

Table 7.2. Regional Differences of Peace Values

Country	Meaning of peace	Way of life	Community peaceful values
Japan (Chiba, 2004)	Harmony with nature; respect for parents, adults, and ancestors; learning the regularities and principles of nature.	Religion emphasizes the tradition of peace-loving messages that have the capital to learn to live together	Five principles of peaceful co-existence: compassion, tolerance, caring, mutual understanding, collectively, and solidarity.
China (Xiaoping & Enrong, 2004)	Balance within (body and soul), harmony between humans, nature, and countries.	Humans are a product and integral part of nature who must love nature and fellow human beings.	Happiness, self-awareness, introspection, and discipline.
South Korea (Whole, 2004)	The ideal human value is to maintain friendship and avoid conflict.	The concept of Confucianism and Shamanism: the world is created perfectly and is not structured in a duality relationship but a strengthening relationship.	Sympathy, independence, pride, and personal presence in relation to the world.
Thailand (Pomberj, 2004)	Buddhist concept: Peace is a synonym for happiness that the individual must have.	Maintaining balance and harmony, not being easily confronted when in conflict, and remaining calm even in bad situations.	Love, care, sharing, balance, respect, simplicity, self-esteem, tolerance, justice and equality, responsibility and accountability, the balance between nationalism, internationalism, and caring for nature
Finland (Kartadinata, Suherman et al., 2016; Sahlberg, 2014)	Peace is a condition or an abstract entity which is always upheld	Cooperate as true characters and try to build social bonding with trust.	respect, honesty, tolerance, solidarity, tranquillity, democracy, gentleness, openness, and fairness.