



9th ACE STUDENT CONFERENCE

**INNOVATION FOR
TOMORROW**

More info here:



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Saturday, January 10, 2026
9:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m.
Kobe Centennial Hall (百期円会館)

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Greetings from the ACE coordinator

Dr. Bradley Colpitts

ACE Program Coordinator

School of Languages and Communication

Kobe University



Welcome to the 9th annual ACE Student Conference at Kobe University. First-year students in the Accelerated Course in English (ACE) Program will be participating in this one-day conference, giving presentations to showcase the results of their research in the ACE Academic English Literacy and ACE Academic English Communication classes in Quarters 3 and 4. We are also privileged to have guest presenters from the Graduate School of Intercultural Studies presenting with us.

The theme for this year's conference is "Innovation for Tomorrow". Our increasingly interconnected world is facing unprecedented challenges. The democratic principles that have defined the global order are under threat, climate change continues to accelerate and artificial intelligence challenges how we live, learn and work. Young people with a "global mindset", with a passion to resolve these challenges, are key to securing a better future.

The presentations at the ACE Conference address a range of pressing topics, from environmental concerns and technological advancements to issues of equality, business, and health. Participants have each chosen one of these broad areas and conducted in-depth research on a specific aspect, which informs these presentations and a subsequent academic essay. This conference serves as the culminating event, giving first-year students a chance to engage in the academic process of research and share their findings with an audience.

Throughout the day, around **160 ACE students** will present their research through poster sessions. We hope this format will encourage students to share their interests and actively exchange their ideas and insights. In addition, Nao Shibanoki from Microsoft Japan will join to give an opening discussion about how students can empower themselves to have an impact on the world around them. The event will conclude with an awards ceremony to honor the most exceptional presentations and to express gratitude to the organizing team.

This is a chance for students from across disciplines to share their research, network and how they view the challenges we face and how to address them.

Guest speaker

“To Pathfinders: Living Empowerment, Shaping Tomorrow”

Nao Shibasaki

*Account Executive
Microsoft Japan*








Abstract:

Empowerment is an active force—not just a theory. It drives people to act with purpose, dismantle boundaries, and design better futures. True transformation begins when we embrace diversity of thought, foster collaboration across sectors, and empower individuals to make meaningful choices. Drawing on her unique journey—from researching the nonprofit sector to driving AI-powered transformation in the tech industry—Nao Shibasaki offers a perspective unconstrained by traditional frameworks. This talk explores how purpose-driven action and bold, unconventional thinking converge to create pathways toward a fairer, more sustainable world—while inspiring audiences to expand their own choices and possibilities.

Bio:

Nao Shibasaki is a “possibility model”—a leader who not only inspires but lives authentically to demonstrate what is achievable. As an Account Executive at Microsoft, she drives AI-powered transformation in the financial services sector while championing social impact and advancing female empowerment. With an academic foundation in Humanitarianism and Conflict Response, Nao advocates for a fairer, more inclusive world—one where every individual can realize their fullest potential and lead a life of meaning and purpose.

Overview of the schedule

9:00-9:30	Registration 受付	Reception
9:30-9:40	Opening ceremony 開会式 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Welcome from the ACE coordinator ■ Address from the Dean of SOLAC 	Rokko Hall
9:40-10:10 	Guest plenary speaker 招待公演 Nao Shibasaki Account Executive Microsoft Japan	Rokko Hall
10:20-11:00 	Poster Session 1: ポスター発表 1 (RED)	Reception hall
11:10-11:50 	Poster Session 2: ポスター発表 2 (GREEN)	Reception hall 1F, 2F
12:00-13:00	Lunch break <i>Please bring a packed lunch</i>	
13:00-13:40 	Poster Session 3: ポスター発表 3 (BLUE)	Reception hall 1F, 2F
13:50-14:30 	Poster Session 4: ポスター発表 4 (YELLOW)	Reception hall 1F, 2F
14:40-15:00 	Closing ceremony Awards and final words	Auditorium

Venue

The conference will be held at Kobe University's [Centennial Hall](#), located at Rokko Campus #1.

Transport

Please take the JR line to Rokkomichi or Hankyu line to Rokko station. The hall is a 15-25 minute walk depending on which line you take. Take the Kobe City #36 bus to Shindai Bunri-nogakubu Mae.

Rooms

The plenary talk and ceremonies will take place in Rokko Hall. The poster presentations will take place in the atrium space on both the first and second floors

Lunch

Starbucks and 7-11 are open on campus on the day of the conference. However, as these venues might be congested, students are encouraged to bring a lunch.

Parking

There is no parking at the venue. Please come by public transport.



Poster session schedule

Red Session (10:20-11:00): Environment, Sustainability & Technology

Board	Name	Poster Title
1	Dakeno Nagito	Recent innovation in Rescue Robots
2	Kawamura Sho	The Melting of Antarctic Ice and Rising Sea Levels
3	Nasu Tomomi	Solutions to Food Waste in Canada
4	Shimoda Kantaro	Do Smartphones Distract Students in Class?
5	Saruwatari Rintaro	Tuvalu is sinking due to climate change
6	Komori Kazuki	The invasive species in Lake Biwa
7	Terao Kotaro	How to solve water shortages and pollution in Africa.
8	Aida Shiori	Not Human vs. AI: Human with AI
9	Otani Mayu	Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions
10	Ashida Airi	Protecting Bees Means Preserving Ecosystem
11	Okabe Momoka	What's Algae?: The Effect on the Environment
12	Kanehara Soshi	Ammonia-Fueled Engines: Making Shipping Industry Carbon-Free
13	Yoshida Rikuto	How Artificial Photosynthesis Can Help the World's Future Energy
14	Murakami Masayoshi	Is Mars Colonization Possible?
15	Chikusa Rina	Biomimicry: Learning from nature's principles for better design
16	Takano Saya	The Future of food: Cultured Meat
17	Komura Rikushi	How to maintain safe water in dry areas: water generation and supply
18	Kido Ikuto	Desertification in Africa
19	Taguchi Shunichi	Does global warming really exist?
20	Hashiba Taichi	De-Extinction: Restoring Extinct Species
21	Suzumura Yutaka	Space in Danger: The Growing Crisis of Space Debris
22	Kawamura Tomohiro	Problems of Hydrogen Cars
23	Masago Ryoto	Strategies to increase Japan's Offshore Wind Power
24	Oiso Ryo	Artificial Meat: A Sustainable Alternative to Farmed Meat
25	Washio Nanako	Living Well with Tourism: Making Right Balance
26	Okajima Izumi	Compact city: Comfortable Life with Easy Access
27	Sakurai Hiro	Maritime Transport Services to Remote Islands in Japan
28	Kato Masaki	The Problem of Digital Materials and The Importance of Paper
29	Murata Haruka	Essential Marine Ecosystem in Japan
30	Tsutada Kokoro	Urban Green and Well-being in Finland
31	Yamamoto Malika	The Border between Pest and Beneficial Insects in Sustainable Farming
32	Fujii Ibuki	Comparing Eugenics through Aldous Huxley's two works: Brave New World and Island.
33	Yanagimoto Riko	Tree Planting: Issues and Strategies for Successful Implementation
34	Imoto Jumpei	Environmental Refugees: Challenges and International Response
35	Kinoshita Nao	The Impact of International Experience on Students
36	Ishizuka Doppo	The Future of Nuclear Power in Japan
37	Tanaka Aito	Greening activity in China; Progress, Challenges, and Improvements
38	Tsuchimoto Shoko	Issues Facing Vietnamese Shrimp Farming: Fine Bubble as Solution
39	Mano Kyoko	The Impact of Short-Form Videos on the Human Brain
40	Tanaka Nao	Medicine Using Nanoparticles: A Novel Cancer Treatment



Green Session (11:10-11:50): Health & Well-being

Board	Name	Poster Title
1	Matsumoto Naoya	Smartphone Addiction in Japan
2	Kuramae Yoichi	Living Near Road Can Cause Serious Health Problem :The Health Effects of Noise
3	Tanaka Maasa	The psychology of postponing our task
4	Inoue Wakana	Mental Health Literacy: Current Problems and Solutions
5	Toyoda Nana	The Impact of Social Media on the Brain: Understanding Procrastination and Improving Focus
6	Otera Einoshin	The Yemen War and Challenges to the Global Order
7	Horikawa Rino	Masculinity and Mental health of men: Silent Suffering
8	Onoue Yuki	The effect of AI on healthcare
9	Fukuda Konoka	Economic Problems Caused by Japanese Ageing Population
10	Hayashi Tomoki	The Effects of Neglect on Child Development
11	Yoshida Yuzuki	End-of-Life Decisions: Assisted Dying in Japan and Switzerland
12	Umeda Airi	The Relation Between Sleep and Good Health
13	Nakaya Risa	How Social Systems in Northern Europe Enhance Well-Being and What Japan Can Learn From it
14	Takagi Sei	FGM Between Universal Human Rights and Cultural Tradition
15	Sappa Kirari	Desire for Beauty: Cosmetic Surgery and the Economy
16	Yurikusa Hiyori	How child labor influence on poverty in Ghana
17	Matsumoto Momoha	ART in HOSPITAL: Creating Healing Space
18	Izaki Risa	Medical Disparity: save lives that we can save
19	Ota Haruka	How can food contribute to extending healthy life expectancy?
20	Yoshita Haruno	The impact of gluten-free diet
21	Nishida Hiori	How the Ukraine War Affects Children's Mental Health?
22	Shiraishi Kotaro	Stress for Teachers in Japan: Working and Club Activities
23	Tanabe Risa	Food Deserts and Unhealthy Choices in Southern America
24	Sakano Tomoya	Understanding How Blue Light Affects Sleep
25	Yoshino Kanna	The Relationship between Education and Mental Health in Finland
26	Yuuki Obitani	It is necessary to improve the treatment of non-regular employment workers.
27	Higashida Natsume	The Relation between Our Health and Meal Frequency and Timing
28	Murakami Yuma	The power of nature: unlock your best life
29	Koyama Natsuki	How to Optimize Sleep for Mental Health
30	Usunami Saki	Making Japan happier; A comparison with the world's happiest country
31	Miyazawa Yuta	How Can Japan Adopt Well-Established American Music Therapy?
32	Fukumura Momona	Hidden poverty in rich countries
33	Matsueda Nanako	Shortage of physicians in rural Japan
34	Akamatsu Yuki	Barriers to Health Care in Sub-Saharan Africa
35	Teramoto Yuto	Why individual Japanese do not invest compared with people living in Western countries.
36	Hoshino Yu	International Aid in South and Southeast Asia
37	Azakami Takumi	Shintoism and coexistence
38	Ishida Syuya	International Cooperation: Japan's Economy with China
39	Kitazawa Kaito	Improving English Education: ELF and Translanguaging
40	Ishibashi Shunsuke	Concrete that Absorbs CO ₂



Blue Session (13:00-13:40): Education & Youth Development

Board	Name	Poster Title
1	Iwamoto Yuko	Dropping Out of School in Rwanda
2	Kondo Itsuki	No Banking : Education in the VUCA Era
3	Tani Yuriko	Improving English education in Japan
4	Shimagami Kairi	Reading War Literature: Developing Empathy and Peaceful Values.
5	Maeda Satsuki	How can poor students still realize their dreams?
6	Yokota Saya	Teacher training for gender equity education
7	Ueno Masato	Library shouldn't be a library in the literal sense
8	Yamakawa Yuki	"Experience gap" between rich and poor
9	Iwasaki Minori	What are benefits of music education?
10	Ariyoshi Tatsuaki	Poor Literacy: Digital Solution
11	Ishiyama Aoi	What factors are preventing women from STEM careers in Japan
12	Matsuda Yuka	English Gap between Japan and the Netherlands
13	Camp Mia	Improving education for Foreign Children in Japan
14	Hiura Ayane	What Can We Do to Help End Child Poverty?
15	Kawano Mio	English Education in Japan and Korea: Improving Primary School Learning
16	Morisaki Nodoka	Gender Inequality in Japan's Single-sex Education
17	Kametani Yumi	Improve Education Inequality In African Countries
18	Ekida Kengo	How to Improve Students' Attitude towards Online Courses?
19	Kitagawa Mayu	Introducing Active Learning in Japan
20	Kawanami Chihiro	What Helps Maintain Heritage Languages in Immigrant Communities
21	Tanigawa Junna	Is it Better to Study via Handwriting or Typing?
22	Kagami Fumika	The Best Education System for Children with Disabilities in Japan
23	Wang Xueyu	How to Reduce Educational Inequality in Japan: Lessons from International Experiences
24	Goto Shizuka	Shifting Club Activity: School to Local Community
25	Nishide Kentaro	The Impact of Invasive Parakeets in Urban Areas
26	Adachi Sumire	Ethical Sunscreen; Protecting Coral Reef
27	Yamagishi Haruki	Reviving Fallow Lands: Future Land Resources in Japan
28	Kurisu Karen	Case Study: Sustainable Energy Development in Nordic Countries
29	Ejima Chihaya	How Japan can escape the Fossil Award
30	Hagino Katsumasa	Conserving Sea: What Aquariums Can Do?
31	Katayama Riko	Green Buildings and Sustainable World
32	Yokota Natsuki	How to Solve the Problem of Global Warming
33	Asai Haruto	Microplastic Clumping: An Innovative Technology
34	Tsumura Misa	How education can help students to take action for environment
35	Honma Kohane	Eating Local Food: Saving Energy
36	Yamamzawa Issa	Nuclear Power: Comparing Japan and France
37	Maenishi Shota	Unemployment due to AI in the USA
38	Shoda Tomoka	The Merit of Urban Farming
39	Yutoku Tsubasa	How to Encourage Japanese to Establish Start-Up Businesses to Generate Industrial Innovation
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Yellow Session (13:50-14:30)

