A PROPOSED PLAN ON DISASTER PREVENTION (BOSAI) TO RAISE AWARENESS AMONG ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Wiriya Thienthanukit , Muaz Almunziri , Amirah Shahiri, A Me Tun

Introduction

On March 11,2011, Tsunami hits the northeast of Japan with magnitude 9.0 and caused the death of 20,000 people. A lot of people died in Tsunami because they have knowledge about Tsunami but lack of their awareness. So, they served the damaging of buildings and loss of people during Tsunami. Therefore, BOSAI (BO= prevention and SAI=disaster) education is needed to save their lives and to prevent the damaging of building.

Research Problem

Many of Japanese people have **knowledge** about earthquake and tsunami disaster. But, they are still **lack of awareness** in disaster prevention and mitigation to save their own lives.

Research Objective

1. To study the number of students who lost their live in different elementary school.
2. To propose a framework to raise awareness on disaster prevention (BOSAI education) .

Proposed Methodology

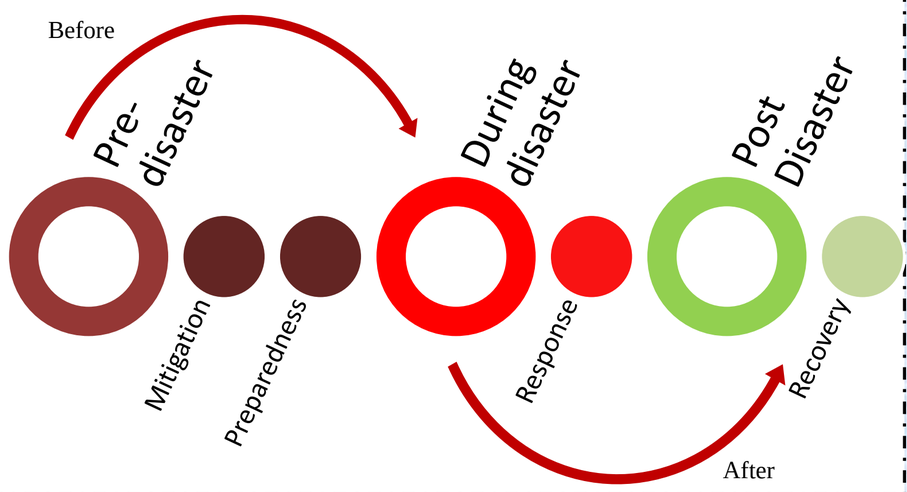
Data Collection

Qualitative Data

Quantitative Data

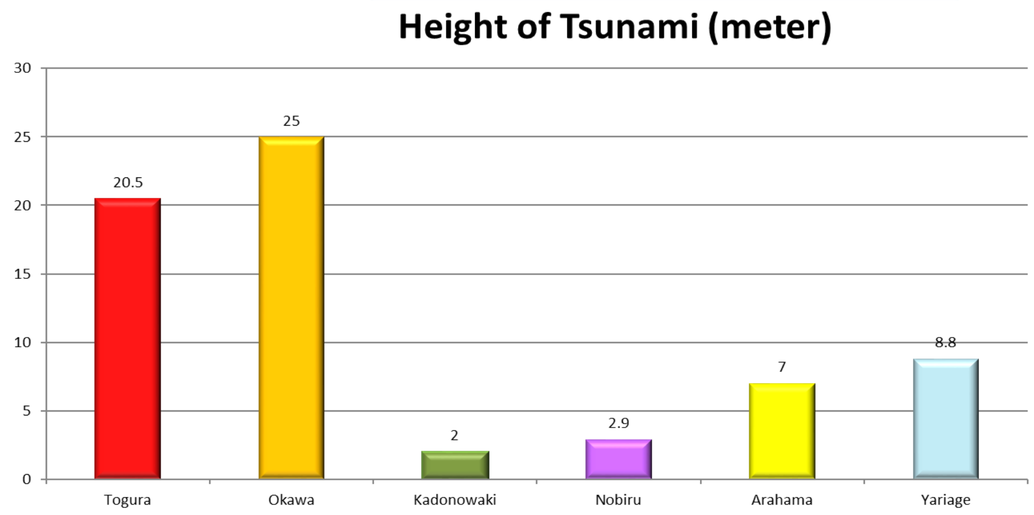
Analyze Data

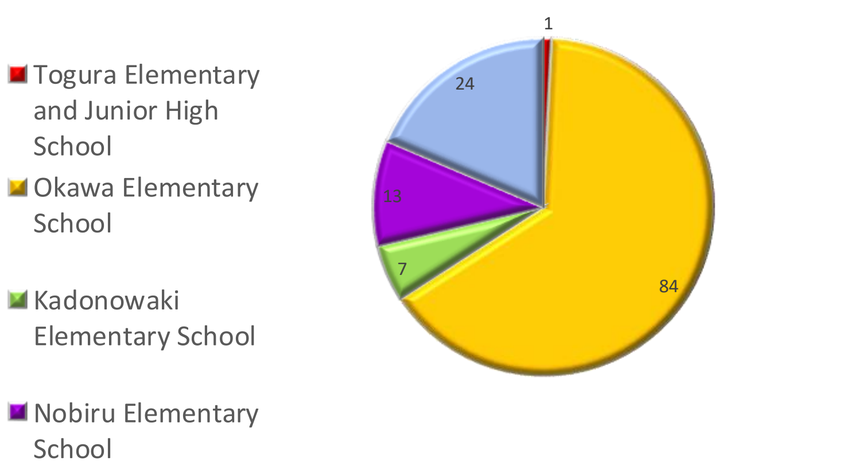
Proposed Plan



Evaluation

Discussion





- **The highest height of Tsunami is around (25meter) in Okawa Elementary School and also highest number of death by 84 students and teachers**
- **The lowest height of Tsunami is around (2meter) was hit Kadonowaki area also lowest number of death by 7 students**
- **Togura area was hit by tsunami around (20.5 meter) which is the second highest height of tsunami but the number of death is only 1 student.**
- **Therefore, making a right decision and clear instruction to escape from disaster is most important in order to save our live.**

