

Disaster Tradition and Disaster Education of 2008 Sichuan Earthquake

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When human beings try to do "disaster prevention", first of all, we are trying to prevent or reduce the assumed damage by clarifying disaster related things, especially the cause and mechanism of its occurrence, assuming the damage caused by the disaster. When realizing such a process that can be considered as "disaster prevention" in general, so-called disaster prevention experts such as researchers targeting natural disasters and administrative staff who formulate and implement laws and policies are the protagonists. It plays a leading role as. In order to systematically study the prevention and reduction of damage in an objective way systematically, we will call such disaster prevention activities "disaster prevention science" in this research. It is believed that promoting "disaster prevention science", clearly informing its necessity, and surely implementing disaster prevention measures is the goal of "disaster prevention" now. One typical example is evacuation drills at school. Because it is clear that it is possible to reduce damage by carrying out evacuation drills, evacuation drills are actually spreading to schools throughout Japan. Currently, the majority of "disaster prevention" is putting power to such a goal. In other words, it can be said that equal signs are drawn between "disaster prevention" and "disaster prevention science". It is generally considered that "disaster prevention" education is to make things already evident as the necessity of disaster prevention, and to make things not done possible. Disaster prevention experts and general citizens are considered to be "disaster prevention" success if they can work together to achieve this situation. But what about the reality? Humans understand, but there are many things that they do not do. Even if we tell the citizens that decided measures based on "disaster prevention science" are decidedly effective as it is, they are often procrastinated or ignored. For example, according to a survey conducted by the Cabinet Office in Heisei 29, regarding "measures taken in preparation for a major earthquake," I fixed furniture, home appliances, etc. and did not mention falling, falling, and moving " People are 49.4% of respondents. And as a reason for not doing that, reasons such as "I'm trying to do but postpone it" or "It's awkward" are high ranked. On the other hand, human beings, as higher animals in the natural world, have been associating with nature for many years, touching important matters without knowing, and continuing to do it accidentally over the long term. No, it may not be a coincidence. Even if it is not scientific, it sometimes has the effect of calling disaster against disasters. It is a lifestyle habit useful for disasters even if people in Nepal always place water storage tanks on the roof for daily water cutoff measures. Even in Japan, after the Niigata Prefecture Chuetsu Earthquake occurred, the avalanche broke the road and could not transport necessary food and goods for evacuation. The ingredients that were useful at that time were the ingredients and firewood that the local residents had prepared before entering the winter. Neither bother to go for disaster prevention, but as a result it leads to disaster prevention. There are other things that wisdom that has already been implemented in the life like this "can actually do such a view from the viewpoint of disaster prevention" or "there is surprising effect when used in this way". Discovery, protection and dissemination of these are also considered to be a kind of disaster prevention education. Therefore, in this research the above idea also applies to disaster dragging. In other words, its approach differs depending on the country and region in disaster transmission, and aims to learn about the new approach of disaster transfer from the difference. Specifically, the case of "Sichuan Earthquake" that hit China's Sichuan Province on May 12, 2008 is taken as a case. About 11 years after the earthquake, we investigate how the disaster is recorded in the affected area and how we are trying to communicate it to posterity people in that way and compare it during the day. Based on the results of the hearing survey conducted by Youth in Chengdu and the future disaster prevention experience hall,

several disaster prevention education facilities, disaster transmission facility, we report on the new approach and disadvantage of disaster trading in Japan.

Keywords: Disaster Education, Disaster Tradition , 2008 Sichuan Earthquake