environment and so on. Individualized Educational Program is administered according to the characteristics and needs of each student using the curriculum areas above. It is said that optimal curriculum for students with severe

and multiple disabilities is practical and functional curriculum. It is impossible to administer Common Basic Curriculum which is meant for regular schools and Basic Curriculum which is meant for special schools of students with severe and multiple disabilities. Alternative curriculum should be administered to them. Alternative curriculum can be organized using not subjects but areas mentioned above. Therefore, school level alternative curriculum for students with severe and multiple disabilities are often organized and managed as integrated curriculum which integrates subject areas mentioned above, extra-curricula activities, and school optional activities, and therapeutic curriculum.

#### 6. Instructional Strategies

Instructional strategies for students with severe and multiple disabilities are not different from strategies for other students with disabilities. They should focus on partial participation, individual instruction and cooperate learning through the use of assistive technology, community-centered instruction, therapeutic instruction, augmentative and alternative communication instruction, social inclusion instruction, internet-communication -technology(ICT) instruction and so on.

#### II. Educational Policy for students with Severe and Multiple Disabilities

'2003 special Education Management Plan' of Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development proposes implementation of the survey on the status of children with disabilities who are not provided with special education because of the severity of disabilities. It also stipulates an increase of the number of itinerant education teachers for students at home, in welfare institution and rehabilitation hospitals, and reinforcement of detection and placement of children who postpone school enrollment by the Council of Management for Special Education(CMSE). This plan includes an introduction of teacher aide system in special education settings to expand and support inclusive education and to improve the quality of education for students with severe and multiple disabilities.

# III. Future Tasks of Educational Policy for Students with Severe and Multiple Disabilities

There are a lot of tasks that have to be resolved for expansion of educational opportunities and improvement of educational effects for students with severe and multiple disabilities. The major tasks are enlargement of special education opportunities, improvement of education and in-service training for teachers and ongoing development and distribution of instructional materials, alternative curriculum models and a variety of assistive technology devices. To fulfill these tasks, a survey on current status of students with severe and multiple disabilities and establishment of support system for them should precede. KISE(2002) undertook the research project, 「A Study on the Establishment of Support System for Education of Disabled Children needed Home-bound Itinerant Education and Non-Entering School」.

The conclusions and suggestions of this research are as follows.

First, regular state level special education fact-finding survey should be legislated to provide reasons for the foundation of various educational support services. The regular survey should be implemented under the teamwork of Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development, Ministry of Welfare, Ministry of Labor and Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs.

The objects and the features of home-bound education should be re-established and various models of educational delivery system should be operated to promote the students' enrollment in schools and social inclusion. In order to extend educational opportunities for the students, kindergarten and high school courses should be legislated as compulsory education like elementary and middle school courses. Special classes needs to be established evenly nationwide, regional professional home-bound education teams need to be set up, and opportunities for home-bound education of infants and preschoolers with disabilities should be extended.

Second, in order to diversify ways of educational support, roles and functions of special schools and special classes should be reconstructed, awareness on special education and understanding of disabilities should be promoted by the government, and transportation services to schools should be guaranteed for students with severe/multiple disabilities. In order to support medical services and related services, number of special therapists should be increased and they need to be placed to work for regional and school district units. Cooperative networks of service agencies and medical agencies for students with severe/multiple disabilities should be also established.

Third, in terms of diversifying home-bound education professionals and promoting their expertise, curriculum for special education teacher training programs should be revised and in-service training programs for home-bound education teacher should be provided on the regular basis.

To provide the students involved in home-bound education with education free from restrictions of time and space, their teachers should be provided with information and multi-media education. Comprehensive information network system should be constructed for their families and cyber special schools also needs to be established.

Fourth, in order to enlarge educational support for the students involved in home-bound education, personnel who support student's transportation, academics, daily living, leisure, family, vocations, and case managers who guide and manage each individual life of the students should be provided. In order to develop and provide appropriate materials for the students, Department of Developing Instructional Materials for the students should be established at Korea Institute for Special Education. Businesses which develop instructional materials should be supported by the government. A national institute needs to be established in order to develop support devices for daily living and instruction, and businesses involved in the area should be supported by the government. Appropriate educational expenditure per student involved in home-bound education should be guaranteed by the administrative measures. Also Special Education Curriculum Department needs to be instituted at Korea Institute for Special Education to develop state level standard curriculum management guide and to support development of materials for curriculum management for teaching students with severe/multiple disabilities.

Fifth, since there is a demand for a government body which integrates and controls affairs concerning education, welfare, labor and culture for students with disabilities, an agency which supervises, controls and makes decisions on policies related to education and rehabilitation should be instituted at Office for Government Policy Coordination. The function and the scale of Special Education and Public Health Section of Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development should be magnified and it needs to be upgraded as Department of Special Education and Rehabilitation Support. Specialized full time personnel should also be placed at each regional special education centers nationwide to perform the mission efficiently to support students with severe/multiple disabilities.

#### VI. Conclusion

Students with severe and multiple disabilities have lots of limitations in their intellectual and physical abilities and people have negative thoughts on their learning abilities. But severe and multiple disabilities does not mean that they can not achieve anything meaningful. Actually they can benefit from education and they learn a lot. I believe that understanding of the potential of students with severe and multiple disabilities will make it possible realizing education for the betterment of quality of their lives.

I hope that collaboration between NISE and KISE, Japan and Korea will be more strengthened to fulfill the common goals of a happy and valuable life for every individual.

#### Presentation 1

## 日本

# Japan

重度・重複障害教育からみた日本の特殊教育制度 その現状と課題

### 石川政孝

独立行政法人国立特殊教育総合研究所 重複障害教育研究部主任研究官

The Present State and Issues of the Special Education System in Japan, with Emphasis on Education for Children with Severe and Multiple Disabilities

#### Masataka Ishikawa

Chief Researcher, Dept. of Education for Children with Multiple Disabilities, National Institute of Special Education, Japan

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### 重度・重複障害教育からみた日本の特殊教育制度 その現状と課題

#### 石 川 政 孝

独立行政法人国立特殊教育総合研究所 重複障害教育研究部主任研究官

#### 1. 日本における重度・重複障害の定義

- ・「重度・重複障害」について、判定基準は確定されていない。
- ・いわゆる教科学習が著しく困難な児童生徒に対して障害児教育関係者の間で通常に使われている。
- ・「重複障害児」について、法の上では、学校教育法施行令第22条の3(2002年改正)に おいて規定されている就学基準に基づき、盲、聾、知的障害、肢体不自由又は病弱の障害を2 以上あわせ有する者と定義されている。

#### 就学基準(2002年に改正された政令)

| 区 分        | 心身の故障の程度                            |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|            | 両眼の視力がおおむね0.3未満のもの又は視力以外の視機能障害が高度   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 盲 者        | のもののうち、拡大鏡等の使用によっても通常の文字、図形等の視覚によ   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|            | る認識が不可能又は著しく困難な程度のもの                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 龍 者        | 両耳の聴力レベルがおおむね60dB以上のもののうち、補聴器の使用に   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 章 1        | よっても通常の話声を解することが不可能又は著しく困難な程度のもの    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|            | 1 知的発達の遅滞の程度があり、他人との意思疎通が困難で日常生活を営む |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 知的障害者      | のに頻繁に援助を必要とする程度のもの                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 加切障害有      | 2 知的発達の遅滞の程度が前号に掲げる程度に達しないもののうち、社会生 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|            | 活への適応が著しく困難なもの                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|            | 1 肢体不自由の状態が補装具の使用によっても歩行、筆記等に日常生活にお |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|            | ける基本的な動作が不可能又は困難な程度のもの              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 肢体不自由者<br> | 2 肢体不自由の状態が前号に揚げる程度に達しないもののうち、常時の医学 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|            | 的観察指導を必要とする程度のもの                    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|            | 1 慢性の呼吸器疾患、腎臓疾患及び神経疾患、悪性新生物その他の疾患が継 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 病 弱 者      | 続して医療又は生活規制を必要とする程度のもの              |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|            | 2 身体虚弱の状態が継続して生活規制を必要とする程度のもの       |  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### 2. 重度・重複障害児の教育制度の成立過程

1969年 訪問教育による教育的対応の試行(神奈川県、神戸市)

1975年 特殊教育の改善に関する調査研究会による「重度・重複障害児に対する学校教育のあり方について(報告)」(会長:辻村泰男)

1979年 養護学校教育義務化

#### 3. 重度重複障害児教育の理念

- ・特殊教育の改善に関する調査研究会「重度・重複障害児に対する学校教育のあり方について(報告) | (会長:辻村泰男 1975)
- ・その者の障害がいかに重度であり重複している場合であろうとも、もとより教育基本法に掲げる目的の達成※を目指して行われるべきものである。
- ・重度・重複障害児に対する学校教育の課題 学校という具体的な教育の場を通じてこれらの者一人一人の人間としての発達を促し、その能力を十分に伸ばすためにはいかにしたらよいか?
- ※教育基本法に掲げる目的:教育は、人格の完成をめざし、平和的な国家及び社会の形成者として、真理と正義を愛し、個人の価値をたつとび、勤労と責任を重んじ、自主的精神に満ちた心身ともに健康な国民の育成を期して行わなければならない。

課題解決のための基本的な方向(辻村答申1975)

- ・多様な教育の場を設けること。
- ・医療、福祉等と一体となってその教育が行われること。
- ・医学、心理学等の関連諸科学と連携すること。
- ・重度・重複障害児の教育にあたる教職員を確保すること。
- ・重度・重複障害児の実態はさまざまであることにかんがみ、現実の教育にあたっては、これを画 一的に考えることなく、まず個々の者の心身の状況を出発点としてこれに対応した教育を行うこ とが必要である。

重度・重複障害児教育の改善のための施策(辻村答申)

- 1. 盲・聾・養護学校の整備
- 2 在宅児に対する訪問指導
- 3 就学猶予・免除の運用
- 4 就学指導体制の整備
- 5 専門教員の養成・確保

#### 4. 重度・重複障害教育の現状

#### ・盲学校、聾学校又は養護学校その目的

盲者、聾者、又は知的障害者、肢体不自由者若しくは病弱者それぞれに対して、幼稚園、小学校、中学校又は高等学校に準ずる教育を施し、あわせてその欠陥を補うために必要な知識技能を授けること。(学校教育法第71条)

設置義務は、都道府県にある(同第74条)

#### • 教育課程

盲学校、聾学校及び養護学校の小学部及び中学部の教科、高等部の学科又は幼稚部の保育内容は、小学校、中学校、高等学校又は幼稚園に準じて、監督庁(現文部科学省)が定める。(同第73条)

|           |       | 耳 民吸于区少有 | N D L   |         |
|-----------|-------|----------|---------|---------|
| 学校種別      | 学校数   | 在籍者数     | 本務職員数   | 児童生徒/教師 |
| 盲学校       | 7 1   | 4, 001   | 3, 439  | 1.16    |
| 聾学校       | 107   | 6,829    | 4, 896  | 1.39    |
| 養護学校      | 8 1 8 | 81, 242  | 50, 282 | 1.62    |
| 知的障害養護学校  | 5 2 5 | 58, 866  | 32, 457 | 0.87    |
| 肢体不自由養護学校 | 198   | 18, 289  | 14, 212 | 1.81    |
| 病弱養護学校    | 9 5   | 4, 087   | 3, 613  | 1.13    |
| 総計        | 996   | 92,072   | 58, 617 | 1.57    |

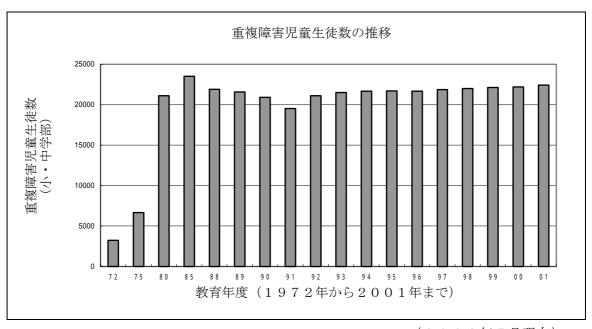
盲・聾・養護学校の状況

(2002年5月現在)

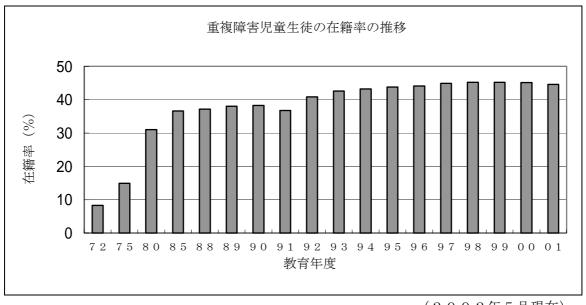
#### ・盲・聾・養護学校における重複障害児の教育的対応

盲・聾・養護学校の重複障害学級に在籍している児童生徒数 22,438人

盲・聾・養護学校在籍児童生徒数の 44.6%を占める。(2001年)



(2002年5月現在)



(2002年5月現在)

#### ·訪問教育制度

1969年 神奈川県、神戸市で就学猶予免除対象児に試行的に始まった。

1974年 文部省が補助金を交付して、訪問教育の奨励をした。

都道府県教育長協議会が訪問教育を制度化するため具体案を作成し文部省に働きかけた。

1979年 養護学校教育義務制実施とともに訪問教育が養護学校等における教育の一形態とし

て位置づけられた。

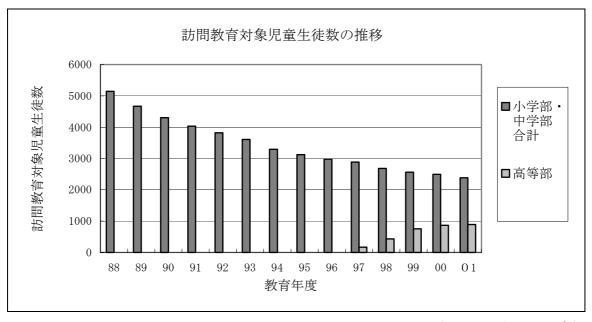
2000年 高等部における訪問教育が本格実施された。

#### ・訪問教育の形態

- (1) 在宅障害児への家庭への訪問教育
- (2) 健康面の理由や家庭の事情で入院・入所している施設・病院への訪問教育

#### 訪問教育対象児童生徒数

小学部 1494人 中学部 894人 義務教育段階の合計 2388人 高等部 895人 (2002年5月)



(2002年5月現在)

常時医療的なケアを要するために盲・聾・養護学校への通学が困難であった重度・重複障害児が 徐々に通学する傾向がある。

・小学校・中学校にある特殊学級

小学校、中学校及び高等学校には、次の児童及び生徒のために、特殊学級をおくことができる。 (同第75条)

> 1 知的障害者 2 肢体不自由者 3 身体虚弱者

4 弱視者 5 難聴者 6 その他

|         | 学級数      | 児童生徒数   | 担当教員数   |  |  |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|--|--|
| 小学校特殊学級 | 19,046学級 | 52,551人 | 20,320人 |  |  |
| 中学校特殊学級 | 8,665学級  | 24,689人 | 9,357人  |  |  |

(2002年5月現在)

#### ・就学指導のシステム

各都道府県毎に障害の種類・程度や発達の状況等に応じて、一人ひとりの適切な教育の場について保護者と相談を通して検討し、就学の場の決定を行う

ある県の就学システムの例 別添の表

#### ・就学指導の課題

就学相談は市町村教育委員会において行われるが、就学相談を担当する職員が特殊教育経験者ばかりでなく、保護者が納得を得られる相談を行うことが困難な例もある。

小さな市町村では、対象児童生徒の実態把握や医学的な資料収集(特に小児神経・精神科)が困難な場合が多く、県の教育委員会が心理や医学の専門家を要請に応じて派遣する事業等、市町村の就学指導を円滑にすすめる必要がある。

#### ・重度・重複障害児教育に携わる現職教員の研修

(1) 国立特殊教育総合研究所研修事業

対象: 盲・聾・養護学校の教員、小中学校の特殊学級担当教員、又は特殊教育センター等で特殊 教育を担当する教育職員で、将来特殊教育に関し指導的立場に立つと見込まれる者

目的:専門的知識及び技術を習得させ、資質の向上と指導力の充実を図ること

長期研修(1年間)研修員は、各研究部に配属され、研究部の指導の下に、研究課題を設定し、研究部における研究への参加、教育相談への参加、盲聾養護学校での実地研修、研究部内の講義の受講、国立久里浜養護学校での実習等を通じて、研修をする。修了時に報告書を作成、提出する。

短期研修(3ヶ月)講義、演習、研究協議、実地研修、自己研修からなる。特殊教育に関する2種免許状が認定される。

#### (2) 大学での重複障害教育の教員養成

- ・障害児教育教員養成課程に重複障害児教育専攻が置かれる(4年課程):福岡教育大学
- ・特殊教育特別専攻科に重複障害教育専攻が置かれる(1年課程):北海道教育大学、群馬大学、横浜国立大学(重複・聾)、岐阜大学、京都教育大学、愛媛大学(計 6大学)

#### • 特殊教育振興施策

(1) 文部科学省著作教科書 (無償)

盲学校(点字版)、

聾学校(国語・音楽)

知的障害養護学校(国語・算数・音楽)

※学校教育法第107条 下学年の教科書又は文部省著作教科書などの使用ができる。

(2) 文部科学省著作の指導要領解説書・指導書・手引書

重複障害教育の手びき(1970): 盲聾、盲知的障害、聾知的障害の指導内容・方法 訪問教育の指導の実際(1988)

重複障害児指導事例集(1983))

- (3) 主な特殊教育関係予算
  - ○障害のある子どもの理解認識の促進、特殊教育に関する調査研究、教育内容の改善・研究例:福祉・医療等との連携に関する実践研究、教育課程研究事業、交流活動事業、モデルとして学校を指定した研究の推進等
  - ○就学奨励費の補助

支給対象費目:教科用図書購入費、学校給食費、交通費(通学費、帰省費、現場実習費、 交流学習費)、寄宿舎居住に伴う経費、修学旅行費、学用品購入費、新入学児童生徒 学用品費等 通学用品購入費