Board	Name	Poster Title
1	Kazao Tomohide	Boost Viewer Engagement through Brand Consistency
2	Kawabata Arisa	Okinawan Art after WW2
3	Fukuhara Kei	how we can stop the negative cycle of rural depopulation in Japan
4	Kobashi Yuto	How to Introduce Same-Sex Marriage in Japan
5	Inoue Wataru	Planning Livable Cities in Australia
6	Tamura Yusa	Which country would Japan aid the most in the future, how and why?
7	Hsu Yuhsuan	Japan's Social Status Reflected Through their Imperial Succession
8	Yukawa Rei	Biased Coverage: Looking at the 2025 Japanese Federal Election, Takaichi vs. Koizumi
9	Uchida Yuka	The Impacts on Japanese Society of Hiring Elderly People
10	Takigawa Shiryu	The Impact of Child Poverty in Japan
11	Tanaka Yukino	Do No Harm in Humanitarian Aid
12	Kanda Toshiaki	The Economic Impact of the Osaka-Kansai Expo 2025
13	Matsumura Bian	Hip-Hop in Japan: From Technique to Expression
14	Kobayashi Reiya	Understanding and Solving Homelessness: A Comparison between Japan and U.S.A.
15	Kita Iori	Alleviating Negative Childhood Background to Prevent Future Criminal Behavior
16	Imamura Ryota	Gender Inequality in Japanese workplaces
17	Kobayashi Mao	Why are There so Few Female Politicians in Japan?
18	Kane Takuya	Reason Why Some African Countries are Poor
19	Sagiri Masaru	Work Style Reform: Improvement of Japanese Workplace
20	Anno Koichi	How Over-tourism Affects People and the Economy
21	Egawa Koki	How to reinvigorate rural areas with low population ~Developing existing regional industry V.S. Making new regional industries~
22	Kudo Kengo	Why Gender Bias and Misogyny are Rampant in Gaming
23	Nakamura Shintaro	Analyzing India: The World's Largest Business Market
24	Nakamura Hayato	Regional revitalization in Japan: A growth plan for Gunma
25	Kanai Takanobu	How Can We Avoid Miscommunication?
26	Yokota Moka	How Can Japan Address the Hardship Caused by Rising Prices?
27	Kamiyama Miyune	Understanding the Dark Side of Fast Fashion in Bangladesh
28	Wada Kanna	Houses in Japan: Facing Depopulation
29	Ueda Kazuto	Inclusive Paths for Refugees and Immigrants in Japan
30	Oikawa Izumi	Mural Arts: Their Potential for Community Revitalization in Japan
31	Tanaka Tomoaki	Adopting Norwegian Working Style
32	Hiura Anna	Japan should legalize same-sex marriage.
33	Kure Azusa	International Differences in Retail Media Adoption
34	Itai Yuto	Why Japan Needs to Do ODA For National Benefits
35	Kodama Ryutaro	Overconcentration in Tokyo
36	Nishida Wataru	Gender Bias in Japanese Javelin Throw Reporting
37	Hokao Atsushi	Migration Crisis in Europe: Leading to World War
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Abstracts

Red Session (10:20 – 11:00)

Environment, Sustainability & Technology

Dakeno Nagito

Faculty of Engineering

Recent innovation in Rescue Robots

Today, many disasters threaten human life, such as earthquakes, eruptions, and typhoons, which can sometimes destroy towns, and around 100000 people die every year because of these. To save people from terrible disasters, many research institutions are inventing rescue robots. The purpose of this presentation is to show the latest technology in rescue robots. Robots are progressing in various ways; where, when, and how use for rescue operations. One of the remarkable technologies is “soft materials for rescue robots”. Researchers thought that robots’ metal body is too hard and dangerous for injured people. Therefore, soft materials which keep victims comfortable, and safety have been focused on recently. In the future, more innovative robots will be developed to guard people from massive disasters.

Keywords: disaster, robots, new technology

Kawamura Sho

Faculty of Engineering

The Melting of Antarctic Ice and Rising Sea Levels

These days, the problems of global warming have severely influenced the natural environment. The Antarctic ice sheet is melting faster than ever before because the temperature is rising. As a result, sea levels are rising. In the future, humans may not be able to live on the Earth because of this. By using data about melting Antarctic ice, the presenter will explain the differences in the melting speed between the past and today. In addition, this presentation will mention its impact on rising sea levels. In order to address this problem, we must care about global warming. Specifically, people should promote solutions such as using renewable energy, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, promoting energy conservation, to combat global warming.

Keywords: Melting Antarctic ice, Global warming, Rising sea levels

Nasu Tomomi

Faculty of Engineering

Solutions to Food Waste in Canada

Food waste has become a serious environmental and economic issue in Canada, where nearly half of all produced food ends up being thrown away. Much of this waste occurs at the household level, often because people buy more food than they can finish or misunderstand the meaning of “best before”. This presentation will examine the major causes of food waste in Canada and explain why reducing waste is essential for protecting the environment and supporting food security. According to recent studies and examples from Canadian cities, the presenter will describe several practical solutions that individuals can take. For example, people make meal planning, store proper amount of food, use composting, and utilize apps like Too Good To Go and Flashfood to save surplus food. The presentation will also highlight how community fridges and food recovery programs help redistribute edible food to people who are in need. Ultimately, reducing food waste requires small but consistent actions from individuals, families, and communities across Canada.

Keywords: Food waste, Composting, Food recovery, Canada

Shimoda Kantaro

Faculty of Engineering

Do Smartphones Distract Students in Class?

The use of smartphones by students, both in and out of class, raises significant concerns regarding lost study time and distraction in class. This issue is further complicated by students often viewing mobile use as a personal prerogative. This reports on studies to analyze high frequency usage and student attitudes, and subsequently to verify effective educational strategies for maximizing learning outcomes. One cross-sectional survey established students' prevalent "right-to-use" attitude. A Randomized Controlled Experiment revealed that unguided free use significantly reduced academic performance gain (Jawad Jalil, Sohali Sabir 2019). Crucially, active teacher-guided use for instruction significantly increased performance. This benefit arose because the marginal utility of smartphone-assisted learning outweighed the negative effects of distraction (Zhe Deng, Zhi Cheng et al 2025). The presenter will suggest educational policy shift from banning to strategic integration. Policymakers and instructors are urged to focus on developing clear, meaningful usage guidelines to transform smartphones into effective learning tools.

Keywords: Smartphones, Learning outcomes, Distraction, Teacher guidance, Educational policy

Saruwatari Rintaro

Medicine

Tuvalu is sinking due to climate change

Sea level rise from climate change is continuing to have a significant impact on the world, especially in Tuvalu, which is sinking because of rising sea levels. If the sea level rise continues, half of Funafuti Island, the capital of Tuvalu, will sink 30 years from now and 95% of the nation will sink 75 years later which will prevent people from living there. According to COP 27, an organization that focuses on moving from negotiation to implementation of climate change commitments, the Tuvaluan president has suggested that Tuvalu will be The First Digital Nation meaning that data of Tuvalu will be transferred to digital world. Digital world means a space which is digitalized in 3D. People can shift their lives there by preserving data, for example traditional dance, music, way of cooking, even dialects and so on. This presentation will discuss how Tuvalu can overcome the crisis and how people in Tuvalu will live.

Keywords: climate change, rising sea levels, digital nation

Komori Kazuki

Faculty of Engineering

The invasive species in Lake Biwa

In Lake Biwa, there are a lot of invasive species like bluegill or black bass. This is becoming a serious problem since they damage the environment by eating native species. To cope with this problem, Japanese government and Shiga prefecture had made a law which bans releasing or keeping invasive fish. In addition, they set up a collection box for invasive species around the lake. Thanks to these attempts, both fishermen and anglers started to catch invasive species, and the number of invasive fish has been decreasing since 2007. On the other hand, some people object to decreasing the number. This is mainly because such fish play an important role in attracting tourists. They are easy to catch, so many people visit Lake Biwa to catch them. To think about whether to prioritize environmental protection or local economic activities is really important when we think about the future in Shiga.

Keywords: Lake Biwa, invasive species, environment, economy

Terao Kotaro
Faculty of Agriculture

How to solve water shortages and pollution in Africa.

Keeping clean water resources sustainable is challenging in Africa because they don't have enough money and technique. Additionally, since Africa is divided into small countries, it is difficult to unify policy and water systems. Polluted water and lack of water cause a lot of problems such as starvation, infectious disease, conflict, and so on. Also, since people try to solve obvious problems, introducing effective water infrastructure technology is postponed. This creates a vicious cycle. This presentation will explain how irrigation systems and civil engineering are important to keep enough water and preserve clean water. Also, transboundary water management and cooperation are very important when they try to spread reasonable irrigation systems. Water is essential for people's daily lives. It is not someone else's problem. People in developed countries should support introducing and maintaining effective system.

Keywords: Africa, sustainable water, infrastructure, transboundary cooperation

Aida Shiori
Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Not Human vs. AI: Human with AI

Recently, AI has been more and more growing to the extent that it serves us in almost every aspect of our daily lives. However, especially among young people, there is a tendency to rely entirely on AI, such as ChatGPT, to do their thinking for them. According to Ming-Hui Huang and Roland T. Rust, AI will gradually replace service-related tasks, elevate the importance of intuitive and empathetic skills, and finally pose a threat to human employment. The presenter will discuss how AI should be made use of so that humans and AI can coexist and spend more comfortable lives. For example, AI is good at making decision of matters with uncertainty, by predictive analytics. However, there is the case that human's ability to make decision over AI's; situations involving equivocality because human can get diverse people to accept decisions. In this way, I will consider this topic by taking into consideration each strength of human and AI. From now on, we need to understand how to use AI effectively while recognizing the strengths that humans have, rather than relying on AI for everything in our daily lives.

Keywords: replacing, extension, stakeholder, mutual

Otani Mayu
Faculty of Global human science

Reducing Carbon Dioxide Emissions

Global warming is an international issue which affects society, economy, and health. One of the causes of carbon dioxide emissions is from households, so residential behavior plays an important role in dealing with climate change. Many people still have low awareness of environmental issues. Especially, it is problem that people do not grasp their own behavior leading carbon dioxide emissions. The presenter will explain how people can reduce carbon dioxide emissions in daily life such as transportation and consumption. It is effective for environment to change their transportation and to buy less goods. When people understand and practice these behaviors, a sustainable society will be realized.

Keywords: Global warming; Carbon dioxide; transportation; consumption

Ashida Airi
Faculty of Science

Protecting Bees Means Preserving Ecosystem

Do you know how essential the role pollinators play in our ecosystem is? 75% world's crops and 90% wild flowering depend on them. Various creatures like butterflies and birds are pollinators. Among

them, bees are the most effective pollinator. However, the population of bees has been decreasing, because of climate change, using of pesticides and habitat loss. The presenter will explain how important pollinators are in our daily life and how strongly actions for protecting bees and effort for the healthy environment are linked to each other. Also, what we can do for them as an individual and society will be discussed. For example, regulation the use of some pesticides and researches on the impact on the environment of them in Japan, setting up and utilizing public facilities like community gardens for native creatures including pollinators and tips of making the area around your house friendly with bees. Considering population growth and the need for environmental conservation, it is vital to protect bees.

Keywords: Bees, Pollinator, ecosystem, pesticides, public facilities

Okabe Momoka

Faculty of Agriculture

What's Algae?: The Effect on the Environment

People use a lot of resources to generate energy, operate vehicles, and so on.

Because of this, global warming has been caused. Also, people are facing a shortage of resources now. This situation will get worse if people don't make an effort to solve such problems.

This presentation explains algae, which have possibility to give good effects for people.

The algae contain a lot of proteins, especially essential amino acid. There is some research that algae use for foods. According to Jonathan Trent (2012), microalgae which get nutrition from wastewater can be used for bioenergy. This will be an alternative to fossil fuels.

