

1.Disaster education in Japan There are many disasters such as earthquakes, volcanic eruption, typhoons, floods, heavy snow, heavy rains, and so in Japan. In school, disasters and blessings from nature such as volcanoes have taught in social studies, geography and so for long time. But contents for disasters has much changed from around 2011. Teaching disasters and blessings Learning disaster prevention Why?

major disasters in Japan (2007-2016)			
Year	Earthquake	Volcanic	Storm and flood damage
2007	7		5
2008	6		4
2009	3		3
2010	5		5
2011	16 (Great East Japan Earthquake)	1 .	3
2012	13		7
2013	11		13
2014	8	2	15
2015	13	5	10
2016	12	1	10

The Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster

- In March 2011, Japan experienced the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster.
- approximately 18,000 fatalities of whom 90% were drowned by the tsunami.
- how to save people from a tsunami would become a major issue for future disaster prevention.
- In addition, the safety of nuclear power generating plants has come to be debated.
- Recovery has not in many areas in Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima.

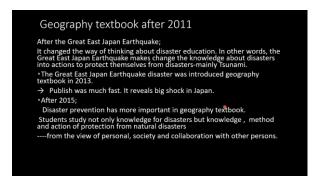


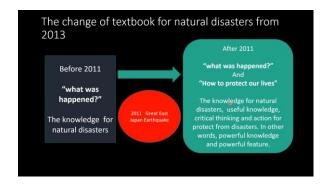


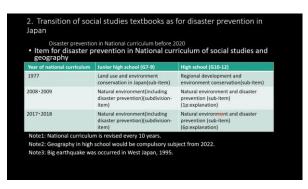


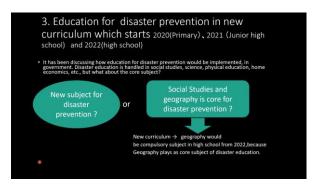












Cf. Subjects about Social Studies and Geography in Japan

Primary school

Social Studies - Social studies is a comprehensive subject that includes geography, history, and the civics.

Junior high school

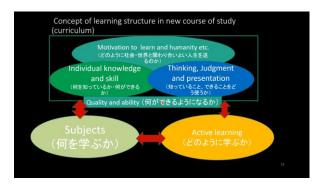
Social Studies consists of 3 area that are geography, history and civics.

High schoo

Two subjects ; Geography and History, and Civics. Geography is subsubject belonging to Geography and History.

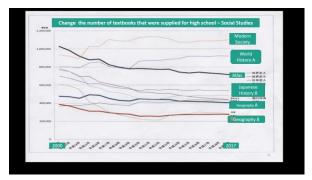
4. New national Curriculum in Japan;

- New national curriculum is starts 2020 for primary, 2021 for junior high school, and 2022 for high school.
- From content-focused to competition-focused curse of study.
- Disaster education is more important, particular social studies and geography.



5. Geography in New National Curriculum in Japan

- New national curriculum of high school will be carried out from 2022 in Japan.
- In Japan, national curriculum changes about every 10 years.
- Geography as high school subject has been almost optional subject from 1947.
- The number of students who take geography in high school has started to decrease since around 1980.
- There are some reasons such as decreasing students, existing another compulsory subject, examination for university and so.



Review of geography education; Human nature that is educated by geography

- 1. Human with a deeper worldview
- 2. Human who can contribute to the world and the region
- 3. Human who look to the future

Concept of geography education in the new curriculum for that

- 1. Geographical practicality on daily life
- Deep knowledge, skill and ability to execute for democratic and peaceful international society

Comparison between act and new version: "Geography and History" in high school

Curricula before 2022 World history A 2units World history B 4nitus World history A or B is compulsory.