○都道府県等への施設整備費等の補助

対象:学校設備、スクールバス、重複障害教育設備 等

○盲・聾・養護学校(小・中学部)教職員の給与費等

#### 5. まとめと今後の課題

・辻村答申によって示された重度・重複障害教育の理念に基づいて、「教育が困難」と考えられて いた重度・重複障害児のほとんどが、学校教育の対象となった。

2002年に障害を理由として就学猶予免除を受けている児童生徒は、全国で147人、全学齢児童生徒数の0.001%である。

#### 今後の課題として、

- ○重度・重複障害児のニーズにあわせて、さらに多様な教育の場を創り上げていくこと。
  - ・病虚弱を伴う重複障害児にとって、専門性を求めると遠くの特殊学校に通わなければならず、 また地域での生活を求めると専門性が犠牲になる。

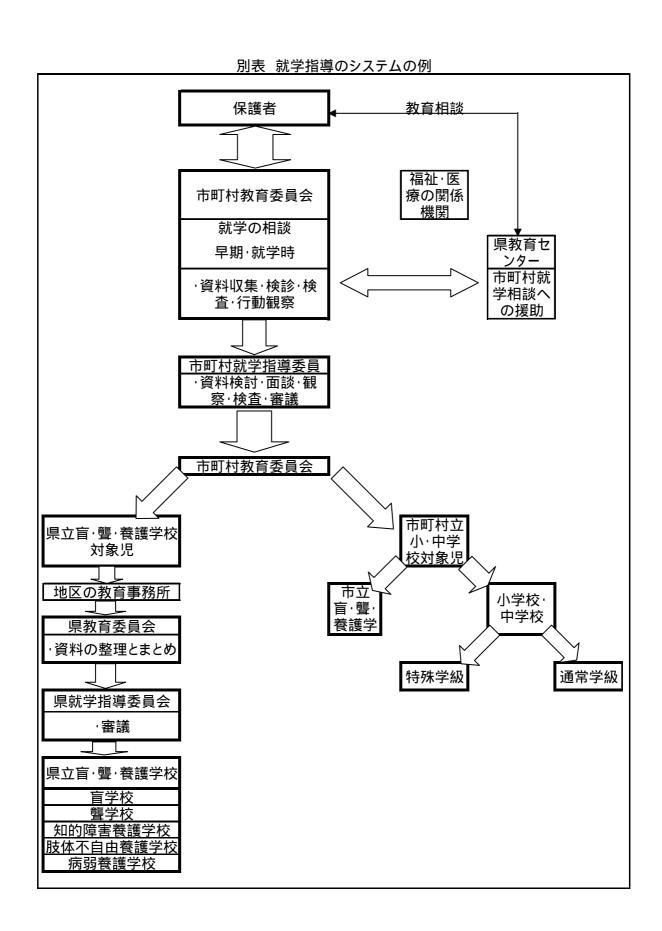
地域での生活を基盤として、医療や福祉等と連携して高い専門性のある教育が保障される教育の場を検討する必要がある。

○教育内容・方法を実践研究を主として明らかにしていくこと。

重度・重複障害児の個の発達を促進するとともに、集団や地域社会での人間形成を重視してい くこと。

「社会への適応」の発想からは、重度・重複障害児の「自立」は考えられない。

「社会への参加」の発想をもとに、重度・重複障害児にとって、普通の生活の中での人とのかかわりがいかにその人間形成に大きな影響をもつかを実証する必要がある。



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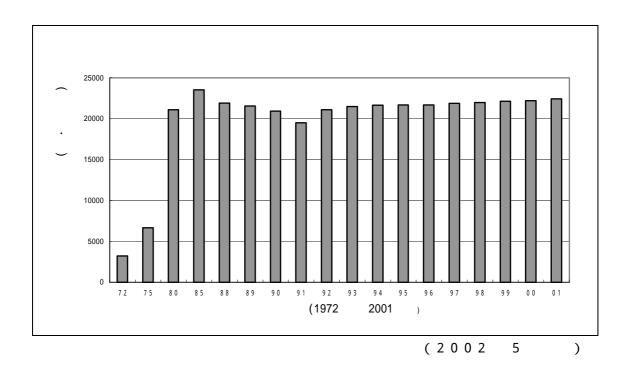
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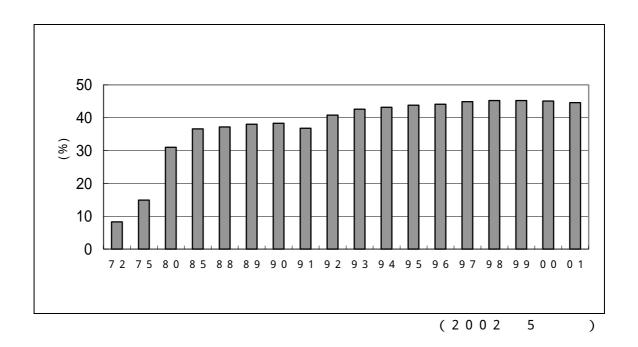
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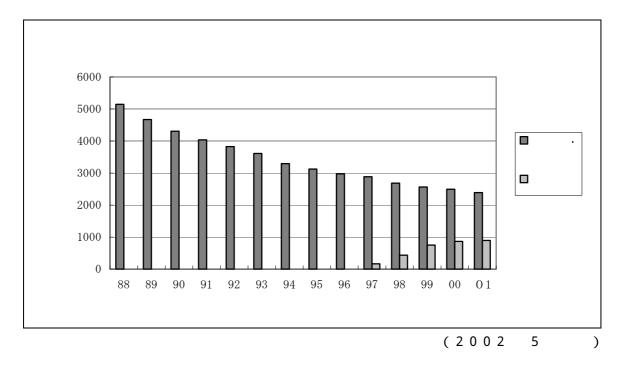
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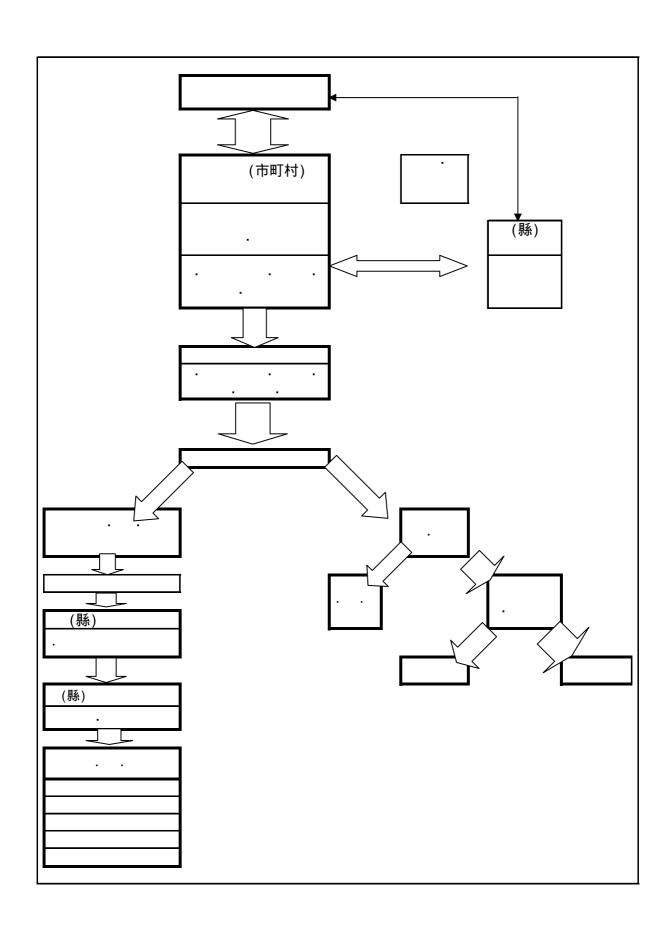
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# The Present State and Issues of the Special Education System in Japan, with Emphasis on Education for Children with Severe and Multiple Disabilities

Masataka Ishikawa Chief Researcher Dept. of Education for Children with Multiple Disabilities, National Institute of Special Education, Japan

#### 1. Definition of "severe and multiple disabilities" in Japan

- There is no established definition of "severe and multiple disabilities".
- The term is often used by those concerned with the education for disabled children, in referring to children with marked learning difficulties.
- Legally, "children with multiple disabilities" is defined as those having two or more of the disabilities of blindness, deafness, intellectual disability, physical disability or health impairments, in compliance with the schooling standards prescribed by the School Education Law Enforcement Ordinance Article 22-3 (revised in 2002).

#### **Schooling Standards (Cabinet Order revised in 2002)**

| Category                 | Degree of disabilities   |
|--------------------------|--|
| Blind                    | Children with eyesights of under "3" in both eyes, or those with severe visual functional disabilities other than eyesights of such a degree that they cannot or hardly read letters, geometrical figures, etc., even by the use of magnifiers, etc.   |
| Deaf                     | Children with hearing capacity of over 60 dB in both ears but who cannot or hardly hear ordinary conversion even by the use of hearing aids.   |
| Intellectual<br>disabled | <ol> <li>Children who are intellectually retarded resulting in communication difficulties and require frequent assistance in leading daily life.</li> <li>Children who are less intellectual disabled but have marked difficulties adapting to social life.</li> </ol>   |
| Physically disabled      | <ol> <li>Children with physical disabilities of such a degree that they cannot or hardly perform basic daily actions such as walking and writing, even by the use of aids.</li> <li>Children with lesser degrees of physical disabilities but who require constant medical attention and care.</li> </ol>                          |
| Health impaired          | <ol> <li>Children with chronic respiratory diseases, kidney diseases, neural diseases, malignant neoloasm or other diseases to an extent that they require medical supervision and living under restriction.</li> <li>Children with chronic health impairments to an extent that they require living under restriction.</li> </ol> |

## 2. Process of establishment of the educational system for children with severe and multiple disabilities

- 1969: Trial educational projects through home/hospital-bound education (Kanagawa Prefecture, Kobe City,etc.)
- 1975: "Report on School Education for Children with Severe and Multiple Disabilities" by Study Group for the Improvement of Special Education (Chairperson: Yasuo Tsujimura)
- 1979: Obligation to receive education at special schools.

#### 3. Philosophy of education for children with severe and multiple disabilities

- "Report on School Education for Children with Severe and Multiple Disabilities", Study Group for the Improvement of Special Education (Chairperson: Yasuo Tsujimura, 1975)
- "Regardless of the severity or multiplicity of the disabilities, the education for such children should be provided with the aim of achieving the goals of education\* stipulated by the Basic Education Law."

#### (1) Issues of school education for children with severe and multiple disabilities

Through the specific means of education that schools provide, how to promote the development of each of such children as human beings and fully nurture their abilities.

\* Goals of education prescribed by the Basic Education Law: "Education shall aim at completion of the human character. It must be provided for the rearing of people who are mentally and physically healthy, who love truth and justice, respect the value of individuals, value work, have a sense of responsibility, and who are filled with the spirit of independence, as members of a peaceful nation and society."

#### (2) Basic courses for the solution of issues (Tsujimura Report, 1975)

- To set up diverse educational opportunities.
- To provide education integrally with the fields of medicine, welfare, etc.
- To provide education in collaboration with the related scientific fields such as medicine and psychology.
- To secure school personnel to educate children with severe and multiple disabilities.

The actual state of the children with severe and multiple disabilities is diverse. Taking this into account, in actually providing education, such children shall not be treated indiscriminately. It is necessary to start from the physical and mental conditions of each of such children, and to provide education that takes such conditions into account.

## (3) Measures for the improvement of the education for children with severe and multiple disabilities (Tsujimura Report)

- 1. Development of the schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children
- 2. Visiting guidance for children who cannot attend schools
- 3. Application of the schooling deferment and exemption systems
- 4. Improvement of the schooling guidance system
- 5. Training and securing of expert special education teachers

#### 4. Present state of the education for children with severe and multiple disabilities

#### (1) The goals and purposes of the schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children

"To provide the blind, deaf, intellectual disabled, physically disabled or health impaired children with education corresponding to that provided at kindergartens, elementary schools, lower secondary schools, or upper secondary schools, and to impart the knowledge and skills necessary in compensating for such disabilities." (Article 71, School Education Law)

"The obligation to establish such schools lies with the prefectures." (Article 74 ,School Education Law)

#### (2) Curriculum of the schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children

"The subjects of the elementary and lower secondary divisions of the schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children, the courses of the upper secondary divisions of the same, and the contents of the care and education provided at the kindergarten divisions of the same, shall be determined by the competent agency (the present Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) in compliance with the said taught and provided at elementary schools, lower secondary schools, upper secondary schools, and kindergartens." (Article 73, School Education Law)

The State of the Schools for the Blind, Deaf and other Disabled Children

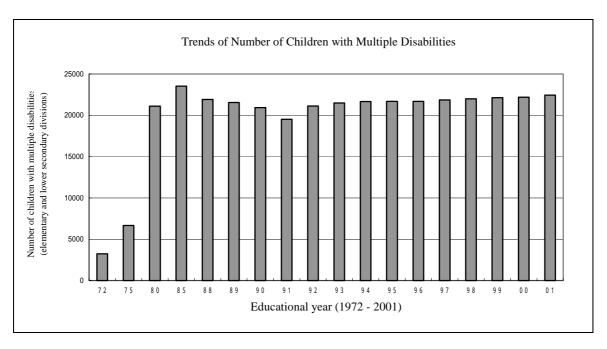
| Type of School                      | Number | Enrollment | Regular<br>Personnel | Students/<br>Teacher ratio |
|-------------------------------------|--------|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| Schools for the blind               | 71     | 4,001      | 3,439                | 1.16                       |
| Schools for the deaf                | 107    | 6,829      | 4,896                | 1.39                       |
| Special schools                     | 818    | 81,242     | 50,287               | 1.62                       |
| Schools for the mentally retarded   | 525    | 58,866     | 32,457               | 1.81                       |
| Schools for the physically disabled | 198    | 18,289     | 14,212               | 1.29                       |
| Schools for the health impaired     | 95     | 4,087      | 3,613                | 1.13                       |
| Total                               | 996    | 92,072     | 58,617               | 1.57                       |

(As of May 2002)

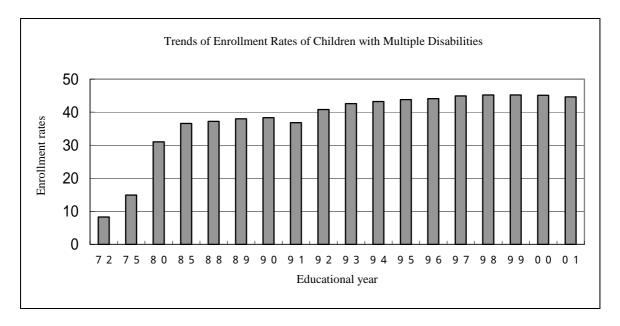
## (3) Educational measures for children with multiple disabilities taken at schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children

Number of children enrolled in classes for children with multiple disabilities of schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children: 22,438

They account for 44.6% of all the children enrolled in the schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children (2001).



(As of May 2002)



(As of May 2002)

#### (4) System of Home/Hospital-Bound Education

1969: The system of home/hospital-bound education was commenced on a trial basis in Kanagawa Prefecture and Kobe City by covering schooling deferred or exempt children.

1974: The then Ministry of Education encouraged home/hospital-bound education by granting aids.

A conference of prefectural superintendents of education prepared a specific program for institutionalizing home/hospital-bound education and worked upon the Ministry of Education.

- 1979: Along with the implementation of the system to oblige reception of education at special schools, home/hospital-bound education was adopted as a form of education at special schools.
- 2000: Full-scale implementation of home/hospital-bound education at upper secondary school divisions.

#### **Types of Home/Hospital-Bound Education**

For students who have difficulty commuting to schools due to severe disability or illness.

Teachers dispatched from special schools to

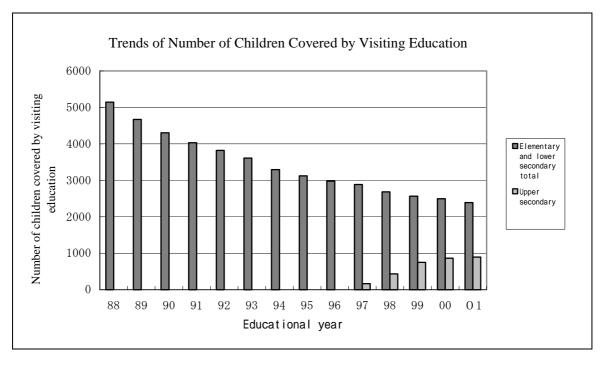
- (1) home
- (2) child welfare institutions or medical institutions

About three times a week About two hours per visit Schooling service also provided.

#### Number of children covered by visiting education

Elementary 1,494 Lower secondary 894 Total for compulsory stage 2,388 Upper secondary 895

(As of May 2002)



(As of May 2002)

Children with severe and multiple disabilities have difficulty attending schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children for requiring constant medical care. However, there has been a gradual

tendency for such children to attend these and other schools.

#### (5) Special classes in elementary and lower secondary schools

"Elementary schools and lower and upper secondary schools can establish special classes for children with the following disabilities." (Article 75, School Education Law)

1. Intellectual disability

2. Physical disabilities

3. Health impairment

4. Visual impairment

5. Hearing impairment 6. Other disabilities

|  | Number of classes | Number of students | Number of teachers in charge |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Special classes in elementary schools      | 19,046            | 52,551             | 20,320                       |
| Special classes in lower secondary schools | 8,665             | 24,689             | 9,357                        |

(As of May 2002)

#### (6) System of schooling guidance

Each prefecture is expected to determine the educational opportunities that are appropriate for each child, in accordance with his/her disability's kind, severity and the state of worsening or improvement, by examining the matter through consultation with his/her guardians.

- An example schooling system in a prefecture
- Attachment

#### **Issues of schooling guidance**

- The schooling consultation service is offered by the municipal boards of education. However, their personnel in charge of schooling consultation may not have experiences with special education. There are cases that they cannot answer the guardians' consultative needs in ways that satisfy them.
- Small municipalities often have difficulties grasping the actual condition of the covered children or to collect the necessary medical information (particularly child mental and neurological). It will be necessary for the prefectural board of education to smoothen the schooling guidance provided by such municipalities such as by dispatching the necessary mental and medical experts.

#### (7) Training of teachers engaged in the education for children with severe and multiple disabilities

#### 1) NISE training programs

Coverage: Teachers of schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children, teachers in charge of special classes at elementary and lower secondary schools, and educational staff in charge of special education at special education centers, etc., who are expected to play leadership roles in special education in the future.

Goals: For the above types of teachers to acquire expert knowledge and technology, and to improve

their abilities and leadership capacity.