The global market size of microalgae is growing, and this is estimated to grow about 8.0% in 10 years. Microalgae attract attention around the world.

The presenter thinks that algae can be used in various ways. The presenter also believes that they give people some good solution for earth, not only this generation but also future generations.

Keywords: Global warming; Microalgae; Biofuel; Food and Beverage

Kanehara Soshi

Faculty of Ocean Science and Technology

Ammonia-Fueled Engines: Making Shipping Industry Carbon-Free

The shipping industry currently emits 2% of total global carbon emissions, so we need to make significant efforts to reduce carbon emissions in this industry. In 2023, the International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted a strategy including the goal to reach net-zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by around 2050. One of the most promising solutions for this problem is using ammonia as a fuel for vessels, because it does not emit any carbon during combustion. However, there are some challenges in the use of ammonia as a marine fuel, such as considerable carbon emissions produced by processes of manufacturing ammonia at scale, toxic nitrogen oxides (NOx) production by burning ammonia, and greenhouse nitrous oxide production during combustion. This presentation will explain these problems, suggest potential solutions for them, and introduce some projects in progress to solve the challenges. To put ammonia-fueled engines into practical use and contribute to realizing net-zero shipping, promotion of research and development on this technology is necessary.

Keywords: ammonia; shipping; fuel; engine; carbon emissions; net-zero

Yoshida Rikuto

Faculty of Engineering

How Artificial Photosynthesis Can Help the World's Future Energy

Sunlight is a clean and endless energy source. If people can use it well, it could help solve many energy problems around the world.

However, current methods of using sunlight, like solar panels, are still expensive, and it is hard to store solar energy. Making hydrogen from sunlight is also difficult because hydrogen and oxygen are produced together, which is unsafe and inefficient.

To solve these problems, researchers developed a hybrid system that copies how plants do photosynthesis. It separates the process into two steps: photocatalysis to make oxygen, and electrolysis to make hydrogen safely and more efficiently.

This system can produce pure hydrogen safely at a lower cost. The efficiency is improving, and scientists expect it to grow even more with better photocatalysts and new technologies like AI.

I think this method can help create clean energy, reduce carbon emissions, and support a low-carbon society in the near future. I believe artificial photosynthesis is no longer just an academic dream, but a practical means of producing energy.

Keywords: Artificial photosynthesis, Solar Energy, Hydrogen Production, Electrolysis, Clean Energy

Murakami Masayoshi

Faculty of Engineering

Is Mars Colonization Possible?

In recent years, the space industry has been growing significantly around the world, and many space institutions have started tackling the Mars colonization project. This project seemed impossible to achieve until recently, but now it has started to become a reality. According to Elon Musk, the CEO of SpaceX, establishing a self-sustaining colony on Mars would provide humanity with a “back-up” against extinction-level events that might happen on Earth. However, the environment on Mars is harsh; water is scarce, and the atmospheric pressure is less than 1% that of earth. Of course, there are a variety of tasks to overcome such environments. This presentation will discuss an outline of plans and challenges necessary to complete the project by using specific examples of ongoing initiatives. Although this project may seem reckless, it promises an epic adventure and an incredible future.

Keywords: Mars colonization; Space industry; Technological innovation; Terraforming

Chikusa Rina

Faculty of Agriculture

Biomimicry: Learning from nature’s principles for better design

Biomimicry is an approach for us to learn from the features and strategies of organisms and create sustainable technologies. There are many successful examples such as trains inspired by birds and materials modeled on shark skin. However, many current biomimicry projects only imitate the shape of organisms and don’t really understand how they work, so it makes it difficult to apply biological ideas in design effectively. This article introduces several recent research examples and explains the current strengths and limitations of biomimicry. The research shows that technological innovation requires observing organisms carefully and understanding how their features work. In fact, termite-inspired cooling shows that studying natural mechanisms can lead to efficient design. The presenter will suggest that people, regardless of whether they are researchers, should look more closely at the organisms around them and consider new possibilities inspired by nature’s strategies.

Keywords: Biomimicry; Sustainable design; Nature-inspired technology

Takano Saya

Faculty of Agriculture

The Future of food: Cultured Meat

Cultured meat is meat artificially produced from animal cells in a laboratory. Cultured meat can decrease land and water use. It may reduce environmental impact and help solve global food shortages in the future. This paper will explore its effects on environmental, ethical, and economic issues. There are many problems, such as high production costs, consumer acceptance, and regulations in each country. According to research by the Good Food Institute (March 9, 2021), cultured meat and hybrid products may become cheaper than some conventional meats by 2030, thanks to progress in cost reduction and technology. Lower production costs will lead to wider adoption and may change consumer attitudes. As a result, it could contribute to reducing greenhouse

gas emissions from livestock production. There are both advantages and disadvantages to cultured meat, but if current problems can be solved, it could become a solution to environmental and food problems.

Keywords: Cultured meat, Sustainability, Environmental impact, Food security, Consumer acceptance

Komura Rikushi

Global culture

How to maintain safe water in dry areas: water generation and supply

Today, it is fortunate for us to use safe water freely. Many countries in North Africa and western Asia are suffering a significant water shortage for drinking and farming. This presentation will discuss the ways to maintain safe water in dry regions. According to research of Abdulrahim M. Al-Ismaili (Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews 2016), advanced technologies allow us to gain freshwater by evaporating saltwater including seawater in Oman. Also, improved agricultural facilities can reduce the amount of water needed for farming. On the other hand, there are still a lot of challenges in providing safe water, such as the high cost of installing and maintaining equipment and water supply infrastructure. The presenter will share the detailed condition of water supply in dry area and suggest ways to improve the condition from some perspectives.

Keywords: Nouth Africa, Western Asia, freshwater, evaporating saltwater, water supply

Kido Ikuto

Faculty of Management

Desertification in Africa

This research examines the current state of desertification in Africa and identifies effective strategies for mitigation. Observations from affected regions show early signs of land deterioration, highlighting the urgency of addressing this environmental challenge. Desertification is intensified by factors such as climate change, unsustainable agricultural practices, and increasing water shortages. These conditions undermine food production, heighten economic vulnerability, and contribute to population displacement. Findings indicate that reforestation initiatives, sustainable land-management approaches, and community-centered water-use strategies offer promising results. In addition, international collaboration is essential for supporting regions that face the greatest risks. Overall, the study emphasizes that desertification, while severe, can be effectively managed through a clear understanding of its causes and the implementation of practical, long-term solutions.

Keywords: desertification, water

Taguchi Shunichi

Faculty of Science

Does global warming really exist?

Even in 2025, climate change skeptics still exist. Their arguments are various, ranging from the doubt for the way of research of climate change, to the doubt for the existence of global warming. Some of them also claim that global warming is made up by some politicians or companies. This presentation will address the opinions of global warming's skeptics and explain the latest views of global warming which depend on scientific evidence or processes. This research will show that humans can only make a climate model with uncertainties. Climate systems are so complex that researchers cannot make complete climate models to predict future climate. On the other hand, this presentation will also explain why scientists can say these models are valid. To rethink the reason why it is thought that global warming is caused by humans can lead people to make some decisions with their will regarding global warming. Then, politicians and companies respond to their will, which leads to improve climate change.

Keywords: global warming; skeptics; climate models; scientific evidence; human activities

Hashiba Taichi

Faculty of Engineering

De-Extinction: Restoring Extinct Species

In April 2025, Colossal Biosciences announced it had successfully revived Dire Wolf that became extinct approximately 13,000 years ago. After analyzing the Dire wolf's DNA, the company genetically edited gray wolf embryos to create the animal. According to DNA research in 2021, Dire Wolf evolved independently from the gray wolf. This presentation will discuss the challenges of restoring extinct species through this example. There is the question of whether genome editing can fully revive organisms. There is also an ethical question about whether it is acceptable to bring extinct animals back to life. An entire ecosystem can be damaged when just one species disappears. If we can do de-extinction, then it's possible that some of that ecosystem could be restored. By contemplating this issue, we learn how to approach matters where technical challenges have been resolved, but ethical challenges remain.

Keywords: de-extinction, DNA, genome engineering

Suzumura Yutaka

Faculty of Science

Space in Danger: The Growing Crisis of Space Debris

Since humanity first advanced into space in 1961, human have continued to send rockets into space. However, behind this progress in space exploration, most people don't know that the problem of space debris is becoming increasingly serious. Needless to say, space is an important resource for the development of humanity. Therefore, human need to protect it. Currently, technologies for monitoring and removing debris and materials for collision defense are under development. As a first step, this issue must be recognized in the same way as other environmental problems. If debris continues to increase, the risk of collision with satellites rises, potentially disrupting GPS and communication services, and put astronauts at risk. It may also create cascading problems in orbit, making future space missions difficult and affecting important systems that support transportation, weather forecasting, disaster management, and daily life. Human must solve this problem before humanity loses space.

Keywords: Space debris, space exploration, satellites

Kawamura Tomohiro

Faculty of Engineering

Problems of Hydrogen Cars

These days scientists have become concerned about many kinds of environmental issues, especially global warming. To combat this, some car industries focus on electric cars and hydrogen cars, but the number of these cars is quite different. In 2023, there were about 26 million electric cars while there were only about 72000 hydrogen cars in the world. As this shows, hydrogen cars are not widely used because there are some problems with them. This presentation will show three problems with hydrogen cars: high cost, blue or gray hydrogen, and energy efficiency. In particular, energy efficiency is the most important thing to overtake electric cars. According to Jolly (2023), hydrogen cars have half the energy efficiency of electric cars. In hydrogen cars, energy is mainly used by electrolysis and electricity conversion, so this problem should be solved first. Ultimately, it is necessary to develop new technology to solve these problems.

Keywords: Blue or gray hydrogen; Energy efficiency; Carbon neutrality

Masago Ryoto

Faculty of Ocean Science and Technology

Strategies to increase Japan's Offshore Wind Power

In recent years, the attention of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is increasing, and Japan is trying to address global warming, for example, by promoting renewable energy. However, according to the Institute for Environment and Energy Policies (2025), the average of variable renewable energy in 27 EU countries is 28.6 percent, in contrast, this is only 12.6 percent in Japan. In other words, Japan is falling behind Europe from an environmental perspective. Therefore, the key to break through that situation is “offshore wind power”. This presentation will discuss the current situation and problems of “offshore wind power” and the strategies to develop it. According to The Japan Foundation Library (1996), Japan's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is the sixth largest in the world. Japan must take advantage of that benefit. However, whether those advantages can be utilized depends on the Japanese government's policy in the future.

Keywords: offshore wind power, renewable energy

Oiso Ryo
Faculty of Ocean Science and Technology
Artificial Meat: A Sustainable Alternative to Farmed Meat

Global demand for meat is rising as the world population grows, but conventional livestock production consumes vast amounts of land and water and generates high greenhouse gas and nitrogen emissions. This presentation examines whether artificial meat, including cultured and plant-based products, can offer a more sustainable alternative to farmed meat. Drawing on life-cycle assessment data from Delft (2023), it compares land use, water use and nitrogen emissions of artificial meat with those of beef, pork and chicken. The findings indicate that, across all scenarios, artificial meat requires substantially less land and results in markedly lower nitrogen emissions than conventional meat. The presentation will also discuss current technological, economic and ethical challenges that prevent artificial meat from being widely adopted. Finally, it will propose policy measures and consumer choices that could help make artificial meat a practical option for reducing the environmental impact of our diets.

Keywords: artificial meat; cultured meat; environmental impact

Washio Nanako
Faculty of Human Development
Living Well with Tourism: Making Right Balance

After COVID-19, due to a dramatical increase of demand for tourism, many destinations around the world are facing overtourism. According to UNWTO (2024), between January and September 2024, the number of international tourists reached 98% of the 2019 level, and many destinations exceeded their pre-pandemic level of international tourist revenue. While tourism boosts the economy, concentration of tourists degrades the landscape, occurs overcrowding, and harms resident daily life. In addition, overtourism has grown into a big public concern because SDGs became popular and spreading SNS allows people to share diverse information of tourist spots. This presentation will introduce about example of Amsterdam, advanced tourist city and explain how we could make right balance between visitor satisfaction and resident well-being. The presenter will propose three strategies: dispersion time and place, education responsible tourism, and revenue reinvestment by using tourist tax. Ultimately it is essential that both tourist and local people comprehend and cooperate with initiatives for problem solving.

Keywords: Overtourism, Balance, Resident well-being

Okajima Izumi
Faculty of Law
Compact city: Comfortable Life with Easy Access

In recent years, many people tend to live near the city center, but is that good? Instead, the presenter will introduce so-called “compact cities” where inhabitants can reach all the facilities on foot or by

public transportation. This presentation focuses on how we benefit from building compact cities and some practical examples. “Compact” means less governance cost and more greenery around houses, which leads to achieving sustainable city planning. For example, Toyama is a pioneer on compact cities in Japan, where a tram connects everywhere in the city. According to the study and the survey in Netherland, there are also some disadvantages on making compact cities. When constructing the city, citizens should be careful about the environment around them. Because of the deforestation, natural animals like squirrel suffer from the lack of food, noises and many other disturbances, for example, breaking of their habitats. Through these facts, it is clear that compact cities have the pros and cons on several viewpoints.

