

# Summary for Overseas Travel

## WENDI 2018-2019

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Grade	3
Supervisor's name	Prof. Eiichi Yamaguchi & Dr. Hiroaki Isobe
Travel period	16. Feb. 2019 – 21. Feb. 2019
UN agencies / International organization visited	United nation information center Canberra
Theme of overseas travel	Establishing the pathway of science communication for people who have less interested in science

### Outline of the activities (4 pages including photos, figures, etc.)

#### (1) Global leadership

While my activity, I could meet two kinds of leaders. One is academic researchers who contributed to science communication studies, and the another is kind of performer. Especially, the performer, who are belonging to the National Science and Technology Center, Questacon, they have strong and clear purpose to provide good learning opportunities of science for whole Australian children. I guess this clear and strong purpose made a kind of strong leaders who have backbones. Moreover, Canberra is Australian Capital Territory, so there are a lot of governmental office and related office. Also, the Australian National University is located very close to the governmental area, probably this location is also affected to the peoples' leaderships.



Australian Parliament house, located the center of the Canberra's governmental area.



The center of the Canberra city. People can buy many kinds of foreign foods and materials.

## (2) Scientific significance and Originality/Universality

Today, the science and technology are well developed by the scientists and technicians' effort, and their fruits are permeated into the citizen's daily lives well. However, well-developed science and technology made newly problems, including trans-science, cyber securities and so on. To solve these problems, people need to use science and technologies, but the science or technologies cannot solve without corroboration with other fields. It means, in other words, non-scientists or non-technicians need to have scientific literacy including knowledges and logical thinking pathways to solve these daily problems. At 2005, Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) supported some university establishing newly education course for science communicators and promoted science communication activities. according to previous study, however, the Japanese science communication activities are not worked fully, because the participants tend to the people already have some interests in science, and these activities cannot reach to the people who probably need education or scientific literacy. To improve the Japanese science communication's situation, and to improve the Japanese scientific literacy, I decide my research question as "what kind of communication for non-scientists people is most effective for improving scientific literacy?", and I started my academic research.

Unfortunately, the science communication research is leaded by UK, EU and US area, not Asia-pacific region. However, Australia has specialized research center and museum, and play big and important role for science communication.

From my activity and according to the museum staff, Australia need to focus on these out-of-school science educations. The Australian population is not so much for their gross area, there are 6 big cities and lot of rural town. For the students and children who lived in these rural town, schools and teachers cannot cover whole the science education. Questacon are required to fill these wormholes of science education.



ANU campus hold a lot of green, nice place for studying.



Center for Public Awareness of Science located inside of ANU



With Dr. Graham Walker in front of the ANU CPAS



With Mr. Patrick Helean at Quesatcon

At Questacon, I also discussed about their future vision related to space science education.

### (3) Reasons and motivations for visiting UN agencies / International organizations

One of the UNESCO's role and goal is like science communication. However, these works are not supported by neither Japan nor Australia. Exactly, at the academic research fields of science communication, both Japan and Australia is not running the "cutting edge" area, but Australia started world-wide science communication activities called "science circus", and Japan also attend. I wanted to discuss about the future of 2 countries' contribution, but unfortunately, the person in charge didn't stay at Canberra that time.