- Long-term training (1 year): The trainees are assigned to research departments. Under departmental guidance, they undergo training by setting up research themes, through such means as participation in researches conducted at their departments, participation in educational consultation services, site training at schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children, participation in lectures held in the department, and practical training at the National Kurihama Special School. Upon completing the training, they prepare and submit a report paper.
- Short-term training (2 months): Consists of lectures, exercises, research discussions, site training and self-training. They receive Class 2 License for special education.

#### 2) Training of multiple disability education teachers at universities

- Universities that offer majors in education for children with multiple disabilities as part of the course for training teachers for the education of disabled children (4-year): Fukuoka University of Education.
- Universities that offer majors in multiple disability education as part of special courses for special education (1-year): Hokkaido University of Education, Gunma University, Yokohama National University (multiple and deaf), Gifu University, Kyoto University of Education, Ehime University. (Six universities in total)

#### 3) Measures to promote special education

## a. Textbooks prepared by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (free of charge)

Schools for the blind (braille versions)

Schools for the deaf (Japanese language and music)

Special schools for the intellectual disabled (Japanese language, arithmetic, music)

\* Article 107, School Education Law: Allows the use of textbooks, including those prepared by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, designed for lower grades.

## b. Guidebooks, and manuals prepared by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.

"Guidebook on Education for Children with Multiple Disabilities" (1970): How to educate blind and deaf children, blind and intellectual disabled children, and deaf and intellectual disabled children.

"Home/Hospital-Bound Education in Practice" (1988)

"Guiding Children with Multiple Disabilities - Case Studies" (1983)

#### c. Main budgets related to special education

- Budgets for promoting the understanding about children with disabilities, study and research on special education, improvement of and researches on contents of education.

Examples: Practical researches on collaboration with such fields as welfare and medicine, curriculum research projects, exchange programs, promotion of researches by designating model schools, etc.

- Granting of schooling encouragement expenses

Covered expenses: expenses for purchasing books, etc., for use in studies, school meal expenses, traffic expenses (commuting expenses, home-coming expenses, site training expenses, exchange learning expenses), dormitory expenses, school excursion expenses, school supplies expenses,

school supplies expenses for newly enrolled students, expenses for commuting supplies

- Grants to prefectures for facility development and improvement Coverage: school equipment and facilities, school buses, multiple disability educational equipment and facilities, etc.
- Salaries, etc., of the personnel of schools for the blind, deaf and other disabled children (elementary and lower secondary divisions)

#### 5. Summary and future issues

- The philosophy for the education of children with severe and multiple disabilities set forth in the Tsujimura Report made most of such children who were believed "difficult to educate" under the coverage of school education.

In 2002, children who were deferred or exempted schooling for reasons of disabilities numbered 147 nationwide, which is 0.001% of all school-aged children.

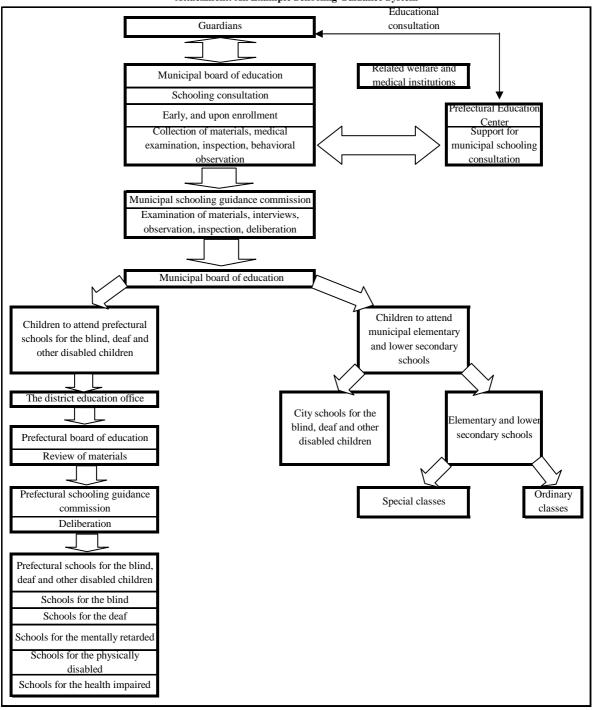
#### The future issues are:

- To create more diverse educational opportunities in meeting with the needs of the children with severe and multiple disabilities.
- In the case of children with multiple disabilities who are health-impaired, emphasizing expertise will require them to attend distant special schools. Emphasizing living in their own community sacrifices expertise.
- It is necessary to examine how to provide educational opportunities that guarantee highly expert education by collaborating with such fields as medicine and welfare, with the condition that the children can live in their own communities.
- To examine the educational contents and methods mainly through practical researches.
  - To promote the growth and development of the individual children with severe and multiple disabilities, and to emphasize human character formation in human groups and in the local community.

The approach of "adaptation to society" cannot accomplish "independence" of children with severe and multiple disabilities.

Based on the approach of "participation in society", it is necessary to demonstrate that the relationship with people in daily life greatly affects the formation of the human character of the children with severe and multiple disabilities.

Attachment: An Example Schooling Guidance System



### Presentation 2

## 韓国 Korea

### 重度・重複障害の教育課程

金慶鎮 国立特殊教育院 教育研究士

# Curriculum for Students with Multiple and Severe Disabilities

Kyung-Jin Kim
Education Researcher, Korea Institute for Special Education

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### 重度・重複障害の教育課程

金 慶 鎮 国立特殊教育院 教育研究士

#### I. 序論

教育課程とは、ある学校が児童生徒に提供する広範囲な教育目標等とそれに関連する詳細な教育目標等の達成のために一連の学習経験を提供するための計画で、わが国では第7次教育課程を2000年3月1日幼稚部と初等部1・2学年から開始し、2004年3月1日には高等部3学年まで学校級別、学年別に完全実施される。

これは特殊教育振興法第10条により特殊教育対象者が就学する幼稚園,初·中等学校,特殊学校の教育目的と教育目標を達成するための国家水準の教育課程で,国家水準の共通性と地域,学校,個人水準の多様性を同時に追求して,学習者の自律性と創意性を伸張するための児童生徒中心の教育課程である。

この章では国家レベルの教育課程と学校で実施している重度·重複障害児教育指導のための教育課程を紹介する。

#### Ⅱ. 教育課程構成の方向性

#### 1. めざす人間像

わが国の教育は弘益人間の理念の下、すべての国民は人格を陶冶されなければならず, 自主的生活能力と民主市民として必要な資質をそなえ,人間らしい生活を営み,民主国家 の発展と人類共栄の理想実現のため尽くすことを目的としている。

このような教育理念を具現化するため、教育課程は21世紀を生きる障害者が自己主導的 に生きられるようになることを目的とし、障害を克服しようとする意志と能力を持った人 を育てることにある。

#### 2. 教育目標

視覚障害・聴覚障害・肢体不自由学校の学校級(部)別教育目標は次の通りである。

- 1) 幼稚部の教育は全人的成長のための基礎教育として、幼児の日常生活と学習に必要な態度を育てることに重点をおき、基本的な運動及び動作活動を通して身体機能を改善して、独立心を育てる。
- 2) 初等部の教育は学習と日常生活に必要な基礎能力を育て、基本生活習慣の形成に重点をおき、日常的な運動及び動作活動を通して身体の活動範囲をひろげて障害克服の意志を育てる。
- 3) 中学部の教育は初等部教育の成果を基礎とし、学習と日常生活に必要な基本能力と民主市民としての資質をかん養するのに重点をおき、多様な運動と職業活動を通して姿勢を正し自立意志を育てる。

4) 高等部の教育は中学部教育の成果を基礎として、生徒の適性と素質に合う進路開拓能力と世界市民としての資質をかん養するのに重点をおき、応用動作化・心理的活動を通して均衡ある身体発達と対人関係能力を育てる。

#### 3. 編成と時間配当基準

- 1)教育課程は幼稚部教育課程,基本教育課程,国民共通基本教育課程,高等部選択中心教育課程で構成する。
- 2) 幼稚部教育課程は健康生活,社会生活,言語生活,特別生活領域で構成する。
- 3) 国民共通基本教育課程は教科,治療教育活動,裁量活動,特別活動で編成する。
- ・教科は国語,道徳,社会,数学,科学,実技(家庭,技術),体育,音楽,美術,外国語(英語)でする。ただし初等部1,2学年の教科は国語,数学,正しい生活,賢い生活,楽しい生活及び「私たち」は1学年で行う。
- ·治療教育活動は言語治療, 聴能訓練, 物理治療, 作業治療, 感覚·運動·知覚訓練, 心理· 行動適応訓練, 歩行訓練, 日常生活訓練とする。
- ・裁量活動は教科裁量活動と創意的裁量活動とする。
- ·特別活動は自治活動,適応活動,啓発活動,奉仕活動とする。
- 4) 高等部選択中心教育課程は教科、治療教育活動、特別活動で編成する。

#### Ⅲ. 学校教育課程運営事例

重度障害及び重複障害のある児童生徒のためのソウル所在のH学校の教育課程運営事例は次の通りである。

#### 1. 幼稚部教育課程運営

H学校の幼稚部教育課程は第7次特殊学校幼稚部教育課程を根幹として健康,社会,表現,言語,探求の5領域と治療教育活動,裁量活動領域を統合して運営している。

#### 2. 小·中·高等部教育課程運営

#### 1) 教科活動

#### (1)運営方針

- ・重度障害及び学習障害のある児童生徒の学習特性、障害程度を考慮して運営する。
- ・児童生徒、保護者、教師、地域社会の要求事項を考慮して運営する。
- ・初等部1学年から高等部3学年までを5段階に分けて運営する。
- ·主題統合を通して教科の内容及び活動の統合性を考慮し、連繋性·連繋性を考慮して 運営する。
- ・児童生徒の障害の程度、特性を考慮した専門担当制で運営する。
- ・中学部は学級当たりの人員数が多いことを考慮し,担任と副担任が教科時間を協力教授(訳者注:ティーム・ティーチング)で運営する。

- ·教科教育活動と個別化教育の連繋性·連繋性が維持されるようにする。
- ・あらゆる教科で意志疎通のための指導及び意志疎通補助機構(訳者注:アシスティブ・テクノロジー・デバイス)を積極的に活用する。
- ・各教科の教授-活動時に情報通信技術 (ICT) が10%以上ずつ活用できるようにして授業の質を高める。

#### (2)教科教育課程の運営(例)

〈表1〉学年(級) 別教育課程年間時間配当基準(初等5学年事例)

|                          |                |  |         | 7(C)   1   1/G | 11.0HE G | - 1 (D3 |                |       |               |  |
|--------------------------|----------------|--|---------|----------------|----------|---------|----------------|-------|---------------|--|
| 教育課程年間時間配当               |                |  |         |                |          |         |                |       |               |  |
| 区分                       |                | 教科       国語     数学     芸能       社会     科学     健康 |         | 治療教育           | 裁量<br>活動 | 特別活動    | 年間<br>授業<br>時数 |       |               |  |
| 基本教育課程<br>に準じた初等<br>部5学年 | 年間<br>履修<br>時間 | 238-306  | 170-306 | 204-238        | 612-782  | 136     | 68-102         | 34-68 | 830 -<br>1088 |  |
| H学校の<br>初等5学年            | 年間<br>履修<br>時間 | 332  | 213     | 214            | 759      | 134     | 104            | 61    | 1075          |  |
|                          | 週間<br>履修<br>時間 | 9  | 6       | 6              | 21       | 4       | 3              | 1     | 29            |  |

- ・上の表は国家水準の5学年教育課程時間配当基準に従って34週を基準にした年間最小時間数である。
- ·1単位時間は40分を原則とするが、気候、季節、児童生徒の発達程度、学習内容の特性等を考慮して実情にあうように調整することができる。
- ・曜日別授業時間は学校行事及び放課後特別活動に支障を与えない範囲で学校長の許可 を得て学年単位で変更し実施できる。
- ・40分授業を原則とするが、実施される授業展開及び適切な学習目標の到達のため、担任 の裁量で40分以上の授業時間計画をたてて運営できる(ブロックタイム80分)。ただし 年間教科別履修時間は教育課程が定める授業時間を遵守しなければならない。

〈表2〉初等5学年 曜日別配当授業時数

| 初等5学年 曜日別配当授業時数  |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |  |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|--|
| 曜日 月 火 水 木 金 土 計 |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |  |
| 時数               | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 29 |  |

〈表3〉月別授業日数策定表

| 月別授業日数策定表 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |     |      |  |
|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|------|--|
| 1学期       | 月別 | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8 | 計   | 年間総計 |  |
|           | 日数 | 24 | 22 | 27 | 21 | 16 | 6 | 116 |      |  |
| 2学期       | 月別 | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 2  |   | 盐   | 221  |  |
|           | 日数 | 20 | 28 | 24 | 18 | 15 |   | 105 |      |  |

#### 3. 治療教育

#### 1) 運営方式

- ・治療教育活動は言語治療,物理治療,作業治療,感覚・運動・視覚訓練,心理・行動適応 訓練,日常生活訓練など各領域で児童生徒の特性に適合した教育を選択する。
- ·治療教育は治療教師が専門担当するが、各学年担任教師と有機的な関係で協力授業(訳注:ティーム·ティーチング)を行うことができるものとする。
- ・治療教育時間は幼稚部と初等部は週3時間,中学部は週2時間,高等部は週1時間で運営し,全学年を対象とする。
- ·初等部は初等治療教育教師が専門担当し、中学部と高等部及び巡回教育(訳注:訪問教育) 班は中学部治療教師が専門担当する。

#### IV. 結論

『特殊教育振興法』第2条第1号には「特殊教育対象者の特性に適合した教育課程,教育方法,及び教育メディア等を通して実施する教科教育,治療教育及び職業教育などを意味する。」と特殊教育を定義している。このような観点で障害のある児童生徒の教育は一般学校の児童生徒とは違い障害を克服して社会構成員として堂々と生きていくことができる能力を育てることであり、重度・重複障害のある児童生徒に対する教育はどんなに配慮しても行き過ぎることはないだろう。したがっての重度・重複障害教育は教育課程をどのように編成するかによって教育の結果を左右するのである。

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|    | •        |        |         |         |         | 109     | %   |        |       |               |
|    | (2)      |        |         | (       | )       |         |     |        |       |               |
|    | <        | 1>     | ( )     |         |         |         | (   | 5      |       | )             |
|    |          |        |         |         |         |         |     |        |       |               |
|    | 5        |        | 238-306 | 170-306 | 204-238 | 612-782 | 136 | 68-102 | 34-68 | 830 -<br>1088 |
|    | Н        |        | 332     | 213     | 214     | 759     | 134 | 104    | 61    | 1075          |
|    | 5        |        | 9       | 6       | 6       | 21      | 4   | 3      | 1     | 29            |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|--|--|--|--|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |  |  |  |  |
|   | 6 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 29 |  |  |  |  |

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| 1 | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8 |     |     |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|-----|
|   | 24 | 22 | 27 | 21 | 16 | 6 | 116 |     |
| 2 | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 2  |   |     | 221 |
|   | 20 | 28 | 24 | 18 | 15 |   | 105 |     |

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### **Curriculum for Students with Multiple and Severe Disabilities**

Kyung-Jin Kim
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#### I. Foreword

Curriculum is a process or a program planned and designed by a school or different levels of authorities to provide students with learning experiences in order to help them accomplish a broad range of educational objectives. In Korea, the 7th national common basic curriculum was first initiated on the 1st of March, 2000 for kindergarten, first and second grades. By March 1, 2004, all students up to 12th graders will be subjected to, and undergo, the 7th curriculum.

This Curriculum was developed at the national level for accomplishing educational goals and objectives of the kindergarten, elementary school, secondary schools and special schools where students with special educational needs attend pursuant to Article 10 of the Special Education Promotion Act. While pursuing commonality at the national level and the diversity of the regions, schools and individuals, the 7th curriculum was designed to promote the students" individuality and creativity.

In this paper, I would like to introduce curriculum for students with multiple and severe disabilities at the national level and school level.

### II. Direction and Design of Curriculum

### 1. Ideal Profile of an Educated Individual

The objectives of education in Korea is to assist its citizens, under the ideal of Hongik-ingan-contributing to the overall benefit of the mankind-, the founding spirit of Korea, in perfecting their individual character, and achieving an independent and democratic life, thereby

contributing to the realization of the development of a democratic state and prosperity of all mankind. To realize this ideal, the Curriculum presents the goals of helping the disabled students take initiatives in the 21st century and nurturing their willpower and capabilities to overcome their disabilities.

### 2. Educational Objectives

Educational objectives of the schools for the students with hearing impairment, vision impairment, and physical disability are as follows.

- 1) Kindergarten education offers basic education for the development of human integrity; focuses on developing positive attitudes for daily life and learning readiness; improves physical functions through basic activities and exercises; and nurtures independence.
- 2) Elementary school education offers basic abilities for learning and daily life; focuses on formulating basic habits of life; helps expand the scope of physical activities through daily exercises and activities; and nurtures willpower for overcoming the disability.
- 3) Middle school education focuses on developing basic abilities for daily life and learning and cultivating qualities of democratic citizens based upon the elementary school education; and helps develop independence through various exercises and occupational education.
- 4) High school education focuses on developing career path in line with the students' aptitude and qualities of global citizens based upon the middle school education; and helps enhance physical development and interpersonal skills through applied physical activities and psychological activities.

### 3. Organization and Time Allocation

- 1) The Curriculum is comprised of kindergarten curriculum, basic curriculum, national common basic curriculum, and high school elective centered curriculum.
- 2) Kindergarten curriculum is comprised of healthy life, social life, Korean language and special curriculum.
- 3) National common basic curriculum is comprised of subject matters, therapeutic education, optional activities and extracurricular activities.
  - · The subject matters are comprised of Korean, ethics, social science, mathematics, science,

practical arts(home economics and technology) physical education, music, arts, and foreign language (English) however, curriculum for the first and second grades are comprised of Korean, mathematics, "Disciplined Life," "Intelligent Life," "Pleasant Life," and "We are the 1st Graders."

- Therapeutic education includes language therapy, auditory training, physical therapy, occupational therapy, sensory motor and perception training, psychological and behavioral adjustment, orientation and mobility training and daily life training.
- Optional activities are divided into subject matters optional activities and creative optional activities.
- Extracurricular activities are divided into student government activities, adaptive activities, self development activities and social service activities.
- 4) The high school elective centered curriculum is comprised of subject matters, therapeutic education and extracurricular activities.

