

The Inquiry of the Graduates' Courses

—The case of a women's college at Hiroshima—

(The Interim Report)

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女子短期大学生の進路調査

—広島文化女子短期大学の場合—

(中間報告の要旨)

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1) Preface

The age of the first-time graduates: 22 or 23 years old (The clothing course: 102 graduates)

The age of the second-time graduates: 21 or 22 years old (Do. 158)

The instructors are going to be busy with the care of their marriage, etc. Well, the members of *A* course seminar* which studied of "clothing and society" carried out the inquiry—the inquiry of graduates' courses—to the graduates in order to be taught about special learning and practising.

2) The rate of this withdrawal

We mailed this inquiry to 260 graduates (only first time and the second time graduates). Consequently, 76 graduates answered particularly. We thank them for their co-operation. The rate of this withdrawal was higher than the rate of any other mailing inquiry.

3) The result of this inquiry

We show you a part of this result.

1. course: Most of the first graduates have their occupation; special occupation.

The half of the second graduates have their occupation, and the other of them goes to school of higher grade. The rate of the latter withdrawal was higher than that of the former.

2. The average of monthly salary (including some allowances and bonuses)

Most of them: less than 25,000

About twenty p.c. of them: more than 25,000

3. The time they began to work

The individual differences are remarkable. The time they graduated was not always identical with that of their working. Probably they would consider it seriously, so there is no example of the change for the employment. These points of view show they get along steadily.

* A representative: Miss Yuko Niimi
Other members: Nine students

4. The married women are four in the answerers. One of them works in double harness.

5. Because of the graduates of clothing courses, the occupations made use of their technical arts are 40% of all occupations.

They make use of their technics in the daily life in some way.

6. "Do you think women had better leave their offices if they have money to spare?" We asked them this question for the purpose of comparing the graduates' opinions with the national inquiry 1954*.

60% answers: It can't be answered indiscriminately—depend upon circumstances.

25% answers: Yes, women had better. (70%—the national inquiry 1954)

4% answers: No, women had better go on their works. (15%—do. 1954)

In brief, it seems that they gave vague opinions. It is most important for one to be the persons of the strong character.

7. The problems of 4, 5, 6 can be seen more or less in the confession of their troubles. Most of the troubles are the problem of human relation—marriage, personal and acquaintance.

8. It attracts notice that the graduates point out they could know the human relation through the clubs and executive committee.

More than 80% of the answerers belonged to the clubs and 60% of them say the experiences are useful at present. By having the experience of clubs harmonization and nature are trained, topics become rich and the action radius expanded. It seems that the experiences get the impressive memories of their school days.

9. The most interesting thing on the significance of committee experience in the inquiry is that the experience of the head and the accountant seems to be useful. Above all the latter seems to be most useful.

It serves as a reference that the difficulty of accountant's business plays more important part than the chief of the section in their future.

10. Inquiring of the requests about the matters which they want the students to study more hard, the next answerings were returned.

1. The study of human relation
2. do. drawing the style
3. do. knitting, and human engineering
5. do. the history of women and music
7. do. the analysis of merchandise, law and the analysis of the newspaper.

These show the opinions of the women who live in the real severe society and the advice that they want them to study the special learning more hard in our college.

11. Most of the graduates answered not to participate the annual meetings which Akane association held.

* T. Koyama: The Women of the modern Japan (1962) p. 267.

The regular general meeting: less than 20%
 The college festival : more than 40%
 The Athletic meetings : under 10%
 The class meeting : more than 10%

This is all participator even in this answers. But we found about 50 p.c. graduates always read Akane transactions of our college.

I think we must not neglect the connection between the students and the graduates.

4) The conclusion

From above point of view, what should we think or what should we do? The students need to take their words seriously. The matter which is common to all courses is that the individual difference is large.

What you learn in the college becomes useful in the daily life someday. The most important thing is that you can learn about human relation and improve your mind through the activity of clubs, the executive committee and the class.

The Graduates' Round Numbers

the inquiry as of October 1968

The total number of graduates		1965 graduation (first graduates) 102 graduates	1966 graduation (second graduates) 158 graduates
The items	Special occupation	30 (29.4%)	18 (11.4%)
	The general business	28 (27.4%)	43 (27.2%)
	Going to a school of higher grade	8 (7.8%)	43 (27.2%)
	Home (including management the household matters)	36 (35.4%)	54 (34.2%)

[1] はじめに

新しい大学像を求めるにあたって、考えるべきことの一つは、実際に大学で学んだ人間の進路は、一体どのようになっているかを調査研究し、大学時代の諸体験のうち、いかなるものが役立っているかを、大学関係者すべてが探求することではなからうか。

というのも、大学のあり方を真剣に考えようと思うならば、長い将来にわたっての大学としての長期的な展望、およびそれをもたらす具体的なデータをふまえた人間的な接触（とくに教

官と学生の相互の対話）こそ、何よりも必要であると私は思うからである。

[2] 調査の概要

さて、われわれの広島文化女子短期大学は、被服科だけの単科大学として昭和39年4月に発足した。その後昭和42年4月に食物栄養科が増設された。新設の大学であるだけに、何らかの新しい芽を育てつつあるかもしれない。また一方、考えなければならぬ大学としての課題も大きいと言わなければならない。

まず私にできることは、在学生（3期生）の

方々と共に、卒業した1期生(102名)、2期生(158名)あわせて260名の本学卒業生達に、本学での専門教育や大学生活のあり方、進路の実態や同窓会との関係などについて、アンケート調査を実行し、それらのことについて教えて頂くことであった。260名全員にアンケート用紙を郵送し、回答をお願いしたところ、有効回答数は76で、回収率は29.2%であった。回収は昭和43年1月に完了した。御協力に対し、心よりお礼を申し上げたい。

また、この調査研究は、昭和42年度被服科Aコース(教職教養を主とする課程)のセミナー「被服と社会」(代表者新見優子ほか9名*)のみなさんとの共同研究である。心から感謝したい。

対象となった卒業生の概数は次表の通りである。

〔表〕 対象となった卒業生の概数
昭和43年10月現在

卒業生総数		昭和40年度卒 (1期生) 102名	昭和41年度卒 (2期生) 158名
内	専門を生かした職種	30 (29.4) %	18 (11.4) %
	一般事務的な職種	28 (27.4)	43 (27.2)
訳	進学したもの	8 (7.8)	43 (27.2)
	自宅(家業手伝いを含む)	36 (35.4)	54 (34.2)

る。進路の内訳は、事前の聞き取りその他アンケートによっても推定したものを含んでいる。

〔3〕 中間的まとめ

調査結果の一部は、すでに本学の大学新聞と「あかね」同窓会報に紹介した。反響があったようである。ここでは英文で要約的な中間報告を試みた。

重要なことは、それぞれの進路に共通している個人差の大きいことである。そして学業で学んだことが日常生活の面でいつしらず役立ってくるということである。しかもみずからの活動を通して、例えばクラブ活動、自治会活動、クラスの活動を本気でやってみることを通じて、はじめて人間関係について学び、まじめに自身をみがいていくようである。

私も学生達も、この問題をかねて研究してきたわけではなく、私自身も調査対象者と授業での面接関係がなかった。探求の不充分な点はさらに検討してみたいが、今後こうしたセミナーにおける教官と学生の共同研究により、再び学生の進路等の問題がとりあげられる可能性も大いにある。ますます御指導、御助言を頂きたい。

以上。

* 白杵直美, 小田信子, 酒井順子, 佐々木節子, 堀田英子, 向井久美子, 吉田八奈恵, 吉山和子, 和田隆子