Keywords: compact city; Toyama; urban; transportation; access; sustainability

Sakurai Hiro

Faculty of Ocean Science and Technology

Maritime Transport Services to Remote Islands in Japan

Japan is a country which is surrounded by the sea on all sides, and there are a lot of remote islands which are away from the mainland. People who live there need maritime transport services to buy things which they cannot buy there or to use some facilities which don't exist there, but the number of maritime transport services to remote islands is decreasing these days. By using developed technology and discussing the problem of shortage of ship navigators, the presenter will suggest some solutions to this problem. These challenges can be addressed by implementing developed technology and changing the conditions of navigator's jobs these days, so that people who live on remote islands are easy to live there. Solving this problem also contributes to the problem of depopulation.

Keywords: remote islands; Japan; maritime transport services; developed technology; shortage of ship navigators

Kato Masaki

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

The Problem of Digital Materials and The Importance of Paper

Digital materials have recently been introduced in Japanese schools, while education advanced countries such as Sweden and Finland have begun to come back from digital textbooks to printed materials. This presentation shows three key problems of digital textbooks: the quality of education, the risk of widening educational inequality, and possible negative effects on students' academic skills. Based on recent policy changes in Sweden and Norway and PISA data from Finland, where reading scores have dropped by about 50–60 points from their 2006 peak to 2022, the presenter discusses what Japan can learn from these movements. Although the causes of this decline are complex, the Finnish case warns against the fact that expanding of digital education. The presenter argues that Japan should adopt the approach that uses primary paper materials and, secondly, digital ones. Especially in the early grades, evaluate digital materials carefully before worldwide implementation.

Keywords: Education, Digital, Inequality, PISA

Tomomi Nasu

Business

Solutions to Food Waste in Canada

Food waste has become a serious environmental and economic issue in Canada, where nearly half of all produced food ends up being thrown away. Much of this waste occurs at the household level, often because people buy more food than they can finish or misunderstand the meaning of “best before”. This presentation will examine the major causes of food waste in Canada and explain why reducing waste is essential for protecting the environment and supporting food security. According to recent studies and examples from Canadian cities, the presenter will describe several practical solutions that individuals can take. For example, people make meal planning, store proper amount of food, use

composting, and utilize apps like Too Good To Go and Flashfood to save surplus food. The presentation will also highlight how community fridges and food recovery programs help redistribute edible food to people who are in need. Ultimately, reducing food waste requires small but consistent actions from individuals, families, and communities across Canada.

Keywords: Food waste, Composting, Food recovery, Canada

Murata Haruka
Faculty of Ocean Science and Technology
Essential Marine Ecosystem in Japan

According to Fisheries Agency, about 2.6 billion kilograms of seafood are consumed in 2023. From this date, Japanese people cannot live without seafood, but fishery harvest in 2022 is about one third of that in 1984, and the amount of pacific saury, pacific flying squid, and salmon in 2014 is about one fourth of that in 2022. The presenter will explain the cause of this poor catch from the point of ecosystem. One part of this problem is the rising sea temperature caused by global warming. Because of this rise, some fish migrate north, and the ecosystem significantly changes. Moreover, overfishing also breaks marine diversity. Ultimately, modern people have a responsibility for planning to save marine production for future generations. Appropriate treatment helps keep global warming under control, recover biodiversity, and make life abundant.

Keywords: Ecosystem, Global warming, Overfishing

Tsutada Kokoro
Faculty of Engineering
Urban Green and Well-being in Finland

In cities, green spaces are becoming smaller as urbanization proceeds. Helsinki in Finland, which is known as the happiest country, is also a sustainable and green city. This presentation shows how urban green spaces contribute to well-being and happiness in Helsinki and what extent people perceive happiness in artificial nature environments. According to Tyrväinen et al (2014), the large urban park and managed urban woodland had almost the same positive influence, but the overall perceived restorativeness was higher in the woodland after the experiment. In addition, they suggest that even short-term visits to nature areas have positive effects on perceived stress relief. The presenter will describe the effectiveness of urban green spaces and suggest that people recognize the importance of spending time in nature for their well-being. Moreover, governments should address the expansion of urban green areas referencing Finland.

Keywords: Urban green spaces; Well-being; Stress relief; Finland

Yamamoto Malika
Faculty of Agriculture
The Border between Pest and Beneficial Insects in Sustainable Farming

Global warming is changing insect diversity. As a result, the number of pest insects is increasing, while beneficial insects are decreasing. This environmental change has big impacts on agriculture. The world population is growing. To meet the demand of food, I research the way to produce agricultural products in a sustainable way which utilizes insects. I found one promising solution that use black soldier flies. Although this insect is often seen as an unpleasant pest. Black soldier fly can be used as a highly efficient and sustainable source of livestock feed. This example shows that unpleasant pest can be beneficial insects for us. Many people think insects unpleasant or unacceptable, but they can still provide important benefits. Instead of judging them only by appearance, we should try and think to utilize insects in ways that support sustainable farming and environmental balance. It is necessary for our future.

Keywords: Pest, unpleasant pest, beneficial insects, sustainable farming

Fujii Ibuki

Graduate School of Intercultural Studies

Comparing Eugenics through Aldous Huxley's two works: Brave New World and Island.

Aldous Huxley who is British Author wrote contradict works; Brave New World and Island. Brave New World is dystopian novel and is famous as Huxley's masterpiece. On the other hand, Island is utopian novel. Brave New World expresses observed society by making use of artificial reproduction and hypnopedia and Island expressed society whose target it to make happiness through meditation. Both genres are so opposite, but he wrote common theme in both novel; eugenics. He didn't just write criticism for eugenic and progressed society. He also has eugenic thought. Therefore, I want to compare opposite novel and reveal his eugenic thought and ideal nation.

Keywords: eugenic, dystopian novel, utopian novel, Aldous Huxley

Yanagimoto Riko

Faculty of global human science

Tree Planting: Issues and Strategies for Successful Implementation

Planting trees is often seen as a perfect solution to many environmental problems. Trees absorb CO₂, make the air cleaner, and create nice green views. Because of this, many people think that planting more trees is always good. However, this idea is not always true. If tree-planting projects are done without good planning, they can cause problems, such as using trees that do not fit the area or damaging local ecosystems. To avoid this, you should check the local environment carefully and choose the right types of trees. It is also important to take care of the trees after planting and involve people from different positions in the project. If you follow these steps, the trees are more likely to survive and grow well. As a result, planting trees can really help the environment in a long-term way.

Keywords: Tree planting, Ecosystem, Sustainable planning

Imoto Jumpei

Faculty of Human Development

Environmental Refugees: Challenges and International Response

With climate change increasing, the number of environmental refugees is increasing. The environmental refugees mean people who are forced to leave their homes due to natural phenomenon. This presentation will show the main issues they face. More than 20 million people each year are forced to flee their homes because of natural phenomenon. The point of the issue is that environmental refugees are not recognized as refugees under international law, which makes it difficult for them to receive protection. International community should know climate change impacts on refugees and establish an international framework for climate refugees. In addition, because all countries have a responsibility for climate change, all countries must also take measures against climate change. Both short-term and long-term measures need to be pursued simultaneously to address the issue of environmental refugees.

Keywords: Climate change, environmental refugees, international law, measures, international framework

Kinoshita Nao

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

The Impact of International Experience on Students

In recent years, many students have tried to study abroad, and many foreign students have come to Japan. And there are various types of international experience such as studying abroad, internship, volunteering. So, the number of opportunities for students to experience different cultures is increasing. The presentation shows how those international experiences affect students' growth. Of course, they are very good for learning difficult cultures and training their second language. Moreover,

students also can get used to accepting differences in various aspects. The impact on students' future careers is interesting, too. Students change in a lot of aspects such as academic, personal and social. The presenter explains how students can make the most of their international experience, and in society, what is necessary to support students' international growth.

Keywords: studying abroad; international experience; growth; education

Ishizuka Doppo

Faculty of Law

The Future of Nuclear Power in Japan

Japan used the fifth highest amount of electricity in the world in 2023. When consuming such a large amount of electricity, the method of its generation matters. Currently, over 70% of electricity in Japan is generated by thermal power, while only about 5% of electricity comes from nuclear power. Nuclear power has a lot of positive aspects, but it also has major risks. After explaining its advantages and disadvantages, the presenter will suggest how Japan should approach nuclear power in the future. In addition, people themselves need to acquire new and accurate knowledge and think critically about the issue, instead of relying on old biases about nuclear power that are widespread among the general public. In conclusion, the presenter will suggest we can achieve a sustainable and eco-friendly society in Japan by properly managing nuclear power.

Keywords: electricity generation, nuclear power, sustainable and eco-friendly society, new and accurate knowledge

Tanaka Aito

Faculty of Science

Greening activity in China; Progress, Challenges, and Improvements

Greening activity—planting trees and other vegetation—is one of the most effective ways to solve global warming. In 1978, China started a big greening project called “Great Green Wall” and succeeded in widen forests. This activity prevents desertification and conserved farmland. However, because of lack of water resources, monospecific plantation, and low survival rates of planted tree, it is hard to say that China realizes the long-term effects. Additionally, some researchers point out the lack of transparent and reliable monitoring data. The presenter will explain the challenges and mistakes above that China took in detail and show sincere actions China should take in the future. Finally, the presentation touches the difference of preconditions for greening between China and Japan, and it is concluded with what Japan can learn from whole greening activities in China and what actions Japan ought to take to preserve forests.

Keywords: Greening activity, vegetation, desertification, transparent, water resources

Tsuchimoto Shoko

Faculty of Science

Issues Facing Vietnamese Shrimp Farming: Fine Bubble as Solution

In Vietnam, intensive shrimp farming has rapidly developed since the 1980s. According to FAO, Vietnam ranks third in the world in shrimp catch, with approximately 1.3 million tons (2023). Therefore, Vietnam plays a significant role in meeting the world's demand for shrimp. However, Vietnamese shrimp farming has environmental issues. Farmers often use a large amount of antibiotics to prevent diseases among shrimps and discharge water, including sludge, into the Mekong Delta from shrimp ponds, which leads to water and ecological pollution. The presenter will explain why the shrimp farmers and the local government cannot reduce such behavior. The presenter will also introduce one solution, fine bubbles: a collective term for little bubbles whose diameters are smaller than 100 μm . Dissolved oxygen concentration is a key factor for maintaining the health of ponds. Fine bubbles more efficiently increase the oxygen in pondsthan conventional facilities, such as paddles. To meet both the demand for shrimp and environmental protection, further research and technology adoption are necessary.

Keywords: Vietnam, Shrimp farming, Antibiotics, Fine bubbles

Mano Kyoko

Faculty of Engineering

The Impact of Short-Form Videos on the Human Brain

These days, many people are enjoying watching short-form videos on TikTok, Instagram, or YouTube. On the other hand, some people are unable to stop watching and feel they are deprived of time by short-form videos. This presentation will discuss why we are addicted to short-form videos and the negative impact on our brain. One reason is the hormone known as “dopamine”. When we scroll, the expectations that there might be new information produce dopamine. Short-form videos cause the situation more often than other social media. According to a study by Ciossi.F et al (2023), people who watched short-form videos showed a decline in prospective memory, the ability to remember what to do. In addition, research by Sadiku. A et al (2024) showed that short-form videos reduce the concentration span. These negative impacts are significant problems especially for students. We should be aware that watching short-form videos for long periods not only wastes time but may also lead to lower academic or work performance.

Keywords: Short-form video; Dopamine; Prospective memory; Concentration span

Tanaka Nao

Medicine Using Nanoparticles: A Novel Cancer Treatment

To date, the most common cancer treatment is to administer anticancer drugs, which kill the cancer cells. But unfortunately anticancer drugs break not only cancer cells but also healthy cells and patients often suffer from side effects. These days, a lot of cancer treatments are discovered. The presenter will introduce the one that can apply to many kinds of cancer. Medicine covered with nanoparticles. This medicine has two advantages. First, nanoparticles protect cancer medicine. Most bare anticancer drugs cannot get to the cells of tumor. Nanoparticles prevent medicine from being broken in the body. They also prevent cancer medicine from being washed away from the body. Second, they help the medicine reach to the right point. They can be arranged to react chemically to a specific substance and stick to cancer cells. This enables the medicine to find the cancer cells. This treatment still has some problems, but the presenter will suggest that in the future nanoparticles will change the current situation about cancer.