### III. A Case of School Curriculum Management

Status of curriculum management of H School located in Seoul, for students with multiple and severe disabilities is as follows.

### 1. Kindergarten Curriculum Management

Kindergarten curriculum of H School is divided into five subject matters; health, social studies, self expression, language and science and therapeutic education activities and optional activities based upon the 7th kindergarten curriculum of a special school.

### 2. Elementary, Middle School and High School Curriculum Management

### 1) Curricular Activities

- (1) Management Policy
- · Shall be operated in consideration of learning characteristics and level of disability of students with severe disability and or learning disability.
- · Shall be operated in consideration of the demands of students, parents, teachers and the community.
- · Shall be divided into five phases from the 1st through 12th grade.

- · Shall be operated in consideration of the relations among the contents of subject matters and activities through integrating themes.
- · Shall be operated under the full charge of a homeroom teacher in consideration of the student's disability level and characteristics.
- · Operate the middle school course with co-teaching of a homeroom teacher and an assistant teacher due to the over sized class.
- · Ensure the relations between the curricular activities and an individualized educational plan
- · Utilize all possible instructional and communicative tools in order to promote communication in all areas.
- · Improve quality of instruction by ensuring that telecommunications technology is included at least 10 percent in every instructional activity.

### (2) Curriculum Operation (Illustrated)

< Table 1> Annual Time Allocation Standards Per Class or Grade (Case of 5th Grade)

| Annual Time Allocation              |                          |                             |                  |                |             |                          |                        |                                    |                       |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Category                            |                          |                             | Subject I        | Matters        |             | Therapeutic<br>Education | Optional<br>Activities | Extra-<br>curricular<br>Activities | Annual Class<br>Hours |
|                                     |                          | Korean<br>Social<br>Studies | Math/<br>Science | Art/<br>Health | Total       |                          |                        |                                    |                       |
| 5th Grade Based on Basic Curriculum | Annual<br>Class<br>Hours | 238-<br>306                 | 170-<br>306      | 204-<br>238    | 612-<br>782 | 136                      | 68-102                 | 34-68                              | 830-<br>1088          |
| H Schools<br>5th Grade              | Annual<br>Class<br>Hours | 332                         | 213              | 214            | 759         | 134                      | 104                    | 61                                 | 1075                  |
|                                     | Weekly<br>Class<br>Hours | 9                           | 6                | 6              | 21          | 4                        | 3                      | 1                                  | 29                    |

- · Therapeutic education shall be taken charge by therapy instructors. Cooperative teaching by therapy instructors and homeroom teachers shall be reinforced.
- · Regular therapy class hour is 3 hours for kindergarten and elementary school, 2 hours for

- middle school and 1 hour for high school with being implemented for all students of a grade level at once.
- Elementary school therapy instructors shall take charge of elementary school students and secondary school therapy instructors shall take charge of middle school, high school and itinerant class students.
- · <Table 1> is set up assuming the annual minimum of 34 weeks.
- · 1 class hour is a 40 minute session, which is adjustable in consideration of climate, season, the developmental level of students and learning materials.
- · Class hours per day could be modified by grade level with the approval of the principal so long as the modification does not interfere with school events and extracurricular activities.
- Although each class shall be run for 40 minutes, it may run longer than 40 minutes at the
  discretion of the teacher for providing efficient instructions and accomplishing instructional
  objectives. (One block time is 80 minutes.) However, annual class hours shall be
  implemented in accordance with the class hours determined by the curriculum.

< Table 2> Class Hours Allocated Per Day for 5th Grade

|       | Class Hours Allocated Per Day for 5th Grade                 |   |   |   |   |   |    |  |  |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|--|--|
| Day   | Day Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Total |   |   |   |   |   |    |  |  |
| Hours | 6   | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 29 |  |  |

< Table 3> Class Days Allotted Per Month

|          | Class Days Allotted Per Month |    |    |    |    |    |   |       |              |
|----------|-------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|---|-------|--------------|
| 1st      | Month                         | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8 | Total | Annual Total |
| Semester | Day                           | 24 | 22 | 27 | 21 | 16 | 6 | 116   |              |
| 2nd      | Month                         | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 2  |   | Total | 221          |
| Semester | Day                           | 20 | 28 | 24 | 18 | 15 |   | 105   |              |

### 3. Therapeutic Education

### 1) Management Policy

Therapeutic education activities are comprised of language therapy, auditory training, physical therapy, occupational therapy, sensory motor and perception training, psychological and behavioral adjustment training, and daily life training. Individual students are provided with appropriate therapies to meet each of their particular needs.

### **IV. Conclusion**

Under Article 2 paragraph 1 of the Special Education Promotion Act, special education is defined as "providing children with disabilities with educational programs, therapy, and vocational guidance using appropriate curricula, educational methods and educational media commensurate with their characteristics." From this standpoint, we could conclude that through appropriate education students with disability must be enabled to overcome disabilities and live with their non- disabled peers with pride and harmony. Therefore, the significance of the education for students with multiple and severe disabilities could not be emphasized enough and in order to accomplish the goals of the education, developing appropriate curriculum for each student with the disabilities is of utmost importance.

### **Presentation 2**

日本 일본 Japan

## 日本における重度・重複障害者の教育課程について

## 大崎博史

独立行政法人 国立特殊教育総合研究所 重複障害教育研究部 研究員

On Curriculum for Children with Severe and Multiple Disabilities in Japan

### Hirofumi Osaki

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### 日本における重度・重複障害者の教育課程について

大 崎 博 史

独立行政法人 国立特殊教育総合研究所 重複障害教育研究部 研究員

1.教育課程に関連する法令等について

教育基本法

学校教育法

学校教育法施行規則

学習指導要領(小学部・中学部・高等部)

(幼稚部に関しては幼稚部教育要領)

地方教育行政の組織及び運営に関する法律

### 2. 各学校で取り扱う各教科とは

### 

- 小~国語、生活、社会、算数、理科、音楽、図画工作、家庭、体育
- 中~国語、社会、数学、理科、音楽、美術、保健体育、技術・家庭、外国語
- 高~(普通教育に関する各教科・科目)

国語、地理歴史、公民、数学、理科、保健体育、芸術、外国語、家庭、情報 (専門教育に関する各教科・科目)

農業、工業、商業、水産、家庭、看護、情報、福祉、理数、体育、音楽、美術、英語、調律、保健理療、印刷、理容・美容、クリーニング

### 知的障害を教育する養護学校

- 小~国語、生活、算数、音楽、図画工作、体育
- 中~国語、社会、数学、理科、音楽、美術、保健体育、職業・家庭、
- 高~国語、社会、数学、理科、音楽、美術、保健体育、職業、家庭、 専門教科

### 3 . 各学校の教育課程編成で取り扱う各教科、領域等について

### 盲学校、聾学校及び肢体不自由又は病弱者を教育する養護学校

(小・中学部)

各教科、道徳、特別活動、自立活動、総合的な学習の時間(小学部3年生以上)

#### (高等部)

各教科、特別活動、自立活動、総合的な学習の時間

### 知的障害者を教育する養護学校

(小学部)

各教科、道徳、特別活動、自立活動

(中学部)

各教科、道徳、特別活動、自立活動、総合的な学習の時間

### (高等部)

各教科、道徳、特別活動、自立活動、総合的な学習の時間

#### 4 . 学習指導要領上の重複障害者とは

当該学校に就学することとなった障害以外に他の障害を併せ有する児童又は生徒。

### 5. 重複障害者等に関する特例(法令)

### 合科的な授業に関する特例

(学校教育法施行規則第73条の11第1項)

#### 領域を合わせた授業に関する特例

(学校教育法施行規則第73条の11第2項)

#### 特別の教育課程に関する特例

(学校教育法施行規則第73条の12第1項)

### 教育課程改善のための研究に関する 特例

(学校教育法施行規則第73条の13)

### 6. 重複障害者等に関する特例 (学習指導要領上)

知的障害を併せ有する場合の特例

学習が著しく困難な場合の特例

訪問教育に関する特例

通信により教育を行う場合の特例(高等部)

### 7.知的障害を併せ有する場合の特例

- ・各教科や各教科・科目を、知的障害者を教育する養護学校の各教科によって、替えることができる。
- ・各教科、各教科・科目の目標及び内容に関する事項の一部を、知的障害者を教育する養護学校の各 教科の目標及び内容の一部によって替えることができる。

### 8. 学習が困難な児童生徒に関する特例

- ・各教科の目標・内容の一部を取り扱わない規定
- ・下学年代替の規定
- ・中学部における小学部各教科への代替の規定
- ・小・中学部における幼稚部代替の規定
- ・高等部における小中学部代替の規定

### 9. 学習が著しく困難な場合の特例

重複障害者のうち、学習が著しく困難な児童生徒の場合には、各教科、道徳、特別活動の目標及び内容に関する事項の一部を取り扱わず、自立活動を主として指導を行なうことができる。

また、各教科の目標及び内容の全部又は総合的な学習の時間に替えて、自立活動を主として指導を行なうことができる。

道徳、特別活動については、その目標及び内容の全部はかえることはできないことに留意。

### 10.訪問教育について

訪問教育とは、障害のため通学して教育を受けることが困難な児童又は生徒に対して、教員を派遣して教育を行うこと。(学校教育法第71条に基づく)

教員の主な派遣先は、家庭、病院、重症心身障害児施設等である。

具体的な実施にあたっては、各都道府県や政令指定都市等の実施要領等による。

#### 11.訪問教育に関する特例

訪問教育では、学習が困難な生徒に関する特例や、重複障害者に関する特例によることができる。

### 12.通信により教育を行う場合の特例(高等部)

療養中の生徒及び障害のため通学して教育を受けることが困難な生徒について、各教科・科目の一部 を通信により教育を行うことができる。

### 13. 重複障害者の授業数

重複障害者や療養中の児童生徒、訪問教育を受けている生徒についての授業時数は、特に必要があるときは、小・中学校に準ずることなく、**実情に応じた授業時数を適切に定めることができる。** 

### <訪問教育の授業時数>

訪問教育の授業時数については、実情に応じた授業時数を定めるものとする。

### 14. 自立活動の指導内容

#### 健康の維持

- ・生活のリズムや生活習慣の形成に関すること
- ・病気の状態の理解と生活管理に関すること
- ・損傷の状態の理解と養護に関すること
- ・健康状態の維持・改善に関すること

### 心理的な安定

- ・情緒の安定に関すること
- ・対人関係の形成の基礎に関すること
- ・状況の変化への適切な対応に関すること
- ・障害に基づく種々の困難を改善・克服する意欲の向上に関すること

### 環境の把握

- ・保有する感覚の活用に関すること
- ・感覚の補助及び代行手段の活用に関すること
- ・感覚を総合的に活用した周囲の状況の把握に関すること
- ・認知や行動の手掛かりとなる概念の形成に関すること

### 身体の動き

- ・姿勢と運動・動作の基本的技能に関すること
- ・姿勢保持と運動・動作の補助的手段の活用に関すること
- ・日常生活に必要な基本動作に関すること
- ・身体の移動能力に関すること
- ・作業の円滑な遂行に関すること

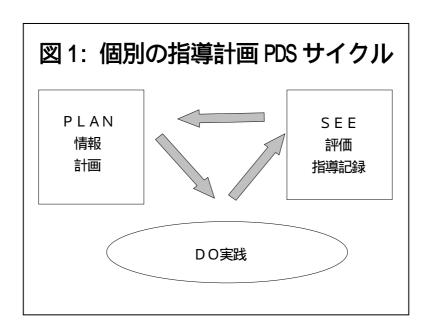
### コミュニケーション

- ・コミュニケーションの基礎的能力に関すること
- ・言語の受容と表出に関すること
- ・言語の形成と活用に関すること
- ・コミュニケーションの手段の選択と活用に関すること
- ・状況に応じたコミュニケーションに関すること

### 15. 重複障害者の指導における 個別の指導計画

重複障害者の指導に当たっては、個々の生徒の的確な実態把握に基づく指導目標を設定し、指導内容・方法の工夫をするなど、地域や学校の実態に応じた**適切な個別の指導計画を作成する**とともに、障害の実態及び発達段階や特性等に応じて学習活動を創意工夫するなど、適切な指導を行なうことが必要である。

### 16. 個別の指導計画の実際(肢体不自由者を教育する北海道拓北**養護学校の例)** 資料参照



### 17. 個別の「教育支援計画」へ 今後の特別支援教育の在り方(中間まとめ案)より

教育、福祉、医療、労働等が一体となって乳幼児期から学校卒業後まで障害のある子ども及びその保護者等に対する相談及び支援を行う体制の整備をさらに進め、一人一人の障害を有する児童生徒等の一貫した個別の「教育支援計画」の策定を通じて、適切な教育的な内容、方法等を計画、実施、評価して、より良いものに改善していく仕組みを取り入れていくことについて積極的に検討を進めていく必要がある。

### (資料) 北海道拓北養護学校 個別の指導計画 様式1

## 個別の指導計画(情報)\_1

| 小学部        | 氏 名 | 記入者 |  |
|------------|-----|-----|--|
| 中学部 年 組高等部 |     | 作成日 |  |
| 学習の状況      |     |     |  |
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## 個別の指導計画(情報2)

### その他の情報

|           | <del>-</del>            |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 興 味 ・ 関 心 |                         |
| 寄宿舎での生活   |                         |
| 家庭・地域での生活 |                         |
| 配慮事項      |                         |
| 関係機関との連携  | 医療機関 (配慮事項) 療育機関 (配慮事項) |
| 保護者の願い    |                         |
| (進路)      |                         |

## 個別の指導計画(計画1)

### 今年度の重点目標

| 7 7 及 0 至     |  |
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| 学校            |  |
| 重点目標設定の理由     |  |
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| 重点目標達成のための考え方 |  |
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### 北海道拓北養護学校 個別の指導計画 様式4

## 個別の指導計画(計画2)

| マイタイムのめあてと内容(個別) | 学習の状況との関連 |
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| 時間割の名称 | 学習のめあて (集団) | 学習の状況との関連 |
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### 時間割

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## 指導記録

| 重点目標・学習のめあて | 時期 | 指導経過(児童生徒の様子、指導の手だてや教師の所感など) |
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| 様式 6 A      | 個別の指導        | 計画(前 | 期の評価)( | )        |
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| 重点目標        | 評価           |      |        |          |
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| 教科・領域       | 学習のめあて       | 到達度  | 評      | 価        |
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|      | B別の指導計画(前期の評価)( | ) |
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| 重点目標 | 評価              |   |
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| 時間割の名称 | 学習のめあて | 評 価 |
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## 일본에 있어서 중도·중복장애자의 교육과정에 대하여

(大崎博史)

| 1.3 | 교육과정(<br>●<br>● | 게 관    | 련한 법   | 령 등에      | 대하여      |         |        |               |       |                   |     |   |
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|     | ● 맹약고           | l, 동   | 악교 및   | · 지체무기    |          |         |        | 교육하는 영        |       |                   |     |   |
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|     |                 |        | ,      | (保健       | 理療),     | ,       | •      | ,             |       |                   |     |   |
|     | ● 지적경           | ·아를    | · 교육ㅎ  | 는 양호      | 학교       |         |        |               |       |                   |     |   |
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| 3.3 | 각 학교의           | 교육     | h과정 및  | 편성에서 :    | 취급하는     | : 각 교   | 과, 영역  | 등에 대 <b>さ</b> | गेल   |                   |     |   |
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### 4 . 학습지도 요령상 중복장애자란

당해학교에 취학하기로 되었던 장애 이외에 다른 장애를 병행하여 가진 아동 또는 학생.

### 5 . 중복장애자 등에 관한 특례(법령)

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- 6. ( )
  - 지적장애를 병행하여 가진 경우의 특례
  - 학습이 현저하게 곤란한 경우의 특례
  - 방문교육에 관한 특례
  - 통신에 의해 교육을 하는 경우의 특례(고등부)

### 7. 가

- 각 교과나 각 교과과목을 지적장애자를 교육하는 양호학교의 각 교과에 따라 바꿀 수 있다.
- 각 교과, 각 교과과목의 목표 및 내용에 관한 사항의 일부를 지적장애자를 교육하는 양호학교의 각 교과의 목표 및 내용의 일부에 따라 바꿀 수 있다.

### 8 . 학습이 곤란한 아동학생에 관한 특례

- 각 교과의 목표·내용의 일부를 취급하지 않는 규정
- 아래학년 대체의 규정
- 중학부에 있어서 초등부 각 교과로의 대체규정
- 초·중학부에 있어서 유치부 대체의 규정
- 고등부에 있어서 초중학부 대체의 규정

### 9 . 학습이 현저하게 곤란한 경우의 특례

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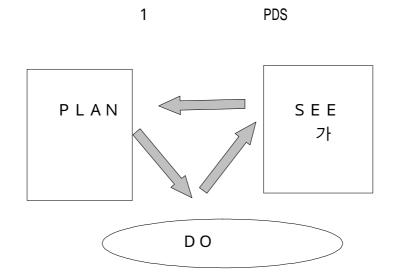
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### 15. 중복장애자의 지도에 있어서 개별지도계획

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16. 개별지도계획의 실제 (**北海道**) (拓北)



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### On Curriculum for Children with Severe and Multiple Disabilities in Japan

Hirofumi Osaki Researcher, Dept. of Education for Children with Multiple Disabilities, National Institute of Special Education, Japan

#### 1. Laws, regulations, etc., related to curriculum

Basic Education Law

School Education Law

School Education Law Enforcement Regulations

Course of Study (for elementary and lower/upper secondary school divisions)

(Kindergarten divisions: Course of Study for Kindergarten Divisions)

Law concerning the Organization and Management of Local Educational Administration

### 2. Subjects taught at schools

Schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, and special schools for physically disabled children and health impaired children

- Elementary: Japanese Language, Life Environment Studies, Social Studies, Arithmetic, Science, Music, Art and Handicraft, Homemaking, Physical Education
- Lower secondary: Japanese Language, Social Studies, Mathematics, Science, Music, Fine Arts, Health and Physical Education, Industrial Arts and Homemaking, Foreign Language
- Upper secondary:

Subjects for ordinary education: Japanese Language, Geography and History, Civics, Mathematics, Science, Health and Physical Education, Art, Foreign Language, Home Economics, IT

Subjects for specialized education: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Commerce, Fisheries, Homemaking, Nursing, IT, Welfare, Science and Mathematics, Physical Education, Music, Arts, English, Tuning, Health and Physical Therapy, Printing, Hairdressing and Aesthetics, Cleaning

Special schools for the intellectual disabilities

- Elementary: Japanese Language, Life Environment Studies, Arithmetic, Music, Art and Handicraft, Physical Education
- Lower secondary: Japanese Language, Social Studies, Mathematics, Science, Music, Fine Arts, Health and Physical Education,
   Vocational Education and Homemaking
- Upper secondary: Japanese Language, Social Studies, Mathematics, Science, Music, Fine Arts, Health and Physical Education, Vocational Education and Homemaking

Specialized subjects

### ${\bf 3.} \quad \text{Subjects and subject areas included in the curricula of the respective schools}$

Schools for the blind, schools for the deaf, and special schools for physically disabled children and health impaired children and

- Elementary and lower secondary: The subjects, Moral Education, Special Activities, Activities for Independence, Period for Integrated Study (Grade 3 and higher)
- Upper secondary: The subjects, Special Activities, Activities for Independence, Period for Integrated Study

Special schools for the intellectual disabilities

- Elementary: The subjects, Moral Education, Special Activities, Activities for Independence
- Lower secondary: The subjects, Moral Education, Special Activities, Activities for Independence, Period for Integrated Study
- Upper secondary: The subjects, Moral Education, Special Activities, Activities for Independence, Period for Integrated Study

#### 4. "Children with multiple disabilities" as defined in the Course of Study

Children who have disabilities in addition to those for which they attend the respective special schools.

