





Separation and Disposal of Garbage


 In Japan, garbage is separated and the day, time, and place to dispose of garbage are determined. In order to keep their own community clean, local governments set rules for garbage disposal. People living in the community cooperate with each other to keep their community clean and livable.




 Brazil also has rules on how to separate and dispose of garbage, but they are not as detailed as those in Japan. There is only separation of garbage to the extent of recyclable garbage and other garbage.


 In Vietnam, we do not separate garbage very much. All the garbage is recognized as one type of garbage. Cans, bottles, and PET bottles are sent to buyers, so there is not much mixing of various types of garbage.

 In Peru, garbage trucks come every day, and garbage is dumped in front of the house every morning.


 In the Philippines, there is no separation of garbage in some places, and there are no designated garbage bags.


 China does not have detailed rules for garbage disposal like Japan. In some areas, there are no rules for garbage separation, and it is not always clear when garbage will be collected.

Education


 In Japanese schools, school lunches, group school attendance, and cleaning take place every day. Children learn to act in a group from childhood and develop a sense of cooperation.




 There is no school lunch, group schooling or cleaning in Brazilian schools. Classes are divided into three time periods - morning, afternoon and evening - and some students come to school only in the morning or afternoon.

 In Japan, education is compulsory up to junior high school and students rarely repeat the same grade.



 In Peru, if you do poorly in school, you have to repeat a grade, so the student should study hard from the first grade of elementary school.

 Compulsory education in the Philippines differs from Japan, and even in elementary school, students repeat the same grade.

Introduction of Iseaki City Multicultural Key Persons・Activities



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(Date of certification: 22 February 2021)

[Main activities]

●Year : 2020
Creation of videos to raise awareness of New Coronavirus infection.

●Year : 2021
The 1st Multicultural Key Persons Conference
The 2nd Multicultural Key Persons Conference
The 3rd Multicultural Key Persons Conference
Roundtable Discussion between the Mayor and Key Persons

●Year : 2022
The 1st Multicultural Key Persons Conference
The 2nd Multicultural Key Persons Conference(Document)
The 3rd Multicultural Key Persons Conference(Document)



Let's build a multicultural community in Iseaki City.



What is Multicultural Coexistence?

Multiculturalism



People of various cultures and personalities

Symbiosis



Living together

Multicultural conviviality means "living together with people of various cultures and personalities while recognizing the importance of their differences and building equal relationships".

We hope that this leaflet will serve as an opportunity for people to get to know each other as a first step toward multicultural coexistence.

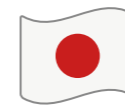
Let's learn about the differences in lifestyle between Japan and other countries and deepen mutual understanding.

In Iseaki City, where residents of various nationalities live, this leaflet was created with the aim of preventing problems in the community by making each other aware of the differences in lifestyle between Japan and other countries.

The leaflet was compiled based on the opinions of seven Iseaki City Multicultural Key Persons who were certified in February 2021, with the cooperation of international volunteers from the Iseaki International Association.

We hope that this leaflet will help foreign residents learn about the Japanese way of life so that they can live in Japan while observing the rules of the Japanese way of life.

[Countries covered in this leaflet]



Japan



Brazil



Vietnam



Peru



Philippines




China



Others


Daily routines and habits

 In Japan, we value consideration for others and consider loud noises to be a nuisance to those around us. We are very careful about making loud noises, especially early in the morning or at night.




 It is customary for family and friends to get together and enjoy partying and chatting until late at night. They cherish the good times they spend with family, relatives, and friends.




 Barbecues are held in parks and other places, and smoking is done in smoking areas. We are careful not to disturb others with smell and smoke.




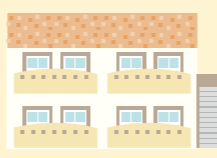
 We may barbecue and smoke cigarettes anywhere. Also, I may walk around eating food in any place. I do not care much about smells or other smells, either for myself or for others.





 In Japan, when you move into a new house, you greet your neighbors and wardens. There is a local neighborhood association or other structure in the community, and people help each other.




 In Brazil and other countries, when people move to a new house, they do not greet their neighbors at first, but gradually begin to get to know them.




 In Japan, there are places, such as hot springs, that prohibit people with tattoos from entering.

 Tattoos are considered common and fashionable.


National traits

 Most Japanese people are punctual. They are conscious of the inconvenience they may cause to others if they are late.




 Compared to the Japanese, many people are more generous with their time and use it more leisurely.




 When receiving assistance for disaster supplies, for example, we receive them free of charge and in unlimited numbers, while considering how others can receive them as well.




 They may try to receive as many goods as possible. This is because Peru does not have an established social support system, so there is no continuous assistance, and they consider this to be their first and last aid.

Manners


 There is an awareness that to eat the food served at a meal without leaving any leftovers is to show gratitude to those who prepared and served the food.




 Often, food is left uneaten at meals. It is considered polite for the person invited to the meal to leave a little of the food.





Communication


 Japanese people tend to think that they should not disturb those who wish to stay quiet by speaking loudly. Therefore, their voices are relatively quiet. In addition, Japanese seems to give the impression of being quiet and soft. Some people feel embarrassed because they can hear what they are saying.




 They tend to be louder than the Japanese. They grow up being taught from childhood that being loud is good and energetic. They do not mind being loud and do not mind their surroundings.

 A small voice makes it difficult to hear details and naturally tends to make oneself louder.

 There are many different dialects of Chinese, which require a loud voice to pronounce correctly.


 Japanese people sometimes say things in a roundabout way to avoid offending others by directly expressing their thoughts and opinions. There is a use of honorific and polite language that is very respectful and respectful of the other person's feelings.




 There are no honorifics in Portuguese, the official language, and things are said clearly. They say things without worrying about the other person and accept the other person's opinion as it is spoken.


 If something is unfair, I will say what I think directly. They do not hesitate to say things clearly.

Livelihood • Community


 In Japan, there is a neighborhood association in each community where people live. Neighborhood association collect membership fees from residents and organize local festivals, cleanups, crime prevention activities, etc. By participating in Neighborhood association activities, you can get to know your neighbors and help them out when they are in trouble. By participating in the activities of the Neighborhood association and becoming acquainted with the residents of the neighborhood, the residents can help each other in times of need, such as in the event of a disaster.





 Brazil also has Neighborhood associations in the community, but there is no compulsion to join a Neighborhood association or participate in its activities. You can choose whether or not to participate.


 China also has Neighborhood associations in the community, and there are people who work for the beautification and safety of the community as employees of the Neighborhood association. The community dues pay the salaries of the employees.

Traffic

 The streets are often narrow, and it is easy to get into traffic trouble with another pedestrian or driver if several people walk parallel to each other. It is also dangerous to walk out into the roadway.

 Several people may walk in parallel. Philippine streets are relatively wide.

-  1. In Japan, everyone obeys traffic rules so as not to cause trouble.
2. On most streets and residential areas in Japan, you are not allowed to park on the street.
3. In Japan, vehicles must be inspected before they can be driven on public roads.
4. In Japan, in addition to Compulsory Automobile Liability Insurance, which must be purchased in case of a car traffic accident, most people also have Optional Insurance.

-  1. Individuals may be more assertive than traffic rules.
2. On-street parking is allowed in some countries and regions.
3. Vehicle inspections are mandatory in some countries. As in Japan, penalties and fines are imposed if you do not undergo vehicle inspections.
4. Some countries have Compulsory Automobile Insurance. In some countries, few people purchase Optional Insurance because of the high premiums and the fact that many people do not feel it is necessary.