Keywords: cancer treatment; nanoparticles; side effects

Green Session (11:10-12:50) - Health & Well-being

Matsumoto Naoya

Faculty of Global Human Sciences

Smartphone Addiction in Japan

In Japan, it is said that about 25% of college students might depend on smartphones. From the perspective of individuals, smartphone addiction causes distress, loneliness, and sleep deprivation in adolescents, and from the perspective of society, people who rely on smartphones might have negative impacts on people around them. Smartphone addiction is therefore a problem for everyone. Some European countries such as Finland and France have adopted laws to limit the use of electronic devices in elementary and junior high school students was adopted. In Aichi, an ordinance like this was adopted, but an ordinance does not have compelling power. The presenter will examine the results of this ordinance and consider whether we should adopt it as a national law.

Keywords: Smartphone addiction, Law ,Adolescents ,Compelling power

Kuramae Yoichi

Faculty of Engineering

Living Near Road Can Cause Serious Health Problem :The Health Effects of Noise

Every morning, the significant noise from the major road near my home wakes me. This constant acoustic intrusion is highly irritating and made me question the potential detrimental effects this noise might be having on my long-term health.

Most people know that loud noise can cause hearing damage. However, the constant, long-term noise that surrounds us can actually cause much more serious health problems than just hearing loss. This chronic noise exposure is linked not only to feelings of annoyance and stress, but also to serious issues like cardiovascular problems and severe sleep disturbance.

In this presentation, I will explain the serious health problems that arise from this long-term noise exposure. Furthermore, I will suggest practical ways we can behave and take action to mitigate these risks.

Ultimately, if we want to live a healthy life, we need to understand that reducing chronic noise in our living environment is crucial for preventing serious illnesses.

Keywords: Noise,Health,Exposure,Cardiovascular,Chroni、

Tanaka Maasa

Faculty of Agriculture

The psychology of postponing our task

Have you ever been postponing an important task? I think many people, including myself, have experienced this kind of procrastination. You may even have badly troubled because you postpone things you have to do. I researched why people procrastinate and how procrastination affects our lives. One finding key point is that people tend to delay tasks which they feel unpleasant, they forced to do, or they believe they do not have enough ability to complete successfully. Due to these negative feelings, it is harder to get started. As a result, people may experience more stress. It suggests that procrastination is deeply rooted in emotional feelings rather than a simple lazy habit. In the future, I think we should investigate how redesigning task could reduce those negative feelings. Reducing procrastination leads not only increasing productivity, but also creating environments where people feel capable, confident, and willing to take the first step.

Keywords: procrastinate, negative feelings, productivity, capable

Inoue Wakana

Faculty of Global Human Sciences

Mental Health Literacy: Current Problems and Solutions

After the COVID-19 pandemic, the number of students who felt depression increased and lead students to resist going to school and in the worst case, suicide. This research will show how to deal with children mental health issues in the Japanese education field by focusing on mental health literacy. The ideal situation would be stated based on Dr. Stan Kutcher's definition. Japan is already tackling the issue by introducing new curriculums and educational materials. Despite this, results show that the current measures are insufficient in the following three aspects; recognizing various mental health issues, understanding the right moment to get mental support, and decreasing stigma. To solve this, creating opportunities to research more about mental health and providing additional

materials to support deep understanding is provided. Eventually, this would help reduce the reluctance to address mental health issues in Japan and lead to greater support for students facing such challenges.

Keywords: Japan, Education, Mental Health, Mental Health Literacy

Toyoda Nana

Faculty of Agriculture

The Impact of Social Media on the Brain: Understanding Procrastination and Improving Focus

Social media has become indispensable for our lives, but it also has a negative effect on concentration. From my experience, I often get distracted by social media while studying. This paper explains what happens in the brain when people procrastinate, how social media affects on our brains, and what people can do to reduce these behaviors. Procrastination happens when stress activates the amygdala and weakens the prefrontal cortex, making the brain choose quick rewards over long-term goals. Social media makes this problem worse. Likes, notifications, and short videos give small rewards again and again. These rewards increase dopamine and make people want to check their phones many times. Turning off notifications, breaking tasks into small steps, and building confidence with small successes may solve this. The presenter will suggest people should rethink how they use social media and take strategies, so they can reduce procrastination and improve self-control.

Keywords: Procrastination, Dopamine, Prefrontal Cortex, Self-Control

Otera Einoshin

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

The Yemen War and Challenges to the Global Order

The presenter will mainly talk about the Yemen War. The UN said that about 377,000 civilians have been killed since the start of the war until 2025. In addition, a lot of facilities such as schools and hospitals are attacked, which leads to excessive food shortage, infectious disease, and other issues. This is a violation of human rights. Moreover, many countries such as Saudi Arabia, Iran, and UAE are related in this war. Those tensions between major powers could lead to a major war in the future. In the presentation, we will talk about Human Rights, international relationships, and support. To address those issues, global order has to establish a more powerful international organization. By considering the support system from this war, we can ensure early support in the future. If this situation continues, immigrants and refugees will continue to spread across the world. This could cause further chaos for the world, so global order has responsibility to support refugees and stop the war. People should understand international relations and provide humanitarian aid.

Keywords: the Yemen War, human rights, immigrants, refugees

Horikawa Rino

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Masculinity and Mental health of men: Silent Suffering

When people discuss issues of gender norms, they often focus on issues related to women. However, men's gender issues are equally significant, and should be noticed. According to the research of Bethany Medical, one in five men experience mental illness each year. And in every age group, the number of male suicides is higher than that of female. Moreover, Dr. Raymond Hobbs says that harmful masculinity is related to how they were raised. This presentation will explain how harmful masculinity — men must be strong, silent and independent — affects men's mental health. Detailed explanation will show that there are many men who are bound by masculinity and suffer without being able to seek help. Understanding these gender norms is essential for creating a society where men

can ask for support without fear. Ultimately, For the next generation of children, we have a responsibility to eliminate harmful gender norms.

Keywords: Mental health of men, Harmful masculinity, Gender norms of men

Onoue Yuki
Faculty of Human Development
The effect of AI on healthcare

In recent years, the rapid spread of AI has significantly reshaped many fields, including healthcare. As medical technology has advanced and life expectancy has increased, AI is expected to exert similar influence by supporting making clinical decisions and improving efficiency. According to Dr. Jiang and his team, it is essential to position AI not as a replacement for human doctors, but as a supportive tool. This presentation explains how AI affects human health, particularly in the medical field. It examines both the advantages such as more accurate, faster diagnoses and the potential drawbacks. Finally, it discusses how AI can be used effectively to maximize benefits while minimizing risks. In the future, AI will help physicians reduce the time required for analysis and enable them to provide high quality medical care to a larger number of patients.

Keywords: AI ,healthcare, medical care

Fukuda Konoka
Faculty of Economics
Economic Problems Caused by Japanese Ageing Population

Japan has the biggest ageing population in the world. Japan's birth rate continues to decline, and this means the situation will become even worse than now. The ageing population reduces the economic market because most of them are retired. Therefore, there is a shortage of labor, and that stops economic development. The best way to change current situation is to increase the birth rate, but it is difficult and it also takes a long time. So we should make Japan a healthy ageing society. This presentation suggests that even if we cannot stop the ageing population, we can make systems to support older people to stay healthy and keep in the workforce. We should coexist with the ageing population.

Keywords: ageing population; economic market; healthy ageing

Hayashi Tomoki
Faculty of Economics
The Effects of Neglect on Child Development

Child abuse is a serious problem around the world, and among its different types, neglect is the most common. However, it is often overlooked. This review explains how chronic neglect affects children's physical growth, cognitive development, and emotional health. It shows that these effects can be deep and long-lasting, often continuing into adulthood. It also focuses on patterns of neglect in low-income families and the social or economic factors that increase the risk of neglect. When young children do not receive enough proper stimulation, their neural pathways can change, which may even affect the structure of the brain. It is important that we pay close attention to this reality. This review argues that early detection, comprehensive family support, and better public awareness are essential to prevent serious and irreversible harm and to protect healthy development for the next generation.

Keywords: Neglect, Brain development, Cognitive impairment

Yoshida Yuzuki

Faculty of Business

End-of-Life Decisions: Assisted Dying in Japan and Switzerland

Human beings have always been interested in death. Recently, dramas and movies about assisted dying have been produced in many places around the world. It seems that assisted dying and end-of-life decisions are hot topics today. As Japan's population ages and solitary deaths increase, more people wish to "die without pain." How people face the end of life is now an important issue. Switzerland is also a country with an aging population, and it is known as a country where assisted dying is legally allowed. However, unlike Switzerland, Japan does not legally permit it. This research aims to provide an opportunity for individuals and society to consider how to face end-of-life decisions. In the presentation, the legal, ethical, and cultural differences in views on assisted dying in Japan and Switzerland will be explained. The findings indicate that differences in values between the two countries shaped distinct positions on end-of-life decisions, offering a chance for Japan to reconsider how it should approach this issue.

Keywords: end of life; assisted dying; Japan; Switzerland

Umeda Airi

Faculty of Agriculture

The Relation Between Sleep and Good Health

Many people today cannot get enough sleep due to work or hobbies. However, many people are underestimating the importance of good sleep. The lack of sleep not only makes you tired, but it can also lead to illness; you are more likely to suffer from diabetes or high blood pressure. In many researches, doctors show some ways to improve the quality of sleep. For example, it is effective to take continuous sleep or get sunlight when you get up in the morning. The presenter will explain both why good sleep is necessary to good health and the effective ways to improve the sleep quality. By taking enough time to sleep and improve the quality of sleep, you can reduce the risks of illness without any special medicine.

Keywords: Lack of sleep, Good health, Quality of sleep

Nakaya Risa

Faculty of Global Human Sciences

How Social Systems in Northern Europe Enhance Well-Being and What Japan Can Learn From it

Northern Europe (such as Sweden, Denmark, Finland) are famous for having a high quality of social welfare, but how is this connected to improving citizens' well-being and what can Japan learn from it? This presentation will look from three aspects, education, healthcare, and family support. It will analyze points on each element and background on how the system is working to make sustainable and equal society. In addition, the presentation will focus on how Japan can improve the social welfare system by learning the system of Northern Europe.

Social welfare is something that affects citizens' daily lives, which means it is important to examine how a country ensures their well-being. By studying how the social system is functioning in the Northern Europe, Japan can learn from it and adopt similar approaches to create a sustainable society that provides enough well-being to citizens.

Keywords: Social Welfare, Northern Europe, Japan, Well-being, Sustainable, Equal Society

Takagi Sei

Faculty of Global Human Science

FGM Between Universal Human Rights and Cultural Tradition

Female Genital Mutilation refers to removal of the female external genitalia.

In some African countries, FGM still remains in the societies as a tradition. According to the UNICEF, an estimated 230 million girls and women worldwide have undergone some form of FGM. One of the aims of FGM is maintaining purity.

This presentation will address the question: how can we respect both human rights and cultural traditions? I will argue that the international community should refrain from imposing a single set of values on other societies. From the perspective of international institutions, FGM is considered a violation of the human rights of girls and women. However, this opinion is rooted in Eurocentric liberal traditions. It is inevitable that the conflicts would happen between human rights and traditions. I will suggest that we must respect the opinions of people who are facing to FGM today, not those of outsiders to FGM.

Keywords: FGM; Human rights; Traditions; Eurocentric

Sappa Kirari

Faculty of Letters

Desire for Beauty: Cosmetic Surgery and the Economy

In Japan, the number of cosmetic surgeries has increased in recent years, and patients include those in their late teens. The Japanese government has raised concerns about troubles related to the growing number of surgeries. The presenter will explain why Japanese teenagers decide to have cosmetic surgery despite the potential risks of the troubles. By comparing cosmetic surgery with eating disorders, the presenter researched the relationship between cosmetic surgery and marketing strategies. Both are linked to body dissatisfaction caused by societal beauty standards. Cosmetic surgery clinics actively advertise on social media. Young people, who are often highly conscious of their appearance, may be easily influenced by such advertising. To reduce the problems of cosmetic surgery on young people, it may be effective to limit advertising. However, since cosmetic surgery is a private medical care, an approach to regulation should be balanced.

Keywords: cosmetic surgery, advertising, teenagers, body dissatisfaction

Yurikusa Hiyori

Faculty of Human Development

How child labor influence on poverty in Ghana

In recent years, child labor has been considered as official violation all over the world. Ghana which has one of the highest rates of child labor per country in the world has made advancements in its fight against child labor, but it still exists. According to Cara Pugmire (2022), 21% of childhood population in that country participates in some forms of child labor. The presentation explores the impact of child labor on poverty, focusing on education as a crucial factor. Although families with working children may face financial hardship now, they need education in the long run because it gives them some knowledge or wisdom to develop their countries or daily life conditions. The presenter will suggest that government should establish strict restrictions on child labor, expand children's education opportunities or parents should not force their children to work.