#### 5. Exceptions covering children with multiple disabilities (laws and regulations)

Exceptions concerning lessons provided by combining subjects

(Section 1, Article 73-11, Enforcement Regulations, School Education Law)

Exceptions concerning lessons provided by combining subject areas

(Section 2, Article 73-11, Enforcement Regulations, School Education Law)

Exceptions concerning special curricula

(Section 1, Article 73-12, Enforcement Regulations, School Education Law)

Exceptions concerning researches for the improvement of curricula

(Article 73-13, Enforcement Regulations, School Education Law)

### 6. Exceptions concerning children with multiple disabilities (in relation to Course of Study)

- Exceptions for children who are also intellectual disabilities
- Exceptions for children who have severe learning difficulties
- Exceptions concerning Home/Hospital-Bound Education
- Exceptions when providing education by means of correspondence (upper secondary division)

### 7. Exceptions for children who are also intellectual disabilities

- The subjects and subject areas can be replaced with those offered by the special schools for the intellectual disabilities.
- Some of the contents and targets of the subjects and subject areas can be replaced with those of the special schools.

### 8. Exceptions concerning children with learning difficulties

- Provision to exclude some of the contents and targets of subjects.
- Provision to offer education for lower grades.
- Provision to offer elementary school subjects in lower secondary divisions
- Provision to offer kindergarten subjects, etc., in elementary and lower secondary divisions.
- Provision to offer elementary and lower secondary division subjects in upper secondary divisions.

### 9. Exceptions for children with severe learning difficulties

Children with multiple disabilities who also have severe learning difficulties may be exempted some of the contents and targets of the subjects, moral education and special activities. Instead, they can be taught mainly "activities for independence".

Furthermore, they may be exempted all of the contents and targets of the subjects and the "period for integrated study". Instead, they can be taught mainly "activities for independence".

\* Note that the contents and targets of moral education and special activities cannot be changed entirely.

### 10. Concerning Home/Hospital-Bound Education

"Home / Hospital-Bound Education" means to provide education by having teachers visit children who cannot receive education by attending schools for reasons of disabilities. (Based on Article 71, School Education Law)

- \* The teachers are mainly dispatched to homes, hospitals, and institutions for children with severe mental and physical disabilities.
- \* The actual implementation of Home/Hospital-Bound Education is subject to the implementation guidelines, etc., prescribed by the prefectures and ordinance-designated cities.

#### 11. Exceptions concerning Home/Hospital-Bound Education

The system of Home/Hospital-Bound Education is applied the exceptions concerning children with learning difficulties and those with multiple disabilities.

#### 12. Exceptions when providing education by means of correspondence (upper secondary division)

Some of the subjects and subject areas can be taught by means of correspondence, if the children are receiving medical treatment or have difficulty receiving education by attending schools for reasons of disabilities.

#### 13. The number of lessons in the case of children with multiple disabilities

In the case of children with multiple disabilities, those receiving medical treatment, or those covered by Home / Hospital-Bound Education, if necessary, the number of lessons can be determined appropriately in meeting with the situation, regardless of such numbers prescribed for elementary and lower secondary schools.

<Number of lessons in the case of Home/Hospital-Bound Education>

In the case of Home/Hospital-Bound Education, the number of lessons can be determined in meeting with the situation.

### 14. Contents of education respecting "activities for independence"

Maintenance of health

- Matters concerning the rhythm of living and formation of lifestyle.
- Matters concerning understanding of the state of the sickness and management of living.
- Matters concerning understanding of the state of injuries and protective care.
- Matters concerning maintenance and improvement of health.

#### Mental stability

- Matters concerning emotional stability.
- Matters concerning the basics of formation of human relations.
- Matters concerning appropriate coping with the changing circumstances.
- Matters concerning enhancement of the will to solve or overcome diverse difficulties resulting from disabilities.

#### Understanding the environment

- Matters concerning use of the senses that are intact.
- Matters concerning aiding of senses and use of alternative means.
- Matters concerning understanding of the environment by comprehensively using the senses.
- Matters concerning formation of concepts to become clues to cognition and behavior.

#### Body movements

- Matters concerning postures and basic skills of motion and action.
- Matters concerning maintenance of postures and use of subsidiary means of motion and action.
- Matters concerning basic actions required in leading daily life.
- Matters concerning the ability to move the body.
- Matters concerning smooth execution of tasks.

#### Communication

- Matters concerning the basic ability to communicate.
- Matters concerning understanding and use of language.

- Matters concerning formation and use of language.
- Matters concerning selection and use of the means of communication.
- Matters concerning communication in meeting with the situation.

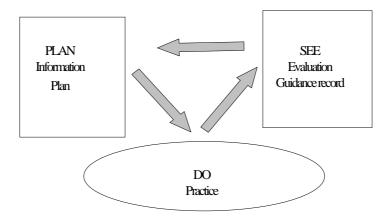
#### 15. The individual guidance plan for the education of children with multiple disabilities

In educating children with multiple disabilities, it is necessary to provide appropriate education. This for instance includes preparation of appropriate individual guidance plans in meeting with the actual condition of the area and school, such as by using innovative educational contents and methods by setting educational targets based on accurate understanding of the actual condition of the individual children. It also includes taking innovative measures concerning the learning activities in accordance with the actual state of the disability and its developmental stages and characteristics.

# 16. An example individual guidance plan (the case of the Hokkaido Takuhoku Special School that teaches children with physical disabilities)

See "References"

Figure 1. The PDS Cycle of the Individual Guidance Plan



### 17. Towards individualized "educational support plans" - from "The Future of Special Support Education (Draft of the Interim Report)"

"It will be necessary to actively examine introduction of systems for improving the educational contents and methods, by planning, implementing and evaluating such contents and methods. This will require preparation of consistent and individualized "educational support plans" for the individual children with disabilities. It will also require the organizations, people, etc., concerned with education, welfare, medicine, labor, etc., to combine their efforts to further develop and improve the systems for providing support and consultation services for children with disabilities from their infancy to after graduation from schools as well as for their guardians."

(References) Hokkaido Takuhoku Special School

#### Individual Guidance Plan Form 1

## Individual Guidance Plan (Information 1)

| Elementary                                    | Name | Written by:          |
|---|------|----------------------|
| Lowersecondary Grade:Class:<br>Uppersecondary |      | Prepared: (MM/DD/YY) |
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# Hokkaido Takuhoku Special School Individual Guidance Plan Form 2 Individual Guidance Plan (Information 2)

#### Other Information

| Matters of interest                     |   |
|---|---|
| Living in the dormitory                 |   |
| Living in the home and community        |   |
| Notes                                   |   |
| Collaboration with related institutions | Medical institutions (Notes)  Treatment and care institutions (Notes) |
| Guardians' wishes                       |   |
| (Schooling plan)                        |   |

#### Individual Guidance Plan Form 3

## Individual Guidance Plan (Plan 1)

This year's priority targets

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| School                                   |  |
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| Reasons for setting the priority targets |  |
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# Individual Guidance Plan Form4 Individual Guidance Plan (Plan 2)

| Targets and contents of "My Time" (individual) | Relationship with the state of learning |
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| Name of teaching schedule | Goals of learning (group) | Relationship with the state of learning |
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## Teaching schedule

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#### Individual Guidance Plan Form 5

## Guidance Record

| Priority targets, goals of learning | Time | Guidance record (state of children, guidance meth | od, teacher's opinion, etc.) |
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| Form 6B          | Individual Guidance Plan (Evaluation of Term 1) ( | ) |
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## **Presentation 3**

## 韓国 Korea

音楽を活用した重度・重複障害児童の統合教科指導事例 朴成淑

大田聖世再活学校 教諭

A Case of Integrated Subject Matters Instruction Using Musical Activities for Children with Multiple/Severe Disabilities

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### 音楽を活用した重度・重複障害児童の統合教科指導事例

朴成淑 大田聖世再活学校

#### I. はじめに

障害児の完全就学という教育的潮流の中で、しだいに増加している重度·重複障害児により、特殊教育現場は新しい教育的対応が必要な状況にある。

ただし、これは医学的な障害程度が重度であるとか、生物学的な機能障害の種類が 重複しているという以上に新しい教育の概念と方法を必要とする 多様性を意味して いる。

このような重度・重複障害児の大部分は能動的な授業参加のための身体的,知的条件が欠如している。能動的な授業参加が困難な重度・重複障害児の教育的効果を最大化できる授業方法とは何であろうか?教育より治療的効果が要求される重度・重複障害児のための効果的な教授方法は何であろうか?

その答えとして得たのが「音楽」であった。音楽は人間の日常生活と密接で、意識しなくても自然に入り込む「音楽」によって緊張が解け、呼吸が安定し、楽しく興味深い教育メディアとしての役割を十分にはたすことができた。さまざまな研究結果により、音楽活動は言語、認知、運動能力、身体的な治療はもちろん情操的安定にも非常に大きな効果を持っていることが立証されており、障害児の教育と治療に多様に適用することが推奨されている。

従って、本発表では最も効果的な教育方法のひとつとして音楽を活用した重度·重 複障害児の指導事例を紹介する。

## Ⅱ. 指導の実際

#### 1. 指導対象

対象児童は韓国大田広域市に位置する肢体不自由特殊学校初等部3学年に在籍する 8名である。大部分が重度·重複障害のある脳性まひ児等で、特殊学校教育課程で学習 している。(紙面の関係で一部の重度·重複障害児の学年初めの実態を紹介する。)

| 順   | 児童の特徴  | 主たる障害及び疾患                     | 備考                               |
|-----|--|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A児童 | 食べることにのみ関心を持ち、しばしば泣く。<br>流動食を取る際、「あ」と発声できる。<br>腕を左右に少し動かすことができる。                         | 知的障害<br>言語障害                  |                                  |
| B児童 | 言語に反応を見せず、全てのものに無関心である。<br>流動食を取りながら、「あ」「う」を発声することがで<br>きる。<br>腕を左右に少し動かすことができる。         | 知的障害<br>言語障害<br>てんかん          | <ポーテージ<br>チェック<br>リスト><br>身辺処理   |
| C児童 | 反響言語を使用し、激しい不安感と硬直を有する。<br>なんでも終わりなく吸う問題行動がある。<br>噛むことが可能で、上肢調節能力が良好である。                 | 知的障害<br>言語障害<br>自閉性障害<br>てんかん | 運動性<br>社会性<br>認知<br>言語<br>(0~1才) |
| D児童 | 脳の視神経損傷のため明暗のみ区分できる。<br>噛むことが可能で、「あ」発声をできる。<br>簡単な言語を理解し、発声で意思表現が可能だが、対人<br>関係の形成は困難である。 | 知的障害<br>視覚障害                  |                                  |

### 2. 指導方針

- 1) 特殊学校教育課程(7次基本教育課程)の教科別内容を精選した学習内容を歌で作成する。
- 2) 教科内容にあわせて作成した歌を登校から下校時まで常時聞かせ,自然に学習内容が認知できるようにする。
- 3) 称賛,激励,問題行動などについて歌を通した生活指導をする。
- 4) 学習内容の理解を支援するために歌詞を描いたカラーイラスト,歌詞単語カード, 歌詞図カード,歌詞図楽譜,CD資料などを製作して活用する。

#### 3. 指導方法

1) 言語発達のための音楽活用

児童の耳に常時歌が聞こえるようにし、学級生活自体が歌につながるため、自然 に呼吸や発声・発語訓練が可能である。特に筋肉の緊張により言語障害が加わる脳 性まひ児童には楽しい気持ちで自然に発声できる環境的条件が重要である。

- ① 学級生活に常に音楽が共にある。授業の終始には決まった歌を歌う。
- ② 調音障害のある児童にはスタッカート(一音一音区切って歌う方法) で歌を指

導する。

- ③ 反響言語のある自閉症児には対話体の歌で指導する。
- ④ 言葉の速度とリズム調節が難しい自閉性言語障害児は4分音標(1拍)で構成された歌を用い、児童の障害の状態に合うように色々な活動を行う。

#### 2) 認知発達のための音楽の活用

教科内容を学習する前に歌を通し学習内容が自然にわかるようにする。自然に認知された歌詞と共に多様な学習資料は学習内容の理解を支援する。特に大型モニタを通して視聴させたCD教材は注意集中力が低い児童や自閉症児に非常に効果的である。

- ① 歌と関連した多様な資料(図カード,単語カード,カラーイラスト,CD,歌詞掛け図)を活用して学習内容の理解を支援する。
- ② CD資料を活用して注意集中力を高め、反復学習を行う。

#### 3) 身体運動発達のための音楽の活用

身体表現活動は認知と言語発達の基礎となり,動作能力を拡大して創造的な自己表現を促進できる。楽器演奏の課程は脳性まひ児童の身体機能の向上と供応能力,筋肉調節能力などに影響を及ぼす。またぬり絵活動は上肢機能の訓練になり,これは神経系の成熟を促進させ,学習能力の改善を図ることができ,目と手の供応能力を向上させることができる。

- ① 障害状態にあわせて, 腕, 手, 首などを使って歌で単純な身体表現活動を行う。
- ② 障害状態にあわせて、歌の短い部分をリズム楽器や音階楽器で演奏できるようにする。
- ③ 歌詞をかいたカラーイラスト資料を活用して活動を行う。

#### 4) 社会・情緒発達のための音楽の活用

耳は脳の感覚を扱う中心機関である神経網組織と直接連結されていて,耳を通して聞こえる音楽は人間の情緒に強く直接的影響を及ぼす。また音楽は愛と安定感を伝達する強力なメディアであり,強い情操的連帯感を持たせ,社会的結束力を高める道具にもなりうる。

- ① 消極的な児童はパートナーと一緒に行う音楽活動を通し社会性発達を促進する。
- ② 過剰行動児童はリズムと旋律が安定した歌を選定して情緒の安定を図る。
- ③ 問題行動を歌で指導する。
- ④ 注意集中力が不足した児童はタンバリンで拍子を調節して(8分音符→4分音符→2分音符→全音符)注意を集中させたり、ピアノで16分音符を速く打って止め

る方法で注意を集中させる。

#### 4. 指導効果

- 1) 歌で自然に伝えられる学習方法は学習内容に対する理解がやさしく,従って学習に必要とする時間が減少し,他の学習方法に比べて知的能力が低い児童の長期記憶に驚くべき効果が見られた。また関連教科及び日常生活への転移効果も高かった。
- 2) 大きな効果は8名の重度言語障害児童の言語発達と構音障害の改善である。全く 発音ができなかった児童が聞き取った単語の発語が可能になり、2単語を表現した児童は様々な単語を連結させて意思表現ができるようになった。自閉的傾向で 自発語がなかった児童が状況に合う自発語で意思表現を始め、障害が深刻で意思 表現及び学習参加がほとんど不可能だった児童が自ら自分の意思を表現しよう と積極的な努力を行うといった、参加意欲が向上した。また全児童の調音明瞭度 が明確になり改善が見られた。
- 3) 歌うことは重度・重複障害児の不規則な呼吸を円滑にして、歌と一緒に行う能動的な活動(律動、楽器演奏、ぬり絵、ゲーム) は身体活動の頻度が低い重度・重複障害児に積極的な身体活動を誘導することにより、身体調節能力と運動能力が向上し、全児童の健康状態が良好になった。
- 4) 最後に、事前に予想できなかった変化は問題行動の減少であった。8名の児童は皆独特の問題行動があった。多様な問題行動らは学習の障害となるだけでなく身体損傷の心配もあった。このような行動指導は歌を通して称賛したり制止するもので、一定の期間が過ぎると児童たちが自らお互いの行動に対して歌で表現し始めた。知的能力が低く、自閉的傾向のある児童も自分らの行動に対する歌に反応を表し始め、徐々に問題行動は減少し、肯定的な行動が増加した。

#### Ⅲ. おわりに

音楽は重度・重複障害のある児童の学校生活を活気に満ちた意欲的な日課に変えた。 意識的で自発的な表現能力と活動能力が不足した重度・重複障害児に音楽は最も強力 な感覚で児童の意識を徐々に呼び覚まし、楽しみに迫り自発的な欲求を増大させることによって児童の全般的な発達を大きく促進させた。

音楽は言語より容易で、より深く教師の意図を伝えることができる。言語で教えるのが難しいことも音楽では可能である。言語ではすぐに忘れられても、音楽は長い間

の余韻で記憶から消えない。

難しい特殊教育の現場で音楽は児童のみだけでなく教師にも大きい慰労の力となる。聞こえてくる歌の中で、ともに歌うことを通して苦労の多い教育現場がより明るく楽しくなるためである。

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# A Case of Integrated Subject Matters Instruction Using Musical Activities for Children with Multiple/Severe Disabilities

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#### I. Preface

With the current educational trend of the complete school enrollment of the disabled children, number of children with multiple/severe disabilities are gradually increasing and this puts special education on the point of having a new educational confrontation.

