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	1	1.25	1.2	1.292	1.264	1.249	1.234	1.21	1.2	1.17	1.165	1.155	1.15	1.14	1.137	1.133	1.13
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	4	3	2.667	2	1.66	1.75	1.725	1.72	1.57	1.56	1.557	1.55	1.52	1.517	1.515	1.483	

[http://elaws.e-gov.go.jp/search/elawsSearch/elaws\\_search/lsg0500/detail?lawId=333AC00000000116&openerCode=1.2017-11-06](http://elaws.e-gov.go.jp/search/elawsSearch/elaws_search/lsg0500/detail?lawId=333AC00000000116&openerCode=1.2017-11-06).

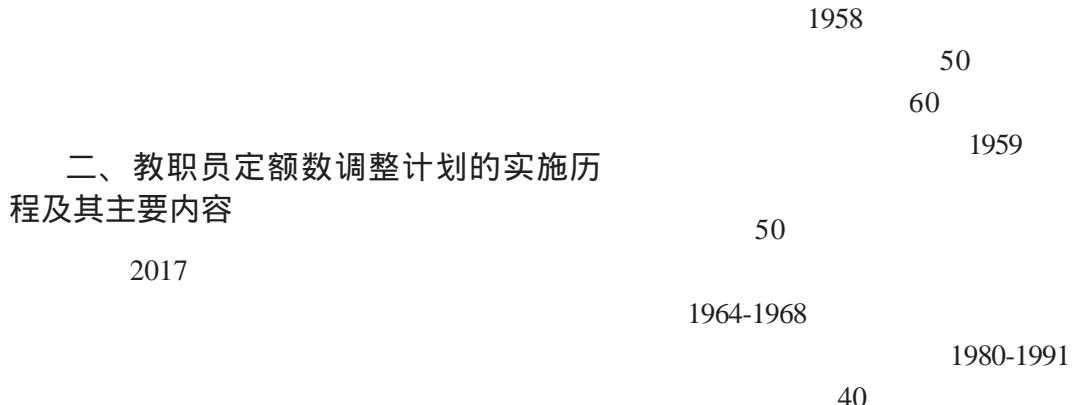
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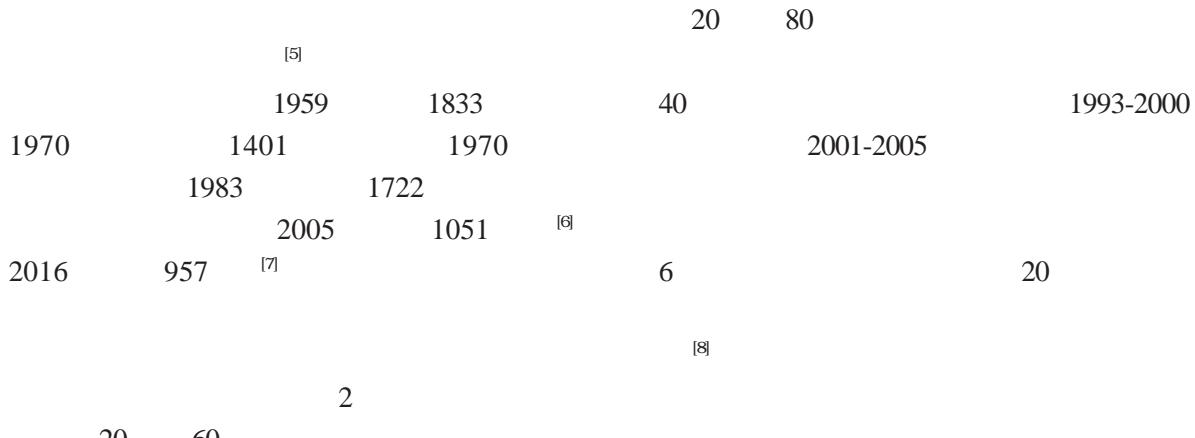
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### 三、日本班级编成标准及教职员定额数调整的特点

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**Abstract:** To realize the maximum rationalization of class size and teacher distribution in every school during the stage of compulsory education, eliminate the education inequality, maintain and raise the level of compulsory education, Japan government published the law of the standard of class structure and authorized number of teachers in compulsory schools in 1958. The law combined the class structure and the authorized number of Teachers into one system. Based on the law MEXT (the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology) has been changing the plans of adjusting the teacher norm number for ten times. The plans have a good result in reducing class sizes, increasing the efficiency of teaching, reducing school bullying and the dropping out of students through the implementation of the plans. To summarize the contents of these plans, especially the characteristics of teacher distribution, can provide some references to the education development of China, especially in the aspect of the theory, the system and the teacher allocation.

**Key words:** Japan; class structure; authorized size fo teachers; compulsory education