Keywords: child labor, education, poverty, restriction

Matsumoto Momoha

Faculty of Human Development

ART in HOSPITAL: Creating Healing Space

This presentation examines how hospital art can be expanded as a cultural and institutional practice in Japan. During COVID-19, patients and medical staff experienced significant emotional strain, revealing the limitations of purely clinical environments. Given this situation, we must consider how to support mental health in hospitals, where both patients and staff endure high levels of stress. However, in Japan, many art projects remain small in scale and temporary, partly because the impact of art is not widely recognized. Studies from other countries show that hospital art has positive effects on both patients and staff. Therefore, establishing hospital art as a part of Japan's national healthcare system could contribute to broader social well-being. In this presentation, I aim to challenge stereotypes about "art" and explore ways to further expand new expressive domains in Japan, while referencing examples from other countries.

Keywords: art in hospital; healing; hospital in Japan

Izaki Risa

Faculty of Medicine

Medical Disparity: save lives that we can save

The tragic history of the Cambodian genocide has had long-lasting effects on the country's current medical system. Many educated people were killed under the Pol Pot regime, resulting in an extremely low level of medical care, and widespread poverty further worsens the situation. Childhood cancer is one example of this disparity. While the survival rate is around 80% in Japan, in Cambodia only 20% of children can survive due to limited access to treatment.

There are organizations working to improve the situation. One of them is Japan Heart, an international medical NGO. They say saving those people has a good effect for both developing countries and developed countries. The data gathered from developing countries contribute to Japanese healthcare. Reducing medical disparities allows people to have equal access to medical services, which makes their lives better.

Keywords: Developing country, medical disparity, healthcare

Ota Haruka

Faculty of Agriculture

How can food contribute to extending healthy life expectancy?

Nowadays life expectancy has become longer and longer, but we often suffer from various diseases. Healthy life expectancy is shorter than life expectancy by ten years. Our daily food directly affects our health and healthy life expectancy. This presentation shows how we should improve what we eat to achieve a longer healthy life expectancy. One solution to this problem is to try to eat more vegetables and avoid eating meat. It is said that taking a lot of animal-based food is one of the factors of lifestyle disease. "Mediterranean diet" is a good example of eating style. This recommends eating plant based foods and avoiding meat or cheese. This eating style decreases the likelihood of dementia risk. As early you start improving what you eat, you can live longer. The presenter will suggest starting to adopt a diet pattern for longevity.

Keywords: healthy life expectancy, Mediterranean diet, plant-based food

Yoshita Haruno

Faculty of Letters

The impact of gluten-free diet

There are people who have wheat allergies. They must continue avoiding eating food including gluten from wheat. Moreover, in recent years, gluten-free diet receives attention from perspective of health. By referencing studies from around the world, this presentation shows impact of adopting gluten-free diet. According to the research of Khoury et al. (2018), gluten-free diet is effective for not only people who have disease related to gluten such as coeliac disease or wheat allergy, but also a part of people without disease. However, there is not enough evidence that gluten-free diet is effective for health of general people and there are some problems, which are nonvalenced nutrition, cost and difficulties of getting gluten-free food. So, when we adopt gluten-free diet, it is important to care for valance of nutrition by getting advice from specialists. In addition, from perspective of cost and difficulties of getting gluten-free food, we should think about how we adopt it.

Keywords: Gluten-free diet, Coeliac disease, health, nutrition

Nishida Hiori

Faculty of International Human Sciences

How the Ukraine War Affects Children's Mental Health?

In 2022, the war in Ukraine suddenly changed the lives of many children. They became one of the most vulnerable groups in society during the conflict. Even after the fighting stops, children often need a long time to recover. The war affects them in several areas, including mental health, education, and brain development. Because their brains are still developing, stress and trauma can leave deeper and longer-lasting effects than in adults.

This research focuses on the long-term impact of the Ukraine war and why the issue should not be overlooked. Short-term support is often not enough, and many children continue to struggle for years, especially those who were forced to flee their homes. By understanding these effects more clearly, communities and international organizations may be able to plan support that helps children return to stable and safe everyday lives in the future.

Keywords: Ukraine War; Children; Mental Health; Trauma; Stress, Brain development

Shiraishi Kotaro

Faculty of Human Development

Stress for Teachers in Japan: Working and Club Activities

In Japan, the number of teachers is not keeping up with the growing demands of the job. Despite this, teachers need to do both school-related work and club activities. The presenter will explain what the cause of stress for teachers is and the effects of this stress on classroom. According to the survey, administrative workload and interaction with challenging students are the common causes of stress. Also, a researcher says that these teachers' stress gets passed to their students and it makes negative learning environment. The presenter worries that this environment will affect students' outcomes. On the other hand, according to another researcher, if teachers and students interact in club activities, they can exchange information regarding education resources and friendly relationships. Therefore, it is school-related work that directly links to teacher's stress. We can make better classrooms by thinking about ways to reduce stress in terms of working.

Keywords: Stress for teachers; School-related work; Club activity; Student impact

Tanabe Risa

Faculty of Law

Food Deserts and Unhealthy Choices in Southern America

Food insecurity and modernization of food can cause food deserts in Southern America. A food desert is the one type of food insecurity and it refers to the areas where people have difficulty accessing to

healthy and fresh food. When a person lives in a food desert, this means that the supermarket is more than 1 mile away in an urban area or more than 10 miles away in a rural area. According to the Association of American Medical Colleges, 23.5 Americans million live in food deserts. This can be manageable if the family has a car, but 2.1 million Americans live in food deserts and do not have a car or public transportation to get to a supermarket, making it nearly impossible to achieve food security. This presentation will show the key factors of food desert and impact on the health residents there. In order to address this problem, both governments and NGOs aids might play a significant role in improving access to healthy food in suburbs.

Keywords: food insecurity; modern food; obesity; poverty

Sakano Tomoya

Faculty of Engineering

Understanding How Blue Light Affects Sleep

In modern society, smartphones are widespread and many people use them to watch anime or search for news before sleeping. However, this prevents them from sleeping well and is harmful to their health because their circadian rhythm is disrupted. According to Kripke et al (2002), sleeping 5 hours or less increased mortality risk by roughly 15 percent. The main reason which causes these is blue light. This presentation will explain how blue light affects sleep. Specifically, what happens when blue light affects melatonin which is a hormone in the human body and how lux levels relate to sleep. Although people know that exposure to blue light before sleeping is not good, they find themselves using smartphones. This presentation can make people realize that they should not do that.

Keywords: circadian rhythm; mortality; melatonin; lux; exposure

Yoshino Kanna

Faculty of Law

The Relationship between Education and Mental Health in Finland

It has been found that education has a positive effect on mental health. According to Kondirolli (2022), an additional year of education reduces the likelihood of experiencing symptoms of depression and anxiety. The presenter will explain how the Finnish education system affects mental health, since Finland is one of the countries with the highest level of education in the world. Finland has created an environment in which students can trust their teachers and study freely and spontaneously, resulting in high participation rates in classes and fewer students with mental health issues such as school refusal. In addition, some schools provide social and healthcare for students on site. This is more important than increasing capacity to help children with mental health disorders. To maintain students' mental health, the presenter proposes establishing an education system like Finland's.

Keywords: Mental Health; Education; Finland; Trust

Yuuki Obitani

Faculty of Economics

It is necessary to improve the treatment of non-regular employment workers

These days, the percentage and the number of non-regular employment workers is increasing in the world. And along with that, people's sense of satisfaction at work is decreasing. I have found a correlation between these two. This presentation shows the key reasons why such a correlation is occurring and how to approach this issue. Non-regular employment has less opportunities for advancement, autonomy, meaningful, achievement than regular employment. In addition, according to paper of Dr.N.Thirupalu(2017), employees feel more satisfied when their works provide opportunities for them. Therefore, I think the cause of this correlation is low treatment of non-regular employees, so we should come up with proposals to improve the treatment of non

regular employment workers. By doing so, it becomes possible for non-regular employment workers to find satisfaction in their work, and along with that, society as a whole can become more cheerful.

Keywords: key word: non-regular employment, satisfaction at work, correlation, treatment

Higashida Natsume
Faculty of Agriculture

The Relation between Our Health and Meal Frequency and Timing

In modern Japan, it's a common to have meals three times a day: breakfast, lunch, and dinner, but before the Edo period, it used to be common to have two meals a day: breakfast and dinner. Recent studies show that meal frequency and timing have relationship with diseases such as metabolic syndrome or diabetes. The presenter will explain how meal frequency and timing influence our health. There are several opinions about whether frequent meals or few meals are better for our body, but it's found that when we eat is particularly important. It's effective for reducing the risk of metabolic syndrome to eat all meals of the day within 6~8 hours period (Time Restricted Eating, or TRE) and not to eat a meal late at night. Ultimately, it's certain that if you want to avoid metabolic syndrome, you should care about timing of meals.

Keywords: Meal frequency; Meal timing; Metabolic syndrome; TRE

Murakami Yuma
Faculty of human science

The power of nature: unlock your best life

Nature has significant meaning for us. However, we have started to forget the nature's importance. In fact, Richardson (2025) reports that over the past 220 years, from 1800 to 2020, the connection between people and nature has declined by more than 60%. This presentation shows why nature is so important for us, using the measurement of Psychological Well-being, which reflects how meaningfully and effectively you live, cope with challenges, and develop as an individual. Considering all of the above, the presenter will highlight how your life will change, how you can take nature into your daily lives and the way you treat nature. Finally, you will have more exposure to nature, and it will change the way you live for the better from then on.

Keywords: Nature; Psychological Well-being; life; change

Koyama Natsuki
Faculty of Human Development

How to Optimize Sleep for Mental Health

Recently, the number of people who have mental health problems has been increasing. According to World Mental Health Today (2025), over one billion people have trouble with mental health. One of the main related elements is sleep. Sleep has positive effects on mental health, such as reducing stress. Conversely, those who have mental health problems tend to lack sleep, which is a negative cycle. Then, this presentation will suggest what we can do to improve sleep quality. It is said that sleep quality is affected by sleep hygiene. Many studies say that public and clinical intervention is the most effective way to improve sleep hygiene. However, people have many ways to improve it although the effects are small. People can improve mental health by reviewing sleep hygiene.

Keywords: Mental health; Sleep quality; Sleep hygiene

Usunami Saki

Faculty of Engineering

Making Japan happier; A comparison with the world's happiest country

What is the happiest country in the world? According to the "Happiest Countries in the World 2024," it is Finland. Sadly, Japan is ranked as the 51st happiest country, even though it is considered safe and hygienic to live in.

Happiness scores vary by age. In Japan, people in their lower-middle and upper-middle ages tend to have especially low scores, mainly due to the high pressure and responsibilities of work. Therefore, improving happiness among middle-aged people is particularly important.

Compared with Finland, Japan's work-life balance faces several challenges. Many Japanese workers are often overworked and spend long hours commuting, leaving them with little time to rest. Using recent data, this presentation will show how lifestyles in Finland and Japan differ. It will provide an opportunity to reflect on better ways of working and how they can lead to a happier life.

Keywords: happiness, comparison, age, lifestyle

Miyazawa Yuta

Faculty of Human Development

How Can Japan Adopt Well-Established American Music Therapy?

American music therapy has developed through post-war rehabilitation needs, university training, and the establishment of the American Music Therapy Association (AMTA), which improved education and clinical work. In contrast, people in Japan don't really know about it, there aren't many university programs for it, and the job system for it isn't well developed. Examining the U.S. historical development offers useful insights for Japan. Japan doesn't have one clear license system, enough university programs, or a main professional group. This is why it isn't used very much in Japan. This study analyzes the historical growth and educational systems of American music therapy to identify elements that can be effectively applied in Japan. Findings show that Japan could benefit from the university program, national licence system, and professional organization. Using these parts could make music therapy in Japan more consistent, more trusted, and easier for people to get. It could also help it grow in healthcare and education.

Keywords: music therapy, education, organization

Fukumura Momona

Faculty of Medicine

Hidden poverty in rich countries

Is poverty the problem only in developing countries? Many people may think yes, but in fact, the idea is not totally true. Some children in rich countries are suffering from poverty too, which is called 'hidden poverty'. According to an article, one in five children in rich countries are relatively suffering from poverty. For this reason, they cannot choose their schools or club activities and study well. Actually, some examples of the reason for this poverty are that their parents are in non-regular employment or they have to care for their parents, grandparents or their siblings. With the aging of society accelerating, the latter is a particularly big problem. We have to support the children as a community. If the child is too busy to study because of his grandparents' care, and we are able to notice the fact, society may help the car. Communication in a community for noticing the fact is the key point of the problem.