This does not mean simply a child is seriously medically handicapped or a child has multiple biological malfunction. This means a variety of new educational concepts and methods are demanded in the field.

Mostly children with multiple/severe disabilities lack some physical and intellectual conditions for active class participation. Then what kind of instructional methods can maximize educational effects on these children? Is there any effective instructional method for them who requires much more a therapeutic effect than an educational one? The answer is MUSIC. It is very closely related to human's daily lives. Besides, it

penetrates into us unconsciously, which makes us relaxed and keeps our breathing settled. Music has acted as a fun and exciting educational medium. Many different researches have proved that musical activity brings a significant effect on language, cognition, motor ability, physical therapy as well as emotional balance. As a result, it is recommended to be applied in a wide range of education and therapy for the disabled children.

Therefore, this paper will introduce a case of integrated curriculum instruction using music which is the most effective teaching tool for children with multiple/severe disabilities

#### II. The practice of instruction

#### 1. The subject of instruction

The subjects are 8 students who are in the third grade of special elementary school for the physically disabled in Daejeon, Korea. Most of them are children with cerebral palsy and also multiply and severly disabled and are being taught according to the special school

curriculum.(Due to the limited space, I present their characteristics briefly shown at the beginning of the school year.)

| No.        | Characteristics   | Disability &<br>Disease   | Others   |
|------------|---|---|--|
| Child<br>A | He just pays attention to food and often cries.<br>He eats soft food and can say 'ah'.<br>He can move his arms right to left.   | mental<br>retardation,<br>language<br>impairment                      |  |
| Child<br>B | He doesn't respond to speech and is inattentive to anything. He eats soft food and can say 'ah' and 'uh'. He can move his arms right to left.   | mental<br>retardation,<br>language<br>impairment,<br>epilepsy         | <portage observation="" table=""></portage>                                      |
| Child<br>C | She says echoic words and her body becomes stiff with unrest.  She shows problematic behaviors like sucking anything.  She can chew and control the upper part of the body to some extent.                                      | mental<br>retardation,<br>language<br>impairment,<br>autism, epilepsy | self-help,<br>motor,<br>socialization,<br>cognition,<br>language<br>(age : 0 -1) |
| Child<br>D | She can just tell the brightness from the dark because of the cerebral visual nerve damage. She can chew and say 'ah'.  She can understand simple words and express herself with sounds, but she can't communicate with others. | mental<br>retardation,<br>visual<br>impairment                        |  |

#### 2. Instructional directions

- (1) Analyse the contents of each subject matters based on the special school curriculum (the seventh basic curriculum) and integrate them and create songs about them.
- (2) Let the children hear the songs from the beginning of school through the end of the day in order to perceive the subject matters naturally.
- (3) Guide the children's lives through the songs; for example, in praising, encouraging, or controlling their problematic behaviors.
- (4) To help them understand the contents of learning, produce coloring materials, word cards, picture cards, picture scores, and CDs which are connected with the song lyrics.

#### 3. Instructional methods

(1) Application of music for language development

Because the children always hear the songs and their class routine is presented with songs, respiration and the practice of vocalization and articulation can be easily taught.

Especially for the cerebral palsied children whose language impairment doubles owing to the tension of muscles, it is important to articulate with happiness under the natural circumstances.

- 1) Class routine is presented with music. Let the children sing designated songs when class begins and ends.
- 2) Teach the children with articulatory disability to sing in staccato.
- 3) Teach the autistic children who speak echoic words to sing in a dialogue.
- 4) Let the children with autistic language impairment who have difficulty in controlling the speed and rhythm of speech do activities according to the degree of their disabilities with the songs which are composed of a quarter notes.

#### (2) Application of music for cognitive development

Before the children learn the contents of the curriculum, the subject matter is naturally perceived through the songs. Along with the lyrics perceived naturally, many different learning materials help understand the contents of learning. Especially the CDs that the children see and hear on the large screen are very effective for the children who have low attentiveness or autistic disorders.

- 1) Help the children understand the content of learning with the use of various song-related materials (picture cards, word cards, coloring, CD, lyric charts)
- 2) Use the CDs to improve attentiveness and review the lessons.

#### (3) Application of music for the development of physical movement

Physical expression activities become the basis of the development of cognition and language, and it can enhance the ability of movement and promote creative self-expression. The process of playing a musical instrument have an effect on the physical functions, the coordinated movement, and the ability of controlling muscles of the cerebral palsied children. Besides, children practice moving their hands and arms through the coloring activity. It can promote the maturity of nervous system to help them improve the learning ability and the eye-hand coordination.

- Using arms, hands, or neck according to the degree of disability, make simple motions to the songs.
- 2) Let the children play a part of a song with rhythmic or melodic musical instruments according to the degree of disability.
- 3) Let them use the coloring material about the lyrics.

#### (4) Application of music for the social and emotional development

Auditory receptors are directly connected to the neural network of the brain which

processes emotion, therefore music has a strong impact on human emotion. Music is also a powerful medium that conveys love and emotional stability, provides sense of belonging and reinforces the social solidarity.

- 1) Passive children promote the social development through musical activities with their partners.
- 2) Try to make the emotion of overactive children stable by using songs with stable rhythms and melodies.
- 3) Sing when you control a problematic behaviour.
- 4) Let the children with low attentiveness play the tambourine starting from an eighth note moving to a fourth note, a second note and a whole note in order to help them to concentrate. Otherwise hit the 16th notes on the piano at a quick speed and then stop.

#### 4. The Effects of the Instruction

- (1) Once the children naturally acknowledge the learning methods with songs, it gets easier for them to understand the contents of learning and it takes less time for them to learn. Compared with other learning methods, this method brought amazing effects, especially to the long term memory of the children whose intellectual ability is low. And those effects are also transferred to the related subject areas and their daily lives smoothly.
- (2) The biggest effect is that 8 of the students with severe language impairment showed a remarkable improvement in their language development and articulatory ability. The children who could never articulate a word showed an improvement enough to say a word that anyone can understand. The children who managed to say one or two words can make themselves understood with some connected words. The autistic children who were not be able to say his own words started to express himself with his own words. The children whose disability were too severe to express themselves and participate in class made an active efforts to express themselves and it improved their desire to participate in class markedly. All the children also showed a remarkable improvement in articulatory clarity.
- (3) Singing makes the children breathe naturally. Their body control ability as well as their motor ability have also improved because the activities with songs (rhythmic movements, playing a musical instrument, coloring, and games) induce the children to active physical activities. The health condition of all the children has improved highly.

(4) Lastly, there was an unexpected change. Their problematic behaviors were decreased. Each of the 8 students had the peculiar problematic behaviors. These behaviors were a barrier to learning and even a threat causing bodily damage. In order to modify these behaviors, specific behaviors were encourged or controlled by songs. As time passed by, they themselves started to express each other's behaviors with songs. Even the autistic children whose intellectual ability is low started responding to the songs about their behaviors. Gradually their positive behaviors have increased while their problematic behaviors have decreased.

#### III. Conclusion

Music has changed the school life children with multiple/severe disabilities into a lively and challenging workplace. To the children with multiple/severe disabilities music became the most powerful medium to arouse their consciousness. It also strengthened their voluntary intention toward pleasure and promoted their overall development.

Music conveys a teacher's intention more easily and deeply than words. Music makes it possible to teach what is difficult to be taught through words. While we forget easily what we learn through words, what we learn through music is sustained longer in memory.

In the tough special education situations, music is a wonderful self-comfort and strength to the children as well as the teacher. In the songs to be heard, in the songs that we sing together, the tough situation is being changed into a bright and happy one.

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The Music Therapy, Hinrich Von Deest, 1998, Siyousi

## **Presentation 3**

## 日本

## Japan

## 日本の重度・重複障害児の授業研究

佐久間栄一 国立久里浜養護学校 教諭

### Eiichi Sakuma

Study of Lessons Provided to Children with Severe and Multiple Disabilities in Japan

Teacher, National Kurihama Special School

## 日本の重度・重複障害児の授業研究

佐久間栄一 国立久里浜養護学校

#### 1.はじめに(重度・重複障害児教育のはじまり)

盲・聾児の教育に始まった日本の重度・重複障害児教育を飛躍的に拡充させる大きなきっかけとなったのは、昭和50年3月に公表された「特殊教育の改善に関する調査研究会」による「重度・重複障害児に対する学校教育の在り方について(報告)」という報告書である。そこには、重度・重複障害児に対する教育のための基本的な考え方が示されている。その後、昭和54年4月に養護学校教育の義務制が実施され、我が国の義務教育制度が完成した。

養護学校教育の義務制実施以来、学校では、各教科の指導ばかりでなく、食事、排せつ、移動、衣服の着脱等の日常生活動作の指導など、個々の児童生徒に必要な内容を適宜取り入れて指導を行ってきた。つまり、児童生徒の障害の状態や発達段階等に応じた一人一人に必要な内容を教育の出発点としていることに大きな特徴があるといえる。

#### 2.国立久里浜養護学校の教育について

本校は,国立特殊教育研究所との相互協力のもと,重度・重複障害児に対する教育を行う学校として設置された。

「教育課程は、自立活動を中心とした教育課程」

領域別の指導である自立活動の時間の指導においてばかりでなく、領域・教科を合わせた指導(遊び活動の指導、生活活動の指導、課題活動の指導)においても、自立活動の指導を行っている。この場合、幼児、児童の実態に応じて、自立活動における5つの区分のいずれかに重点を置きつつも、すべての内容を含むようなものにしている。

#### 3.指導内容について

#### (1)生活活動の指導

生活活動の指導とは、児童生徒が毎日ほぼ同じように繰り返す日常生活の活動、例えば、登校、排せつ、 手洗い、衣服の着脱、朝の会、学校給食、帰りの会、下校等の諸活動の指導を通して、主として自立活動 の目標を達成しようとするものである。

特徴:自立活動の内容を中心として,他の教科・領域の内容が統合された形で含まれている点。

学級集団での活動:朝の会 (呼名後の応答,日付や曜日の確認,日課表による予定の確認等)

帰りの会 (一日の出来事を思い出し, 反省する)

**衣服の着脱の指導**(個々の実態に応じた目標を設定して行う。スモールステップ)

食事の指導(準備動作,食器の使用方法,食事の方法等)

水分摂取 (要求の有無、水の飲み方等)

排せつ指導(排せつのリズムの形成、交換時の協力的な態度の形成、動作の獲得等)

移動の指導(児童の要求を満たす指導内容の選択、方法の工夫等)

#### (2)遊び活動の指導

遊び活動とは、遊び活動を学習活動の中心にすえて、主として、「個々の児童が自立を目指し、障害に基づく種々の困難を改善・克服するために必要な知識、技能、態度及び習慣を養い、もって心身の調和的発達の基盤を培う」という自立活動の目標の達成を図ろうとするものである。

特徴:自立活動の内容を中心として、他の教科・領域の内容が統合されている点。

**運動遊び** (基本運動の要素の経験・習得を図るとともに、運動を楽しむ活動)

音楽遊び(音楽を聞き、リズムや音の響きを楽しむ中で、音の始まりや終わりに気付く活動等)

造形遊び (手指を使って素材の感触を楽しみながら、作品作りを楽しむ活動)

**見る聞く遊び**(外界を知るために必要な情報を得るための、視覚・聴覚・触覚等の感覚機能の向上を図るための活動)

**戸外活動** (戸外を移動する中で、草花を見たり触れたりする、社会音を聞く等の経験を通して戸 外の事物に意識を向ける活動等)

#### (3)課題活動の指導

課題活動の指導とは、遊び活動の指導や生活活動の指導では十分にそのねらいを達成することが困難な 内容、あるいは、系統的・段階的に、しかも反復して指導することが必要な内容などについて、個々の児 童生徒について課題を設定し、主として、自立活動の目標の達成を図ろうとするもの。

特徴:自立活動の内容に重点を置いている点。課題は、児童生徒個々の障害の状態、発達段階、経験の程度等を考慮して設定される。

環境の把握(視覚, 聴覚, 触覚等の諸感覚を活用して, 外界の情報や自己の体内の状況を知覚し, 認知しながらの状況に応じた行動等に関する指導)

コミュニケーション (コミュニケーションの基礎的能力, 言語の受容・表出・形成・活用, 手段の選択と活用, 状況に応じたコミュニケーション等に関する指導)

**身体の動き**(日常生活における身体の動き:基本的動作,日常生活動作,生活関連動作等に関する指導)

#### (4)体験的な学習の指導

各種検診への対応 (内科検診,整形外科検診,歯科検診,PT 相談等の検診時の心理的な安定を図るための模擬授業等)

社会見学(校外学習:行楽施設,公共施設等の見学)

#### (5)小学部低学年の日課表

月 火 水 木 金 9:00 登校・健康観察・着替え(生活活動) 朝の会 9:30 朝の運動(課題活動) 課題活動(1年生~3年生) 9:45 10:15 運動あそび 音楽あそび 造形あそび 見る・きく 戸外あそび (遊び活動) (遊び活動) (遊び活動) あそび (遊び活動) 10:45 (遊び活動) 課題活動 課題活動 11:40 配膳・給食・後片付け 帰りの会 課題活動 課題活動 課題活動 課題活動 13:00 帰りの会 帰りの会 帰りの会 帰りの会 13:45 14:00

第6学習室 日課表

#### 4.担当児童について

**(1)担当児童:** D (小学部3年 男子)

・障害名・疾患名:ダンディーウォーカー症候群,先天性緑内障(右:光覚、左:義眼),知的障害,気管支喘息,てんかん

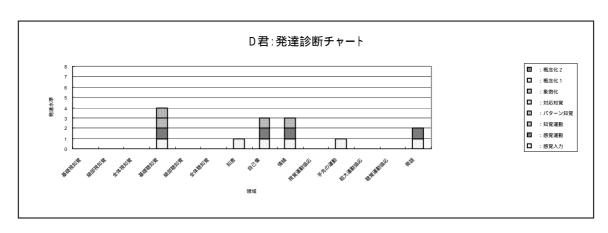
#### (2)年度当初の実態

日常生活動作:ほとんどの項目に関して介助を要する。

遠城寺式乳幼児分析的発達検査表(九州大学小児科改訂版・慶應通信)

移動運動(0:1), 手の運動(0:2), 基本的生活習慣(0:2), 対人関係(0:3), 発語(0:6), 言語理解(0:1)

③ 感覚と運動の高次化発達診断チェックリスト (第四試案 2000)



#### コミュニケーションについて

発語は、「うん」、「あ~」等を発することができる。大人に対しては、かかわってほしいときに、「あ~」と長い発声で呼ぶことがある。「風さんに会いに行く?(散歩)」、「抱っこする?」等の質問に、「うん」と発声し答えることがある。不快を感じたときや嫌なときには、「ん~っ!」と言ったり、あごをたたいたりして表現する。友達や人形の声を聞いて、自ら発声することがある。語調や音調の違いで、かかわる人の違いを聞き分け、対応している様子が見られる。

#### (3) 医療的ケアについて

本児は、医療的ケア(吸引,経管栄養等)を必要とする児童である。本校では、以下の方針のもと、 医療的ケアに関する取り組みを行っている。

#### ●基本的な考え方

経管栄養,鼻口腔吸引,酸素吸入,導尿などについては,法的には「医療行為」として位置づけられている。そこで,看護師免許を有する養護教諭又は看護師(以下「保健スタッフ」という。)が勤務している学校の時間帯(家庭訪問等の場合は,授業時間帯)において,上記の行為のうち,文部科学省が「医療的ケア」と称して,実験校に許可している内容(経管栄養,鼻口腔吸引,導尿の補助)に限定し、学校の職員に実施してほしいという依頼が保護者からあった場合には,保護者からあらかじめ依頼書及び医師の指示書を提出してもらい,校長決裁で許可された「医療的ケア」について,保健スタッフが行うこととする。

#### 5. 課題活動の指導について

ここでは,3の(1)~(3)の指導内容のうち,(2)遊び活動の指導の 見る聞く遊びと,(3)課題活動の指導の ~ の2例について説明する。

#### (1) 平成 12 年度から 13 年度の課題活動の経過

(主として環境の把握,コミュニケーションに関する内容)

#### 目的

障害が重度・重複しており、自ら環境へ働き掛ける手段が頭部の触覚に限られた本校小学部1年に入学した D 児に対して、教室内に活動の拠点を定め、手指により操作することができる教材・教具を用意するなどの環境を整えることによって、活動の拠点を把握する力をつける。また、拠点を把握する力を活用して、移動した先でも、自らどこに来たのかを把握しようとする力をつける。

#### 方法

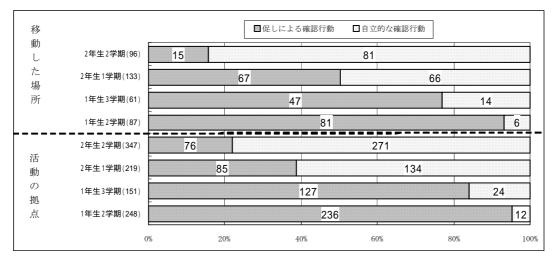
#### 1)実態

入学時は、左下側臥位の時に限り、右手指を動かし、頭部や上半身を左右に振ることができた。

#### 2)手続き

ア. 教室内に活動の拠点を用意する。イ. 次に、自ら手指による操作が可能になるような自作の教材・ 教具(操作すると光や音で反応する)を用意し、拠点の把握を、手指による触覚を中心に、視覚や聴覚な どを用いて確認することを自らできるように指導する。ウ. 同時に、移動先でも、トランポリンの布面や、 感触の違うじゅうたんなど、移動場所固有のものを固定化しておき、D児の活動の拠点の把握方法を利用 して、移動先での環境の把握を自らできるように指導する。

#### 経過



(Fig.1 促しによる確認行動と自立的な確認行動の推移)

#### まとめ

|       | 触覚の活用部位      | 拠点での把握        | 移動先での把握          |
|-------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1年1学期 | 後頭部          | 平面(地面など)      | なし               |
| 2・3学期 | 手指 (握る)      | 空間 (ベッドの柵)    | トランポリンなどの一定の場所   |
| 2年1学期 | 手指(触る、指を動かす) | 空間(教材・教具側面の布) | *臥位のみ            |
| 2年2学期 | 手指(指先による触察)  | 平面(地面など)      | じゅうたんや砂浜などの新規の場所 |
|       |              |               | *臥位,座位で可         |

