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研究課題名(和文)日韓共同による軍縮・平和教育プログラムの作成・実践・評価:教育学的アプローチ

研究課題名(英文)Leveraging the Japan-Korea Collaborative for Peace and Disarmament Education: Evidence-based Education Program Development, Implementation, and Evaluation

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研究成果の概要(和文):日韓の大学生を対象とした平和教育プログラムの策定、実施、評価を目的とし、いくつかの調査方法により、(1)2つの文化を超えて相互に合意できるプログラムを設計する際の概念的、方法論的問題、(2)歴史認識やアプローチの違いがあっても実行可能なプログラムが可能、(3)平和・軍縮教育に関する政策規定がなされた、などの新しい発見があった。

研究成果の学術的意義や社会的意義 このプロジェクトの意義は、社会科学的な見地から、韓国と日本では言語や歴史認識の違いがあるにもかかわら ず、二国間の平和教育プログラムを開発することが可能であったということである。

研究成果の概要(英文): Given the goal of formulating, implementing, and evaluating peace education programs among Japanese and Korean university students, several methods of inquiry revealed some new findings: (1) conceptual and methodological issues in designing mutually agreeable programs across two cultures, (2) viable programs would be possible even with differences in historical perceptions and approaches, and (3) policy provisions were made on peace and disarmament education.

研究分野: Community and Social Psychology

キーワード: peace education disarmament education college students Japan-Korea relations program evaluation

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1.研究開始当初の背景

The thorny issue of North Korea's nuclear armament after their declaration in October of 2002 brings geopolitical instability not only to the Korean Peninsula and Northeast Asia region, but also has an immeasurable impact on the lives of citizens in the countries concerned. To respond to this situation, the importance of "peace and disarmament education" is increasing in the field of education. "Peace and disarmament education" is a combination of conventional "peace education," and "disarmament education" which focuses on nuclear risk mitigation and denuclearization. "Peace and disarmament education" is also based on program methods and evaluation theories, and teaching about peace issues and a theoretical framework that increases its educational outcomes. In collaboration with the collaborators in South Korea, ICU-PRI and RECNA will jointly plan a "peace and disarmament education" aimed for youth in Korea and Japan, carry out rigorous program evaluation, and lay the foundation for policy research. In particular, we will broadly define educational settings and provide "peace and disarmament education" that is suitable for formal (formal education at universities), non-formal (collaboration with NPOs and civic groups), and informal (distance education, etc.) contexts.

As such, this present program of research consisted of several activities and strands. First, we analyzed the contents and methods, as well as the program evaluation results of past / existing "peace / disarmament education" in Japan and South Korea. Second, we used that knowledge as a basis to create a peace education program in collaboration with Japan and South Korea that is applicable to various educational settings, thereby prompting synergistic effects in sharing a sense of "nuclear-free peacebuilding" Evaluation research using quantitative and qualitative methods will use an empowerment evaluation framework. Third, our partners in Japan and South Korea jointly and simultaneously conducted a peace and disarmament education program, identify the "Theory of Change," and revise and make improvements to the program through program evaluation and comparative examination within the framework of each context. Fourth, we identified the most viable theoretical foundation for building a universal design of peace education programs in order to serve as a model for "peace / disarmament education" in Northeast Asia, as well as to contribute to peace education in countries in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, or Africa.

2.研究の目的

This research investigated an optimal solution by studying the following core research themes from both theoretical and practical perspectives: 1) What are the general definitions and understanding of "peace education" and "disarmament education"? 2) How can "disarmament education" (which is meant to achieve the mutual goal of avoiding nuclear risk) be incorporated into "peace education" to create synergistic effects for the realization of peace in East Asia? 3) What kind of integrated educational program for "peace education" and "disarmament education" can possibly contribute to "nuclear-free peacebuilding" in Northeast Asia, while overcoming the differences between Japan and South Korea. It should be noted that the above-mentioned theoretical and practical research on maximizing the synergistic effect of "peace education" and "disarmament education" that can possibly contribute to "nuclear-free peacebuilding" in Northeast Asia is a pioneering effort in the world. We believe that this effort has high academic and practical originality and creativity.

3.研究の方法

Therefore, several methodological innovations were used, including mixed-method approaches of national surveys and qualitative interviews in Korea and Japan in addition to in-depth interviews with professional peace educators.

4. 研究成果

Some noteworthy findings were: (1) Both conceptual and methodological difficulties may hinder bilateral development of peace education programs or curricula with agreeable evaluation methods; (2) pilot-testing of peace education in Japan and Korea appears promising for the full implementation of the peace education program grounded in multicultural education and/or social-emotional learning models; and (3) Innovative strategies must be concocted to disseminate the need for peace education in both countries.

5 . 主な発表論文等

〔雑誌論文〕 計0件

〔学会発表〕 計0件

〔図書〕 計0件

〔産業財産権〕

〔その他〕

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6 . 研究組織

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7 . 科研費を使用して開催した国際研究集会

〔国際研究集会〕 計0件

8. 本研究に関連して実施した国際共同研究の実施状況

共同研究相手国	相手方研究機関
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