Keywords: Hidden poverty, Aging society, developed countries, Children, Community

Matsueda Nanako

Faculty of Economics

Shortage of physicians in rural Japan

Though the number of physicians has been increasing, rural Japan is still facing the problem of physician's shortage. One of the reasons for this problem is that many physicians, especially young physicians, prefer working in urban hospitals where they can experience many cases because they want to become specialists and advance their career. The presenter will suggest how to deal with this problem. Though it may seem difficult to obtain physicians in rural areas, there is a successful example of this problem. Sanmu Medical Center successfully retains young physicians by adopting well-structured educational activities and mentorship programs.

So, Rural medical institutions should put effort into young physicians' education. This can be a sustainable solution for rural health care. However, there are more things to think about, such as physicians' work-life balance.

Keywords: physicians' shortage, mentorship programs, education, work-life balance

Akamatsu Yuki

Faculty of Medicine

Barriers to Health Care in Sub-Saharan Africa

Access to health care in Sub-Saharan Africa remains severely limited because of many barriers such as poverty, gender inequality and weak health systems. This presentation focuses on three main factors of unequal access: shortages of health workers, economic difficulties, and gender inequality. Using recent data and case examples, the presenter explains how these factors affect one another and create long-lasting differences in health outcomes. The findings suggest that better training for health workers, stronger local health systems, and gender-inclusive policies are important for improving access to health care. The presenter also emphasizes that this is not only the responsibility of governments. International organizations and local communities also need to work together to build fair and effective health systems. Through cooperations and inclusive approaches, Sub-Saharan Africa can reduce health gap and ensure that vulnerable people receive the care they need.

Keywords: Sub-Saharan Africa, Health care, Gender inequality

Teramoto Yuto

global Human Science

Why individual Japanese do not invest compared with people living in Western countries.

Recently, I have been interested in investment, and many friends invest now, so there are opportunities to think of how to invest in the company. The number of people who invest decreases because most of them are afraid of risks and do not have any knowledge of investment and Japanese tend to save money because of bursting the bubble. According to bank of Japan, amount of stock in Japan is about 10 percent while that in Western countries is more than 30 percent. This presentation discusses the characteristic of investment, situation in Japan related to investment from other countries, various some advantages and disadvantages of investing in Japanese company, and differences between Japan and Western countries. We have some solutions; focusing on benefits, learning financial literacy, and turning saving into investing. By these solutions, the amount of investment will increase, and they will promote Japanese economy. In addition to this effect, the rate of employment and international competitiveness will become much higher than before.

Keywords: investment, saving money, benefit, risk, Western countries

Hoshino Yu

Faculty of Human Development

International Aid in South and Southeast Asia

In many developing countries, the transportation system has not developed sufficiently. For these nations, international aid is essential, and a lot of projects have been conducted. However, such aid is

rarely provided purely out of goodwill. For example, in India, Japan provides Shinkansen technology and promotes its aid as “quality infrastructure”. Yet, according to Purnendra(2019), this aid is an important strategy in the Indo-Pacific region for both India and Japan. In addition, there are some aid projects that have caused new problems, such as economic issues and military tensions. Like these cases, donor nations have often concealed strategies to increase their own profit in international tensions. The presenter will focus on several aid projects in South and Southeast Asia and analyze the background strategies. Ideally, international aid should be conducted not for big countries but for local people. To achieve this, we should promote détente and improve relationships.

Keywords: ODA; quality infrastructure; international relationship; national strategy; South and Southeast Asia

Azakami Takumi

Faculty of Law

Shintoism and coexistence

These days, many religions around the world cause conflicts, such as the war in Gaza between Judaism and Islam. However, in Japan, many people have both Shinto and Buddhism as a traditional custom, but conflicts like civil war between the religions do not exist. This presentation shows the key reasons why Japanese traditional religion Shinto can live with other religions like Buddhism. Shinto has Polytheistic aspects, and it is said that there are many kinds of worshipping nature and life, like mountains, seas, wind, fire, agriculture, and family. In addition, Japanese people practice many courses of religious customs as fun events, for example, Christmas, Halloween, and hatsumoude. This view leads to Tolerance which will be key to solving conflicts between different views.

Keywords: the tolerance of Japanese; polytheistic; practicing religious customs; Shinto

Ishida Syuya

Faculty of Economics

International Cooperation: Japan's Economy with China

China's economy has been skyrocketing since the PRC's establishment. In addition, as ICT advances, we need more international cooperation for effective economic activity to make more profit. According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (2025), China is the biggest trading partner for Japan. However, affairs between China and other foreign countries, including Japan have not been very good in recent years. I have had an interest in China's unique economic system and economic cooperation with China. This presenter focuses on China's economic systems and explains features: the system has communal and capital aspects, relations to politics. The presenter will suggest finding ways to work with China on the economic aspect. The economic relations will lead us to fulfill the East Asian peace and prosperity.

Keywords: economic system, Relationship Japan and China, Capitalism and Communalism, Politics, Transaction

Kitazawa Kaito

Title:

Improving English Education: ELF and Translanguaging

Abstract:

The Japanese government has made efforts to enhance the English skills of students. For example, the curriculum has been changed and digital devices have been introduced. However, many students are still not proficient at English. In fact, in the global ranking of English proficiency by Swiss international education company, “EF Education”, Japan's ranking has continued to fall. This presentation will discuss why many Japanese students cannot use English well and how we can

improve this situation. According to research, there are four problems: Teacher's level, Classroom Practice, Student engagement level, and Resource Disparities. The presenter will suggest two ideas in order to improve "Student engagement". ELF is the idea that you do not have to use perfect English. Translanguaging means the idea that you consider some languages as one large language system. The presenter will suggest ways to make learning English easier by reducing some of the difficulties for Japanese students' experience.

Keywords: English Education; ELF; Translanguaging; engagement; Japan

Ishibashi Shunsuke

Concrete that Absorbs CO₂

Abstract: It is no doubt that global warming is a serious problem, and one of the main causes of this issue is the increase in CO₂ emissions. But how can we reduce CO₂ emissions? It is likely that scientists have formulated the answer to this question, and a solution to this question was proposed at the Expo 2025 Osaka, Kansai, Japan namely Carbon Pool Concrete. This special concrete absorbs CO₂. In fact, the amount of CO₂ emitted during the production of concrete is said to account for 8% of the world's annual CO₂ emissions. On the other hand, the calcium contained in concrete has the ability to absorb carbon dioxide from the air. By making use of this property, researchers aim to reduce the amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere. So how is Carbon Pool Concrete produced? How much can it reduce CO₂ emissions? And, in what applications will it be used in the future? The presenter will focus on these points and propose a possible solution to global warming.

Keywords: CO₂; concrete; absorption; global warming

Blue Session (13:00-13:40)

Education & Youth Development

Iwamoto Yuko

Faculty of Human Development

Dropping Out of School in Rwanda

In Rwanda, the rate of students who dropout primary school is 5.2% and rate of secondary education is 4.4%.

The dropout rate in Rwanda is decreasing and children can receive more education than children in neighboring countries like Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. This is because the government is strengthening its efforts to address educational issues.

This presentation shows the key reasons why children in Rwanda must drop out of school and some solutions to solve this problem.

Although there are still many children in Rwanda who can't receive an education and continued efforts are necessary, applying Rwanda's initiatives to neighboring countries may help solve their educational problems as well.

Keywords: Education, Africa, Rwanda, Drop out, Repetition

Kondo Itsuki

Faculty of Human Development

No Banking : Education in the VUCA Era

Educational policies and methods have changed many times, but now, the banking style of education, in which teachers only train students to memorize knowledge is seen as a problem around the world. In addition, according to Setyanto Putro et al (2022) , we are in the VUCA era, which is an age

defined by volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity. “VUCA” is a business term, but it closely relates to education. The presenter will focus on the role that education should play today. In order to deal with the VUCA era and to provide people with equal educational opportunities and health, the banking style of education should be abolished. We have to put more emphasis on some relatively newer elements of learning such as ICT, creativity, and communication. It is also necessary to take measures, considering practical issues like economic situations.

Keywords: education; VUCA; equality; health; banking type

Tani Yuriko
Faculty of Human Development
Improving English education in Japan

English education is important in today's world where ties between nations are strong. However in Japan, a lot of students dislike English because they don't know how to study it. Moreover, many students in Japan cannot speak English even though they have studied English for about 15 years before getting a job. The presentation will explain why these problems occur. One cause to these problems is Japanese language education that has been done in order to pass the original entrance examination of university. In order to achieve both objectives simultaneously; passing the exam and speaking English fluently, the presenter will also show how to teach English efficiently. One of the effective ways is that teachers explain basic grammar kindly, have students output that knowledge in appropriate amounts and speak English with native speaker. If the content of this presentation is implemented in Japan's foreign language education going forward, Japanese students will be able to acquire practical English skills for real-life situations and broaden their horizons.

Keywords: English education, Practical English skills, Exam-oriented education, Language output
Native speaker interaction, Study methods

Shimagami Kairi
Faculty of Letters
Reading War Literature: Developing Empathy and Peaceful Values.

Recently, people have started to stop reading books. Almost all the letters we see has shifted from through books to the Internet, and most of it is fact-based information rather than stories. However, even today, it is useful for students to read stories, especially war literature. The presenter will share the way war literature affects readers' minds with actual experimental data. According to Letitia A. Green (1994), reading books about war forms students' perspectives of war and develops empathy. People try less to understand their friends by imagining their perspective. However, reading war literature allows us to practice taking on another person's perspective because it conveys sadness, love, and misery, which are also effective in helping us understand peaceful values. In conclusion, reading war literature is an effective way to develop one's empathy and peaceful values. That is why it is important to promote the power of war literature.

Keywords: War literature; Perspective of war; Empathy; Attitude toward war; Peaceful values

Maeda Satsuki
Faculty of Intercultural Studies
How can poor students still realize their dreams?

Poor students often have fewer choices regarding their future career than non-poor students. Students' learning environment or enrollment rate are highly influenced by economic situation of their family. this situation also applies to Japan. This problem is important because it contributes to continuing poverty and makes it hard for students to improve their lives. The presenter will suggest some practical strategies which gives students GRIT—the ability to maintain passion and persevere

through challenges while working toward long-term goals—like programs in schools or mentoring. Based on Japanese research, this presentation will explain the importance of GRIT to follow the path they choose and its positive correlation with academic growth. Eventually, through the ways they realize their dreams, we will be able to come to recognize educational gaps and tackle structural barriers, ultimately helping us think even about the cycle of poverty and how to break it.

Keywords: Educational inequality; poverty; career path; GRIT; Disadvantaged students

Yokota Saya

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Teacher training for gender equity education

There is still a gender gap in education all around the world. The presenter will talk about the current gender education for teachers. Previous research has shown that there is little change in gender knowledge even after receiving gender lectures. This is because it only focuses on gender violence or equal opportunity. The concept of gender is not a priority for them. They should focus on the hands-on experience and interactive lectures to spread gender equality in education. The presenter argues that gender education in teacher training and professional development should be characterized by an efficient, thorough curriculum aimed at correcting structural inequalities in the school environment. This gender training should be not only mandatory in university teacher education programs but also delivered as Continuing Professional Development after teachers obtain their license. The current situation is far from ideal. We need a more practical teacher training curriculum to achieve gender equity.

Keywords: Pedagogy, Gender Gap, Teacher training, Continuing Professional Development

Ueno Masato

Faculty of Global Human Sciences

Library shouldn't be a library in the literal sense

I have loved using libraries since I was a child, however the number of Japanese people using libraries has been declining due to the spread of smartphones and e-books. This presentation explains the future role of libraries in Japan by comparing them with libraries in U.S. According to Hongmian (2005), New York Public Library operates its branches based on the characteristics of local community. For example, English class is held in areas where many immigrants live. As globalization progresses, regional identities in both residential life and industry are becoming more distinct. In this context, public libraries in Japan should offer services responding to the needs of their communities. Because libraries are public institutions, they must serve all residents equally and inclusively. By aligning their services with local characteristics, libraries can contribute to revitalizing communities. In the future, libraries must take on a foundational role in supporting and sustaining local society.

Keywords: library; New York Public library; community identity; public services; globalization

Yamakawa Yuki

Faculty of Human Development

“Experience gap” between rich and poor

These days, recommendation-based admission is more common, and “Experience” is more and more important. Children have no power to decide what they do. It depends on money. The gap between rich and poor leads to experience gaps. This presentation focuses on experience which all children should take and think about solutions for this situation. From the study about Early Childhood Education and Development Project (ECED), there is the project to increase access to early childhood services and improve school readiness in Indonesia. As a result, it improves social competence, language and cognitive and so on. Finally, it can reduce early achievement gap between

children from rich and poor households in child development. This may be the time to rethink about “experience” and the gap for the future.

Keywords: Experience gap, rich and poor, children, an Early Childhood Education and Development Project (ECED), early education

Iwasaki Minori

Faculty of Science

What are benefits of music education?