#### (2) 平成14年度の課題活動の経過

(1)で述べてきた前年度の指導の引き継ぎとして、「本児を取り巻く環境を家庭生活にも広げて調査し、環境の把握を行う機会を増やして、次の活動を予測できる力につなげていきたい」ということが揚げられた。今年度は、上記の手指による環境を把握する力を生かし、さらに学習を積み上げていくこととした。

以下、課題活動の学習経過を表1から表7でまとめる。

#### 直接触れる教材学習経過一覧

| MATE ON A PER SE |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
|                  | 4月 | 5月 | 6月 | 7月 | 9月 | 10月 | 11月 | 12月 |
| 電子キーボード (h 3 cm) | 30 | 60 | 80 | 90 |    |     |     |     |
| 光・音楽玩具 (揺れキーボード) | 10 | 60 | 70 | 90 |    |     |     |     |
| 光・音楽玩具(両面発光)     | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 |    |     |     |     |
| 光・音楽玩具(輪投げ)      | 0  | 10 | 20 | 10 |    |     |     |     |
| 振動スイッチ           | 0  | 30 | 30 | 10 |    |     |     |     |
| 振動玩具(ゴマちゃん)      | 0  | 10 | 10 | 0  |    |     |     |     |
| 振動玩具(お茶犬)        |    | 0  | 20 | 20 |    |     |     |     |
| 人形 (人型の犬)        | 0  | 40 | 60 | 50 |    |     |     |     |
| 人形 (モンスター)       | 10 | 70 | 80 | 90 | 90 | 90  | 90  |     |

#### スイッチトイ学習経過一覧(%)

| 27111日社选 晃(70)   |    |    |    |     |     |     |      |     |
|------------------|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|
|                  | 4月 | 5月 | 6月 | 7月  | 9月  | 10月 | 11 月 | 12月 |
| ステップバイステップ       | 0  | 60 | 80 | 100 |     |     |      |     |
| スイッチトイ (鳥)       | 0  | 40 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100  | 100 |
| スイッチトイ(サル)       | 0  | 40 | 50 | 80  |     |     |      |     |
| スイッチトイ (熊)       | 0  | 20 | 20 | 20  |     |     |      |     |
| スイッチトイ (モンスター)   | 0  | 20 | 50 | 70  |     |     |      |     |
| スイッチトイ (揺れキーボード) | 0  | 50 | 60 | 70  |     |     |      |     |
| スイッチトイ(扇風機)      |    |    | 50 | 60  | 90  |     |      |     |
| スイッチトイ (バイオリン)   |    |    |    |     | 70  | 80  | 90   | 100 |
| スイッチトイ(カセット)     |    |    |    |     |     | 60  | 90   | 100 |

## PC ゲーム (ワンクリックゲーム) 学習経過一覧(%)

|                    | 4月 | 5月 | 6月 | 7月 | 9月 | 10月 | 11 月 | 12月 |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|------|-----|
| ワンクリック PC ゲーム(花火)  |    | 0  | 20 | 80 | 80 |     |      |     |
| ワンクリック PC ゲーム(風船)  |    |    |    |    | 20 | 40  | 50   | 60  |
| ワンクリック PC ゲーム (童話) |    | 0  | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50  | 60   | 60  |

## インタラクティブ玩具に関する学習経過

|                 | 4月 | 5月 | 6月 | 7月 | 9月 | 10月 | 11月 | 12月 |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| インタラクティブ玩具(むつ)  |    | 20 | 60 | 80 | 90 | 90  | 100 | 100 |
| インタラクティブ玩具 (ゴマ) |    | 20 | 20 | 20 |    |     |     |     |
| インタラクティブ玩具(お茶犬) |    | 20 | 30 | 30 |    |     |     |     |
| インタラクティブ玩具(熊)   |    |    |    |    | 50 | 70  | 100 | 100 |

#### 「入れる」運動の終わりの理解に関する経過

| ボール入れ A: 概略的課題分析 | 9月 | 10月 | 11 月 | 12 月 |
|------------------|----|-----|------|------|
| 1. ボールを持つ        | 60 | 70  | 90   | 95   |
| 2. 穴までボールを運ぶ     | 0  | 10  | 40   | 50   |
| 3. ボールを穴に入れる     | 20 | 40  | 90   | 100  |

#### スイッチの押し分け学習経過一覧(%)

|                      | 4月 | 5月 | 6月 | 7月 | 9月 | 10月 | 11月 | 12月 |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|
| スイッチの押し分け課題①         | 30 | 60 | 80 | 90 |    |     |     |     |
| 凹凸スイッチ:ビッグスイッチ(振動玩具と |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |
| 扇風機)                 |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |
| スイッチの押し分け課題②         |    |    | 70 | 90 | 90 |     |     |     |
| 凹凸スイッチ:フレキシブルスイッチ(人形 |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |
| 玩具と扇風機)              |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |
| スイッチの押し分け課題②         |    |    |    |    | 60 | 70  | 70  | 90  |
| 色の違うビッグマック(2択)       |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |
| (歌と手遊び)              |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |

#### 6.遊び活動の指導について

#### (1) 実態及び指導方針

#### 「見る聞く遊び」の4月の実態

4月当初,導入部分の人形には興味があり、登場すると笑ったり、「うん」と問い掛けに答えたりすることが見られた。しかし、テーブル上の玩具の呈示が始まるとすぐに寝入ってしまうことが多く、それ以降目を覚まさずに授業を終えることがしばしば見られた。物の探索行動や人に対して自分から関わろうとする行動は、ほとんど見られない。

#### 実態に基づく方針

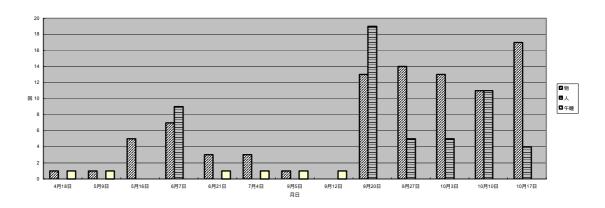
|     | : > \/JEI          | <u> </u>                            |
|-----|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
|     | 仮 説                | 評価                                  |
| 物   | ・聴覚や触覚的な手がかりのはっきり  | <ul><li>物とのかかわりを持てたか?(回数)</li></ul> |
|     | した、教材教具を呈示すれば物への   | (手を伸ばす, 玩具の音・音楽に合わせて                |
|     | 探索行動が増え、物とのかかわりを   | 発声する,動作;軽く頭をたたく等の行                  |
|     | もてるようになるであろう。      | 動の数)                                |
|     | ・残存する右目の視覚を活用すること  |                                     |
|     | で、物への興味関心が増すであろう。  |                                     |
| 人   | ・場所を共有し、同じ活動を行っていけ | <ul><li>人とのかかわりを持てたか?(回数)</li></ul> |
|     | ば,人とのやり取りを行えるようにな  | (手を伸ばす, 話し掛ける, 話し掛けられ               |
|     | るであろう。             | たとき発声で答える。動作;あごをたた                  |
|     |                    | く、軽く頭をたたく等の行動の数)                    |
| 持続性 | ・音や発光する玩具を呈示すれば、注意 | ・持続して参加できたか?                        |
|     | 集中を促すことができるであろう。   | (熟睡なし 熟睡あり:回数)                      |

#### 指導方法

環境面(教材の配置・座席・部屋の照度等),教材(教材の精選,呈示方法,順番の変更等),姿勢(クッションチェアの高さ,傾斜角度の見直し,ヘッドレスト・胸ベルト等の設置等)等に関して,D児に対応し変えていく。

## (2)指導経過

## 物・人・持続性の変化 (Fig. 2)



### 物・人・持続性の変化のまとめ(2学期下旬まで)

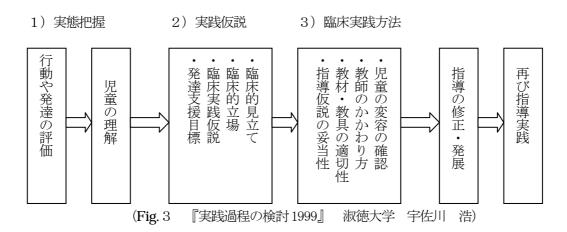
| 項目      | 経 過                                   |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 持続性     | 4月から9月12日の授業までは、熟睡があった。6月7日, Aの参加によ   |
|         | り熟睡がなかった。9月20日以降は、熟睡なし。               |
| 物とのかかわり | 9月12日までは (6月7日を除く), 10回以下。9月20日より、平均し |
|         | て 10 回以上のかかわりあり。                      |
| 人とのかかわり | 9月12日までは (6月7日を除く),人とのかかわりは無かった。9月20  |
|         | 日以降、かかわりを示す行動が頻発。                     |

## (3)まとめ

|    | ・物への探索行動が活発に見られるようになった。手を伸ばしたり、テーブル上で手   |
|----|--|
|    | を滑らせるようにして探索したり、体を前傾させ、頭を起こして物を見ようとした    |
| 成果 | りする。                                     |
|    | ・友達とのかかわろうとする行動が見られるようになった(手を伸ばし捜す・腕に触   |
|    | れる等)。                                    |
|    | ・授業中に熟睡することが減り、最後まで授業に参加することができるようになった。  |
|    | ・部屋の明るさを確保することで、視覚活用を促すことができた。物に対する興味・   |
|    | 関心を促し、総合的に物を把握する手段として、視覚をいかに活用するかが重要で    |
|    | あった。                                     |
|    | ・回転丸テーブルを使用したことで、友達や玩具との適度な距離を設定することがで   |
|    | きた。結果として、物への探索行動や人へ手を伸ばしてかかわろうとする行動を促    |
| 考察 | すことにつながった。                               |
|    | ・T1 の隣で、ブラックボックスに入れる玩具を視覚・触覚・聴覚的に確認させること |
|    | で、玩具の存在に気付かせ、その物が何であるかを知らせた。そうすることで物へ    |
|    | の関心を持たせることができ、授業への集中を促すことができた。           |
|    | ・音声による会話の可能な児童Aの隣の席に座ったことにより、Aにかかわろうとす   |
|    | る行動が物への関心を促すことができた。                      |
|    | ・D児の表出する動作によるサインや発声によるサインを、友達に伝わるようにする   |
|    | ための配慮をいかにして行うか。                          |
| 課題 | ・A児以外の友達とのかかわりを促すための配慮をいかにして行うか。         |
|    | ・視覚情報を得るための目の動きなど、視覚機能の活用とその変容を整理し、まとめ   |
|    | る。                                       |

#### 7.評価

日々の授業に関する評価は、以下の図に示した一連の実践過程の検討のなかで行っている。具体的には、 授業の中で児童の変容から実践の評価を行い、①課題の設定、②教材・教具、③教師の関わりの妥当性を 検討している。このような教育実践の繰り返しの中で、「一人一人の児童の実態に即した授業」が、より望 ましいものへと高まっていくものと考えている。



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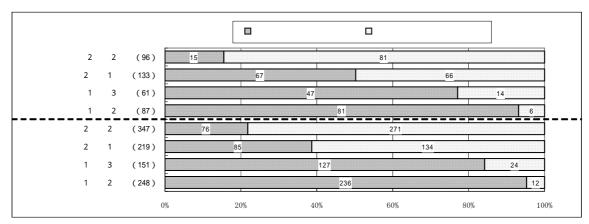
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(Fig.1 仙男拭 税廃 溌昔楳疑引 切験旋昔 溌昔楳疑税 蓄戚)

|       | (Table.1 |     | )        |
|-------|----------|-----|----------|
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| 1 1   |          | ( ) |          |
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| 2 1   | 가 ( ,    | ( . | ) * ( )  |
|       | 가 )      |     |          |
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|       | )        |     | * ( ), 가 |

|          | (%) |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|          | 4   | 5  | 6  | 7  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| ( h 3cm) | 30  | 60 | 80 | 90 |    |    |    |    |
| . ( )    | 10  | 60 | 70 | 90 |    |    |    |    |
| . ( )    | 20  | 10 | 10 | 20 |    |    |    |    |
| . ( )    | 0   | 10 | 20 | 10 |    |    |    |    |
|          | 0   | 30 | 30 | 10 |    |    |    |    |
| ( )      | 0   | 10 | 10 | 0  |    |    |    |    |
| ( )      |     | 0  | 20 | 20 |    |    |    |    |
| ( )      | 0   | 40 | 60 | 50 |    |    |    |    |
| ( )      | 10  | 70 | 80 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |    |

| (%) |   |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|---|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | 4 | 5  | 6  | 7   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  |
|     | 0 | 60 | 80 | 100 |     |     |     |     |
| ( ) | 0 | 40 | 60 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| ( ) | 0 | 40 | 50 | 80  |     |     |     |     |
| ( ) | 0 | 20 | 20 | 20  |     |     |     |     |
| ( ) | 0 | 20 | 50 | 70  |     |     |     |     |
| ( ) | 0 | 50 | 60 | 70  |     |     |     |     |
| ( ) |   |    | 50 | 60  | 90  |     |     |     |
| ( ) |   |    |    |     | 70  | 80  | 90  | 100 |
| ( ) |   |    |    |     |     | 60  | 90  | 100 |

| Ρ | С | ( |    |   | ) | ( | %) |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|   |   |   |    |   |   | 4 | 5  | 6  | 7  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|   |   |   | PC | ( | ) |   | 0  | 20 | 80 | 80 |    |    |    |
|   |   |   | PC | ( | ) |   |    |    |    | 20 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
|   |   |   | PC | ( | ) |   | 0  | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 | 60 |

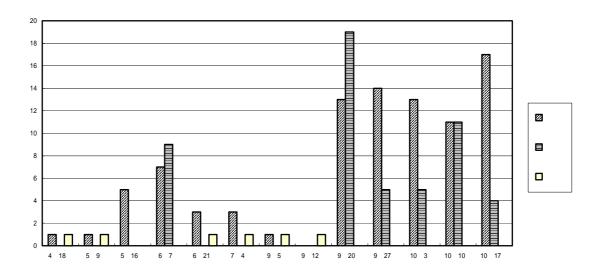
| (interactive) |   |    | ( % | )  |    |    |     |     |
|---------------|---|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
|               | 4 | 5  | 6   | 7  | 9  | 10 | 11  | 12  |
| ( )           |   | 20 | 60  | 80 | 90 | 90 | 100 | 100 |
| ( )           |   | 20 | 20  | 20 |    |    |     |     |
| ( )           |   | 20 | 30  | 30 |    |    |     |     |
| ( )           |   |    |     |    | 50 | 70 | 100 | 100 |

| 1    | (% | <b>6</b> ) |    |     |
|------|----|------------|----|-----|
| A:   | 9  | 10         | 11 | 12  |
| 1. 가 | 60 | 70         | 90 | 95  |
| 2.   | 0  | 10         | 40 | 50  |
| 3.   | 20 | 40         | 90 | 100 |

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(Fig. 3

## **Study of Lessons Provided to Children**

## with Severe and Multiple Disabilities in Japan

Eiichi Sakuma National Kurihama Special School

#### 1. Preface - Start of education for children with severe and multiple disabilities

The education for children with severe and multiple disabilities in Japan started with education for blind and deaf children. What served as the key to its rapid expansion was a report published in March 1975 entitled "On School Education for Children with Severe and Multiple Disabilities" prepared by the "Study Group for the Improvement of Special Education". It sets forth the basic ideas for the education of children with severe and multiple disabilities. Later, in April 1979, enrollment in special schools was made obligatory, to complete the system of compulsory education in Japan.

Ever since the enrollment at special schools was made obligatory, in addition to the education covering ordinary subjects, special schools have been providing education by appropriately incorporating items necessary for the individual disabled children, such as guidance on actions relevant to daily living such as eating, defectaion and urination, movement, and wearing and taking off of clothes. Therefore, the major characteristic has been that the starting point of education for such children was education and guidance needed by each of such children in meeting with his/her disabilities' state, developmental stage, etc.

#### 2. Education provided at the National Kurihama Special School

The National Kurihama Special School was established as a school to educate children with severe and multiple disabilities in collaboration with the National Institute of Special Education.

Its curriculum is centered around "activities for independence".

Not just the guidance related to "activities for independence" which comprises a subject area, the school is providing guidance through the said also in the lessons that combine subject areas (guidance pertaining to play activities, living activities, and theme-based activities). In this case, although the emphasis is placed on one of the five categories of "activities for independence" in meeting with the child's actual conditions, all five categories are covered.

#### 3. Contents of guidance

#### (1) Guidance on living activities

The "guidance on living activities" is designed to achieve mainly the goals of "activities for independence" through guidance on the daily living activities that children repeat more or less in the same manner every day. These include coming to school, defection and urination, washing of hands, wearing and taking off of clothes, morning meetings, school meals, meeting before leaving school, and leaving school.

#### Characteristics:

1) Activities carried out as a class:

Morning meeting: taking of attendance and responding, confirmation of the date and day of the week, confirmation of the day's schedule based on the schedule of lessons, etc.

Meeting before leaving school: remembering and reviewing the day's events.

- Guidance on wearing and taking off of clothes: provided in small steps by setting targets in meeting with the individual children's actual conditions.
- 3) Meal guidance: preparing activities, use of tableware, how to eat, etc.
- 4) Water intake: yes/no of desire, how to drink water, etc.
- 5) Guidance on defecation and urination: formation of the defecation and urination rhythm, formation of the cooperative attitude when replacing, learning of actions, etc.
- Guidance on movement: selection of the guidance contents that satisfy the child's needs, innovation of the method, etc.

#### (2) Guidance through play activities

"Play activities" make such activities the center of the learning activities. These activities are mainly designed to achieve the goals of "activities for independence" which are designed "for each child to aim at independence, acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and habits necessary in ameliorating or overcoming the diverse difficulties resulting from disabilities, thereby nurture the foundation for the coordinated development of the mind and body".

Characteristics: The lessons are centered around the contents of "activities for independence", and combine the contents of other subject areas.

- 1) Exercises: to experience and learn the elements of the basic exercises and to enjoy the exercises.
- Music play: by listening to the music and enjoying the rhythm and sound, the activities to realize when the sound started or ended.
- 3) Handicraft: activities to enjoy making works by enjoying the feel of the materials with hands and fingers.
- 4) Seeing and listening: activities to improve the sensory functions such as the senses of sight, hearing and touch, in order to acquire information necessary in getting to know the outside world.
- 5) Outdoor activities: as the children move outdoors, the activities for them to direct their attention to things found outdoors through experiences such as watching and touching flowers and other plants and listening to social noises.