Japanese history A 2units - Option Japanese history B 4nunits – Option

Geography A 2units – Option Geography B 4units - Option New curricula

- Compulsory Geography
- Compulsory History 2units
- Option Geography 3units
- Option Japanese history 3units
- Option World history 3units

Comparison of concepts in Geography

Now version before 2022

Contents are important Regional Geography, Systematic geography -

Understanding of modern world → Knowledge

: Mapping skill,

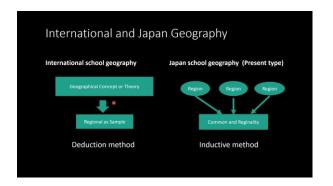
Geographical concepts

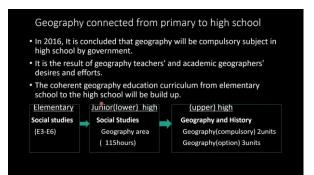
New version Competency and Contents are important

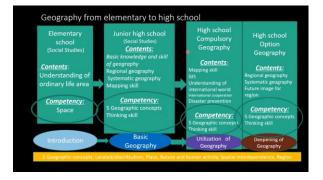
Theme learning - Understanding of international world, International cooperation, Disaster prevention ESD(SDGs) → Utilization of Knowledge,

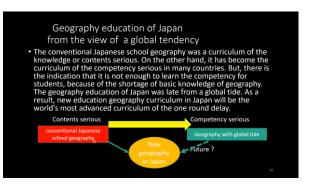
Future Image

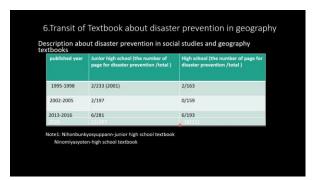
: GIS-Map, Geographical concepts









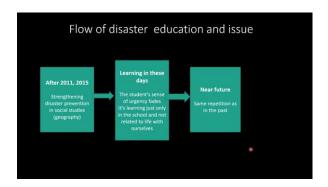


7. Disaster education that spreads students' eyes to the world

- In Japan, disaster education to protect ourselves has been established.
- The idea of self-help, helping others, and administrative assistance has also become established for students.
- 2. Hazard maps have also become of interest in classes.

However, students would disappointed because disaster education from primary school to high school is the main focus on their levies

Students would recognize what they are learning as events of the past. Students' senses of urgency would be fading.

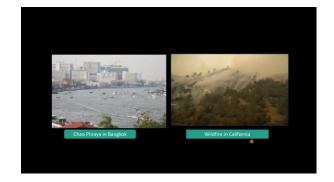




Differences in disasters due to differences in the natural environment.

- Disasters in Japan ; Earthquakes, Floods, Heavy snow etc.
- Disasters in Australia ; Wildfire etc.(because of dry area)
- Disasters in Thai ; Floods etc.(different with floods in Japan)

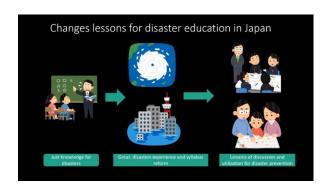
Differences in disasters due to differences in the natural environment.
→ Disasters educations are different by regions.



8. Global education of disaster prevention

Students don't only have to do disaster prevention in our own country or region, but to carry out disaster prevention in other countries. Because;

- ${\bf 1.\ Students\ have\ broad\ knowledge\ about\ disaster\ prevention.}$
- 2. Students might have chances to visit some countries they might keep their selves from the disasters.
- 3. It would be contribute to help each other when disasters occur anywhere.
- $\,
 ightarrow\,$ Disaster education needs to be global education.



9. Summary

- the Great East Japan Earthquake Disaster that is approximately 18,000 fatalities of whom 90% were drowned by the tsunami, has changed school geography contents and competency.
- Geography is one of most important subject for protecting children's lives from disasters.
- One of the main reasons why high school geography would be compulsory subject is the introduce of disaster prevention.
- Avoiding the forgetting for great natural disasters would be the main issue not only for geography education but Japanese education.
- Disaster education needs to be global education as for contents and methods in school education.

Suggestion-Conclusion

 Students should be aware of disasters not only in Japan but in the world, and learn how to protect people, in any regions. It is also a method that students will not get tired to learn or thinking disaster prevention from elementary school to high school.

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