Explanation on Proposed Disaster Prevention Plan

PRE-DISASTER

Mitigation
Observe and forecast preparation the future disaster.

Preparedness
Educate and share methods for disaster prevention (BOSAI education).

DURING DISASTER

Response
1. Transmit caution and warning message.
2. Send rescue and evacuation information.

POST-DISASTER

Recovery
1. Deliver the recovery information to victims.
2. Recovery the communication network.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, framework on disaster prevention plan is proposed with the main objective to raise awareness among the people in Tsunami area. The finding from this study is expected to give insight to local authorities especially on ways to produce the prevention plan. For future work, this approach may expand by combining with other prevention technique. Then, the evaluation will be conducted on proposed plan to identify the effectiveness in order to increase the awareness on disaster prevention.

REFERENCES

1. Suppasri, A., Mas, E., & Imamura, F. (2013). Field Guide of tsunami damage and reconstruction site visit in Miyagi prefecture 11 May 2013, (May), 1–20.
2. Nakahara, S., & Ichikawa, M. (2013). Mortality in the 2011 Tsunami in Japan. *Journal of Epidemiology*, *23*(1), 70–73. http://doi.org/10.2188/jea.JE20120114
3. Families of children who died in tsunami sue school, Miyagi Prefecture gov't. (2014, May 20). Retrieved March 09, 2017, from https://www.japantoday.com/category/national/view/families-of-children-who-died-in-tsunami-sue-school-miyagi-prefecture-govt
4. Laje, D. (2011, March 17). Stopped time: Japan tsunami hits school. Retrieved March 09, 2017, from http://edition.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/asiapcf/03/17/japan.quake.school.minamisanriku/