#### (3) Guidance through theme-based activities

"Guidance through theme-based activities" is designed to achieve the goals mainly of the "activities for independence" by setting themes for individual children. Such themes may concern the items whose targets cannot be achieved fully through guidance through play activities or living activities, or items which require systematic, stadial, and repeated guidance.

Characteristics: The emphasis is placed on the contents of the "activities for independence". The themes are set by taking into account the individual children's state of disability, developmental stages, degree of experience, etc.

- Understanding the environment: Guidance to take actions in meeting with the situation by perceiving and recognizing
  the information about the outside world and the child's own internal bodily state, by utilizing the senses such as sight,
  hearing and touch.
- 2) Communication: guidance on such matters as the basic ability to communicate, understanding and using the language, formation and use of the language, selection and use of the means of communication, and communication in meeting with the situation.
- 3) Body movements: body movements in daily life; guidance on basic actions, actions relevant to daily life, living-related actions, etc.

#### (4) Guidance on experience-based learning

- 1) Coping with diverse medical examinations: simulated lessons to ensure mental stability at the time of medical examinations such as internal, orthopedic, dental, and PT consultation.
- 2) Field trips: extramural studies visits to entertainment facilities, public facilities, etc.

#### (5) Schedule of lessons, lower grades of the elementary school division

#### Schedule of Lessons, Study Room 6

|        | Monday          | Tuesday              | Wednesday                     | Thursday                        | Friday                 |
|--------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 9:00   | -               | Coming to school     | ol, health observation, chang | ing clothes (living activities) |                        |
|        |                 |                      | Morning meeting               | 7                               |                        |
| 9:30   |                 | N                    | Morning exercises (theme-ba   | ased activity)                  |                        |
| 9:45   |                 |                      | Theme-based activities (Gr    | rades 1 - 3)                    |                        |
| 10:15  | Exercises       | Music play           | Handicraft                    | Seeing and listening            | Outdoor play           |
|        | (Play activity) | (Play activity)      | (Play activity)               | (Play activity)                 | (Play activity)        |
|        |                 |                      |                               |                                 |                        |
| 10:45  |                 | Theme-based activity |                               | Theme-based activity            |                        |
| 11.40  |                 |                      | Setting, eating and puttir    | ng away                         |                        |
| 11:40  |                 |                      | Meeting before leaving        |                                 |                        |
|        |                 |                      | school                        |                                 |                        |
|        | Theme-based     | Theme-based activity |                               | Theme-based activity            | Theme-based activity   |
|        | activity        |                      |                               |                                 |                        |
| 13:00  | Meeting before  | Meeting before       |                               | Meeting before leaving          | Meeting before leaving |
| 13.00  | leaving school  | leaving school       |                               | school                          | school                 |
| 13:45  |                 |                      |                               |                                 |                        |
| 127.10 |                 |                      |                               |                                 |                        |
| 14:00  |                 |                      |                               |                                 |                        |

#### 4. About the child in charge

#### (1) Child in charge: "D" (boy, Grade 3)

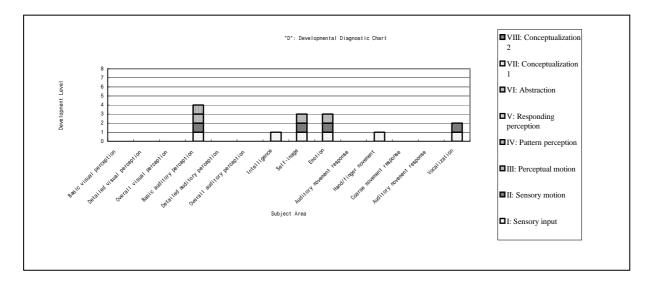
Name of disabilities and diseases: Dandy Walker syndromes, congenital glaucoma (right eye: intact; left eye: artificial), mental retardation, bronchial asthma, epilepsy.

#### (2) State at the beginning of the year

- 1) Daily living action: required care with most of the actions.
- "Enjoji's Infant Analytical Developmental Check Sheet" (Pediatrics, Kyushu University, revised edition, Keio Tsushin)

Moving about (0:1), hand movement (0:2), basic living habits (0:2), human relations (0:3), speech (0:6), understanding of language (0:1).

3) Diagnostic Check List of Meta-development of Senses and Motion (4th draft, 2000).



#### 4) Communication

"D" is capable of voicing "u-n" (equivalent of "yes") and "aaa" among others. When he wants adults' attention, he sometimes calls them by voicing a long "aaa". To questions such as "Do you want to go see Mr. Wind" (taking a stroll) or "Do you want me to carry you?", he sometimes answers by voicing "u-n". When he feels unpleasant or does not like something, he expresses such feelings by voicing "nn!" or tapping his jaws. He sometimes vocalizes spontaneously, when hearing the voices of friends and dolls. He seems to be coping by differentiating the people he interacts with based on differences in voices and tones.

#### (3) Regarding medical care

"D" requires medical care (suction, intubation feeding). The school is making efforts with medical care based on the following policy.

#### - Basic policy

Such things as intubation feeding, suction from the mouth and nose, oxygen inhalation and withdrawal of urine are legally defined as "medical acts". Therefore, the school is applying the following policy. The implementation of these acts is limited to the school's time zones (or lesson hours in the case of visiting education) when teachers who have the nurse's license or nurses (hereinafter referred to as "health staff") are working. Moreover, the activities are limited to those that the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology is allowing experimental schools to carry out as "medical care"; i.e., intubation feeding, suction from the mouth and nose, and aiding withdrawal of urine. When guardians request the school for its personnel to provide these care, they are asked to previously submit a Request and a physician's

Instruction Sheet, and the health staff provide the above-mentioned "medical care" decided and authorized by the school principal.

#### 5. Guidance through theme-based activities

Here, among the contents of guidance mentioned in sections (1) through (3) of 3., the explanation will cover "(2) Guidance through play activities" - "4) Seeing and listening", and items 1) through 3) of "(3) Guidance through theme-based activities".

# (1) The progress of theme-based activities from fiscal 2000 to 2001 (mainly the contents related to understanding the environment and communication)

#### 1) Targets

"D" entered Grade 1 of the school's elementary division. He had severe and multiple disabilities, and his means of working upon the environment was limited to the cranium tactual sense. The goal was for him to acquire the ability to understand the center of his activities, with the school developing the environment such as by determining the location of his activities in the classroom and making available teaching aids that he could manipulate with his hands and fingers. In addition, it was for him to use the ability thus gained (to understand the center of his activities) in acquiring the ability to understand where he came to when he moved.

#### 2) Method

#### a. Initial state

When D enrolled, he was able to move his right hand and fingers and shake his head and the upper half of his body sideways, but only when he was lying down facing left.

#### b. Procedure

a) A center of his activities was set up in the classroom. b) The school prepared teaching aids (the manipulation of which produced responses in light and sound) to enable D to manipulate them with his hands and fingers. Then, guidance was provided to enable him to understand and confirm the center of his activities mainly through the sense of touch using hands and fingers, as well as through the use of the senses of sight and hearing. c) At the same time, at the destinations of his movement, things that were peculiar to such places, such as the cloth sides of a trampoline and carpets with different feels, were always made available. The guidance was provided to enable D to understand the environment of the destinations using the method through which he understood his center of activities.

#### 3) Progress

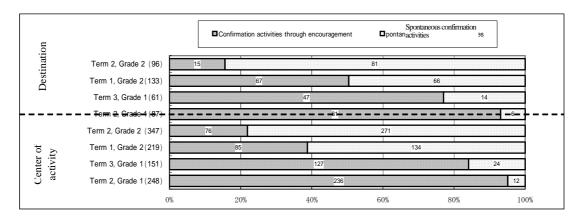


Figure 1. Trends of Confirmation Activities through Encouragement, and Spontaneous Confirmation Activities

#### 4) Summary

Table 1. Body Parts Used in Using the Tactual Sense, and Understanding at the Activity Center and Destinations

|                    | Body Parts Used in Using the Tactual Sense | Understanding at<br>Activity Center | Understanding at Destinations                          |
|--------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| Term 1,<br>Grade 1 | Occipital region                           | Plane (ground, etc.)                | None   |
| Terms 2<br>& 3     | Hands and fingers (grasping)               | Space (bed fences)                  | Predetermined places such as that installed trampoline |
| Term 1,            | Hands and fingers                          | Space (teaching aids,               | *Only lying down position                              |
| Grade 2            | (touching, moving fingers)                 | cloth on the side of                |  |
|                    |  | teaching tool)                      |  |
| Term 2,            | Hands and fingers                          | Plane (ground, etc.)                | New places such as carpeted and sandy                  |
| Grade 2            | (touching with finger tips)                |                                     | beaches  |
|                    |  |                                     | *Lying down position and sitting position              |

#### (2) Progress of theme-based activities in fiscal 2002

As something to follow the guidance provided the previous fiscal year and explained in (1), proposed was to "conduct the research by expanding D's environment to his home life, so as to increase the opportunities for him to understand the environment, hopefully leading to the ability to predict the next activity". This year, it was decided to further promote his learning by using the mentioned ability to understand the environment using hands and fingers.

The progress of the learning through the theme-based activities is summarized in Tables 1 through 7 below.

### 1) Progress of Learning Using Teaching Aids for Direct Touch (%)

|                                 | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Electronic keyboard (h 3cm)     | 30  | 60  | 80  | 90  |     |     |     |     |
| Light and music toy (shaking    | 10  | 60  | 70  | 90  |     |     |     |     |
| keyboard)                       |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Light and music toy (both sides | 20  | 10  | 10  | 20  |     |     |     |     |
| luminating)                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Light and music toy (ring toss) | 0   | 10  | 20  | 10  |     |     |     |     |
| Vibrating switch                | 0   | 30  | 30  | 10  |     |     |     |     |
| Vibrating toy ("Goma-chan")     | 0   | 10  | 10  | 0   |     |     |     |     |
| Vibrating toy ("Ocha-ken")      |     | 0   | 20  | 20  |     |     |     |     |
| Doll (interactive dog)          | 0   | 40  | 60  | 50  |     |     |     |     |
| Doll (monster)                  | 10  | 70  | 80  | 90  | 90  | 90  | 90  |     |

2) Progress of Learning Using Switch Toys (%)

| 1 Togress of Learning Conig 5 witch | =035() | ν,  |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                                     | Apr    | May | Jun | Jul | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Step-by-step                        | 0      | 60  | 80  | 100 |     |     |     |     |
| Switch toy (bird)                   | 0      | 40  | 60  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Switch toy (monkey)                 | 0      | 40  | 50  | 80  |     |     |     |     |
| Switch toy (bear)                   | 0      | 20  | 20  | 20  |     |     |     |     |
| Switch toy (monster)                | 0      | 20  | 50  | 70  |     |     |     |     |
| Switch toy (shaking keyboard)       | 0      | 50  | 60  | 70  |     |     |     |     |
| Switch toy (electric fan)           |        |     | 50  | 60  | 90  |     |     |     |
| Switch toy (violin)                 |        |     |     |     | 70  | 80  | 90  | 100 |
| Switch toy (cassette tape player)   |        |     |     |     |     | 60  | 90  | 100 |

3) Progress of Learning Using PC Games (One-click Games) (%)

|                                  | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| One-click PC game (fireworks)    |     | 0   | 20  | 80  | 80  |     |     |     |
| One-click PC game (balloons)     |     |     |     |     | 20  | 40  | 50  | 60  |
| One-click PC game (nursery tale) |     | 0   | 20  | 30  | 40  | 50  | 60  | 60  |

4) Progress of Learning Using Interactive Toys (%)

| Trogress of Zemining Come interactive rojs (70) |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|   | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
| Interactive toy ("Mutsu")                       |     | 20  | 60  | 80  | 90  | 90  | 100 | 100 |
| Interactive toy ("Goma")                        |     | 20  | 20  | 20  |     |     |     |     |
| Interactive toy ("Ocha-ken")                    |     | 20  | 30  | 30  |     |     |     |     |
| Interactive toy (bear)                          |     |     |     |     | 50  | 70  | 100 | 100 |

5) Progress of Understanding of the End of the Motion of Using Balls (%)

| Using balls A: Broad task analysis | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. Grabbing the ball               | 60  | 70  | 90  | 95  |
| 2. Carrying the ball to the hole   | 0   | 10  | 40  | 50  |
| 3. Throwing the ball into the hole | 20  | 40  | 90  | 100 |

6) Progress of Learning by Pressing the Right Switch (%)

|                                 | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Pressing the right switch (1)   | 30  | 60  | 80  | 90  |     |     |     |     |
| Pressing-type switch: large     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| switch (vibrating toys and      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| electric fan)                   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Pressing the right switch (2)   |     |     | 70  | 90  | 90  |     |     |     |
| Pressing-type switch: flexible  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| switch (dolls and electric fan) |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| Pressing the right switch (2)   |     |     |     |     | 60  | 70  | 70  | 90  |
| Big Macs with different colors  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| (2 choices)                     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| (Songs and hand play)           |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |

#### 6. Concerning guidance through play activities

#### (1) The actual state and the guidance policy

#### 1) The state in April of "watching and listening"

In the initial month of April, D was interested in the dolls in the introductory stage. When they appeared, he smiled or answered to questions by voicing "u-n". However, as toys were presented on the table, he often immediately fell into sleep. The lessons often had to be completed without him ever waking up. He showed virtually no actions to search for things or to voluntarily interact with people.

#### 2) Policy based on actual state

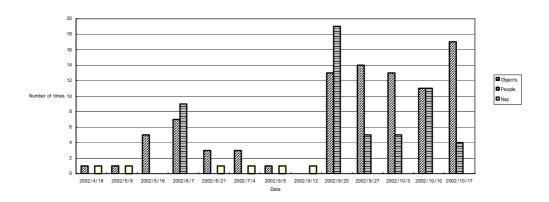
|                | Hypotheses                                   | Evaluation                                       |
|----------------|--|--|
| Objects        | - Showing teaching aids that have clear      | - Was he able to interact with objects (number   |
|                | auditory sensory or tactual sensory clues    | of activities)?                                  |
|                | should increase the activities to search for | - (The number of activities where he reached     |
|                | things and enable the subject to interact    | out for objects, vocalized with the sound and    |
|                | with objects.                                | music produced by toys, or the action to lightly |
|                | - Using the visual sense of the subject's    | tap his head.)                                   |
|                | right eye that remains intact should         |  |
|                | increase his interest in objects.            |  |
| People         | - Sharing the place and activities with the  | - Was he able to interact with people (number    |
|                | subject should enable him to interact with   | of activities)?                                  |
|                | people.                                      | - (The number of activities where he reached     |
|                |  | out for objects, talked to someone, answered by  |
|                |  | vocalizing when talked to, or the actions to tap |
|                |  | his jaws or lightly tap his head)                |
| Sustainability | - Presenting toys that emitted sound and     | - Was he able to participate sustainably?        |
|                | light should promote his attention and       | - (No sleeping / Sleeping: number of times)      |
|                | concentration.                               |  |

#### 3) Guidance method

To change the following in compliance with D: the environment (the arrangement of the teaching aids, the seat, the room's brightness, etc.), teaching aids (their careful selection, presentation method, changes in the order of presentation, etc.), posture (the height of the cushioned chair, change of the angle of inclination, provision of head rest, chest belt, etc.).

## (2) Progress of guidance

## 1) Changes in interaction with objects and people and sustainability (Figure 2)



# 2) Summary of changes in interaction with objects and people and sustainability (until the end of Term 2)

| Item             | Progress  |
|------------------|---|
| Sustainability   | D fell into sleep during lessons from those held in April to that held on September 12. He did  |
|                  | not sleep on June 7, due to A's participation. He did not sleep on September 20 and afterwards. |
| Interaction with | Less than 10 times until September 12 (excluding June 7). From September 20, he interacted      |
| objects          | at an average of over 10 times.   |
| Interaction with | He did not interact with people until September 12 (except June 7). After September 20, he      |
| people           | frequently showed actions to interact.  |

### (3) Summary

| Findings   | <ul> <li>- He started to show active activities to search for objects. He searched by extending his arms or sliding his hands on the table. He also tried to see objects by leaning forward and raising his head.</li> <li>- He started to show actions to interact with friends (e.g., extending his arms to search, touching others' arms).</li> <li>- He fell less into sleep during the lessons. He was able to participate in the lessons until the end.</li> </ul>   |
|------------|--|
| Discussion | <ul> <li>Making the room bright could promote the subject's use of the visual sense. This promoted his interest in objects. It will be important to examine how to use the sense of sight as a means for the subject to comprehensively understand objects.</li> <li>The use of the rotating round table could secure an appropriate distance between the subject and his friends and toys. This promoted the activities to search for objects and those to interact with people by extending the arms.</li> <li>Having the subject visually, tactually and auditorily confirm the toys to put in the black box next to T1 let him realize the existence of toys, upon which he was told what the toy was. This promoted his interest in objects, promoting his concentration during classes.</li> <li>Child A was able to communicate verbally. Sitting next to him, the subject's activities to interact with A promoted his interest in objects.</li> </ul> |
| Issues     | <ul> <li>- D produces signals through actions and vocalization. The question is how to let his friends understand these signals.</li> <li>- How to promote his interaction with friends other than A.</li> <li>- Examination and summary of use of and changes in the visual functions, such as eye movement to acquire visual information.</li> </ul>   |

#### 7. Evaluation

The daily lessons are evaluated as part of the examination of the series of the practical processes as shown in the figure below. Specifically, the practice is evaluated based on changes in the children and during the lessons, and examined is the appropriateness of 1) set goals, 2) teaching aids, and 3) teacher's involvement. It is believed that the repetition of such educational practice will improve the "lessons in meeting with the actual condition of each child" into better ones.

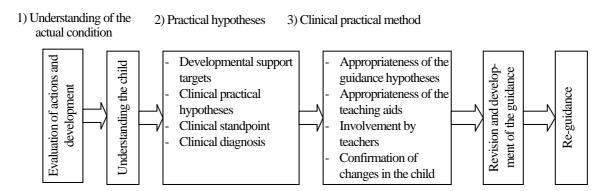


Figure 3. "Examination of the Practical Process 1999", Shukutoku University, Hiroshi Usagawa.

#### 第3回 日韓特殊教育セミナー発表論文集

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