In Japan, children learn music in compulsory education. They sing, play the recorder, and play many kinds of instruments every week. Also, there are many children who learn the piano in private. As such, music is so present, and its influence is unavoidable. How music education affected their development of creativity, communication and so on? According to Michelle Taylor (2017), through participating in music classes, there are many benefits, such as increased test scores and an increase in skills not related to music. The understanding of the effect helps teachers have more effective and efficient classes. If children know the good effects of music, it will be easier to try music, and it encourages children's voluntary engagement in musical activities beyond the classes. Music also provides social and emotional benefits, which can play an important role in children's overall development.

Keywords: music; education; children; development

Ariyoshi Tatsuaki

Faculty of Agriculture

Poor Literacy: Digital Solution

Thanks to advanced technology, we can study or access information whenever and wherever. However, without literacy skills, we can't approach them. In some African countries a lot of children aged 7 to 14 are still not able to read and write. According to UNICEF DATA (2022), for example, in Central African Republic, only 5 percent children have fundamental reading skills. This means a few children can read and write, so limited children have a chance to go to next step: learning math, technology or second language. The presenter will explain the present circumstances of children's literacy around the world in order to raise public awareness of how serious and crucial literacy problems are. By citing practical examples, the presentation shows the digital solution have possibility to raise their literacy rates. In 2050, the quarter of world population will be occupied by African people. Addressing the problem now will lead to future improvements.

Keywords: Literacy rate; read and write; Digital

Ishiyama Aoi

Faculty of Global Human Science

What factors are preventing women from STEM careers in Japan

In Japan, although the overall female college enrollment rate has been increasing, the number of women in STEM fields is still very low, and only 20.7% of women choose STEM as their majors. This presentation suggests the reasons why women do not participate in STEM, focusing on both cultural and environmental factors. Previous research suggests that low female participation in STEM decreases not only career opportunities for women but also Japan's international competitiveness in science and technology. These issues are largely influenced by workplace environment and unconscious gender biases about gender roles. This presentation shows that the low number of women in STEM is not because they simply avoid it, but because society creates cultures and environments that make it hard for them to choose and continue STEM careers. To address this

issue, Japan needs to create a society where women feel supported and confident to pursue STEM careers.

Keywords: Gender gap, STEM, women, gender bias, culture

Matsuda Yuka

Faculty of Science

English Gap between Japan and the Netherlands

It is often said that, despite receiving high-quality education, many Japanese people cannot speak English. According to Education First (2025), Japan's English Proficiency Index (EF EPI) has been declining and is ranked 96th out of 123 countries. In contrast, the Netherlands has held the top spot for six consecutive years. The presenter will explore the crucial factors that create a significant gap in English proficiency between the two countries. Among these factors, notable ones are the extent to which people are exposed to authentic English in daily life and the attitudes they hold toward the language. Unlike Dutch people, Japanese people have limited opportunities to engage in English communication outside of school and many of them have negative feelings about English learning. These findings suggest that Japanese people need to recognize these differences and take inspiration from the Dutch environment to improve their English proficiency.

Keywords: English proficiency, Japan, the Netherlands

Camp Mia

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Improving education for Foreign Children in Japan

Japan has not officially accepted foreigners as "immigrants", however, there are more and more foreigners in the country and this has relatively increased the number of children with foreign backgrounds. According to Green (2014), some Japanese schools lack enough multilingual support or trained teachers who understand the needs of foreign-background students as well as multicultural education for Japanese students. This presentation explores how academic performance affects students' mental state or their future careers and importance of local government policies for education. The solution to this is that both schools and government create an inclusive environment and teach students about cultural differences to reduce prejudice bullying. Many children with foreign backgrounds in Japan face language barriers, cultural differences and social isolation. Creating inclusive school environments benefits not only foreign-background students but also the whole community as Japan becomes more diverse.

Keywords: Education, Japan, multiculturalism, foreign-background children

Hiura Ayane

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

What Can We Do to Help End Child Poverty?

It is often difficult to identify child poverty based on appearance alone, but surprisingly in today's Japan, the rate of children in poverty is around 11%. Child poverty limits children's physical, emotional, and academic development, and it also has long-term negative effects on society. The presenter will explain what issues are caused because of child poverty: limited access to education, poor nutrition and health and cycle of intergenerational poverty. This presentation will discuss why raising awareness and understanding this problem correctly is the first step of effective solution. It will introduce simple actions that individuals and communities can take, such as supporting local child-support programs, donating unused items, and promoting fair educational opportunities. Ending child poverty is possible if all members of society take actions for the future of children. For example, it is impotent to take an interest in politics that support children, and try to improve.

Keywords: Child poverty; Limits of access to education; Poor nutrition; Cycle of intergenerational poverty; Impact on society

Kawano Mio

Faculty of Human Development

English Education in Japan and Korea: Improving Primary School Learning

Although English is essential in today's globalized world, Japan continues to rank low on international English proficiency indexes such as the EF EPI and TOEFL iBT. Korea, a geographically and culturally close non-English-speaking country, consistently outperforms Japan. This presentation examines differences in English education in Japanese and Korean primary schools and explores why Japan in particular struggles with speaking and writing skills. Data from international assessments and research suggest that Japan's test-centered curriculum, reliance on grammar-focused instruction, and limited opportunities for real communication hinder the development of practical language abilities. The presenter will propose activity-based learning such as picture books, games, role-play, cooking with English recipes, and outdoor tasks combined with balanced four-skills practice to create more meaningful language immersion for children. By adopting more communicative, child-centered approaches, Japan can foster more confident young English users and move toward achieving SDG 4: Quality Education.

Keywords: English education; Japan; Korea; primary school; communication skills

Morisaki Nodoka

Faculty of Letters

Gender Inequality in Japan's Single-sex Education

Today, gender equality is discussed around the world. Most women's schools in Japan were originally established to reduce gender inequality, but they are not necessarily fair for students today. This presentation explains the possibility of gender inequality in Japan's single-sex schools. According to Kezuka, Okubo and Takikawa(2023), women's schools may strengthen gender-role attitudes because students are often exposed to information suggesting that women face disadvantages after graduation. This promotes gender-role bias through peer socialization. As a result, women's schools may no longer fulfill their original purpose of reducing gender inequality. The presenter will suggest that single-sex schools in Japan should be reformed to accommodate gender diversity. Ultimately, we will reconsider gender equality and recognize the inequalities in single-sex schools.

Keywords: Gender equality; single-sex schools; education

Kametani Yumi

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Improve Education Inequality In African Countries

In African countries, there are various problems related to education. This research focuses on two major issues: out-of-school children and poor quality of education. There are many children who cannot go to school in African countries due to poverty, conflicts, child labor, and so on. Now, the quality of education is a hot issue because the number of children who go to school is increasing, but in African countries, there are fewer children who acquire adequate academic skills. A lack of adequate education has a strong negative impact on children's futures, because children cannot acquire skills needed in today's society. Societies should protect every child's right to receive sufficient and high-quality education. This study proposes some solutions to these problems: international support, government policy changes and our actions. These attempts will lead to improving the current educational situation in African countries.

Keywords: African countries, out-of-school children, quality of the education

Ekida Kengo

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

How to Improve Students' Attitude towards Online Courses?

Through COVID19's pandemic, online courses have expanded rapidly, 87 percent of Japanese university students in 2020. However, today, it seems not to keep the explosive expanding as before. Because of this present situation, we should rethink our attitudes to online courses. In fact, studies indicate that taking online courses have some negative effects on students such as reducing their grades, at risk of dropping out of school. To be more concrete, research shows students taking online courses drop their GPA up by 0.42 point. This presentation will explain the circumstances of online courses, identify problems, and then suggest realistic solutions to deal with them, especially focusing on students' position. By carrying out the solutions, we can acquire much knowledge or get better grades in online courses. Of extremely importance is taking online classes just like traditional ones as much as possible.

Keywords: online courses, negative effects, students' grades

Kitagawa Mayu

Faculty of Law

Introducing Active Learning in Japan

Active learning is becoming more common around the world, especially in Northern Europe. In Japan, many schools are starting to use active learning by increasing discussions and presentations in class. However, people still question how effective this approach is.

This study looks at both the benefits and the difficulties of using active learning in Japan. The results show that active learning can help students become more engaged and understand the material more deeply. At the same time, it is challenging for both teachers and students because it requires more preparation and a strong base of academic skills. Because of these challenges, it is difficult to use active learning in the same way across all schools. This poster presentation suggests that active learning should be used in a suitable and balanced way, together with traditional teaching methods, to improve the overall quality of education.

Keywords: Active Learning; Education; teaching methods

Kawanami Chihiro

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

What Helps Maintain Heritage Languages in Immigrant Communities

Heritage languages—languages used at home or in cultural communities—are slowly disappearing in many immigrant societies as younger generations start using mostly the dominant national languages. Observing how Japanese was passed down in a Bolivian Japanese community made me interested in how heritage languages can be supported more effectively. Research also shows that this shift can weaken cultural identity and make communication across generations more difficult.

This presentation introduces common challenges that heritage language speakers face, such as limited opportunities to use the language in daily life and community settings. It also presents examples of approaches used in communities with active heritage language programs, including regular use of the language at home, cultural activities, and bilingual education.

Finally, the presentation encourages the audience to think about the value of heritage languages and consider how communities and schools can better support their maintenance.

Keywords: Heritage language, Language maintenance, Immigrant communities, Bilingual education, Cultural identity

Tanigawa Junna

Faculty of Engineering

Is it Better to Study via Handwriting or Typing?

These days, many students have their own tablets or laptops, and they use their devices to take notes. In Japan, the ratio of tablet to student is 1.1 to 1 in 2024. But is this trend good for students' academic performance? To investigate the answer to this question, this presentation compares handwriting with paper or tablets and typing. In addition, it analyzes the strong and weak points of these methods. According to The Clinical Committee (2019), students who take notes by typing can write words faster than those who do by handwriting. However, typing students get worse scores on an exam than handwriting students. Considering this data, students should be careful of how to use their devices. They can use their tablet and laptop when they want to take notes fast, but they should take notes by handwriting to memorize the contents.

Keywords: Handwriting; Typing; Academic performance; Taking notes

Kagami Fumika

Faculty of Agriculture

The Best Education System for Children with Disabilities in Japan

Japanese people tend to discriminate people with disabilities. On the other hand, in western countries, people tend to think that a person with disability is a person who is one of people that has traits and characteristics. I think that the difference of education system causes this difference between Japan and western countries. The presenter will explain how some countries address education for people with disabilities, special education, and inclusive education. Special education enables students with disabilities to have ability to survive in their daily lives, but students may recognize people with disabilities as aliens. Many countries in Europe introduce inclusive education. Inclusive education can teach students diversity, but the burden on teachers is large. To implement inclusive education, we must prepare the environment. Both inclusive education and special education have advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, I will suggest that mixture of inclusive education and special education is the best.

Keywords: Education; Disability; Inclusive education; Special education

Wang Xueyu

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

How to Reduce Educational Inequality in Japan: Lessons from International Experiences

Educational inequality is a significant societal issue in Japan. It influences students' future opportunities and plays an important role in the development of society. In today's globalized world, many countries—not only Japan—are actively working to address this challenge and ensure that all students have access to high-quality education. This presentation analyzes educational inequality in Japan and explores effective strategies by examining examples from other countries. It focuses on Singapore's targeted support for disadvantaged students, Germany's measures to address teacher shortages, and Finland's efforts to strengthen local school policies and promote inclusive education. These cases demonstrate useful approaches to reducing educational inequality and promoting greater equity. Learning from these strategies can guide policies and practices that provide fairer opportunities for all students, improve educational outcomes, and support long-term social development.

Keywords: Educational inequality; Japan; Policy strategies; Comparative education

Goto Shizuka

Faculty of Human Development

Shifting Club Activity: School to Local Community

In Japan, the number of children is decreasing, so schools can no longer form enough teams. In addition, teachers are overloaded with work. According to MEXT, in 2023, the Japanese government starts to encourage schools to shift club activities from schools to the local community (2022). This presentation shows the educational effects of transferring club activities to the local community. First, students who participate in club activities have more positive self-assessments than those who do not. Participation in extracurricular activities also has a positive impact on students' success. Furthermore, interaction between schools and local communities benefits not only students, but also their parents and the communities themselves. Therefore, the presenter suggests that more schools should shift club activities to the local community and continue providing students with opportunities to participate in them.

Keywords: Club activity, Community, Education

Nishide Kentaro

Faculty of Engineering

The Impact of Invasive Parakeets in Urban Areas

Many cities are now home to non-native parakeets that were originally kept as pets. In Lisbon, data from eBird show that several alien species, including the ring-necked parakeet, have expanded their habitat in urban areas since the early 2000s. This poster explains why some of these species are increasing and what problems their spread can bring about for local environments. Long-term distribution records show that parakeets adapt well to warm city climates, make use of human-made structures, and often compete with native birds for food and nesting sites. Even though they look cute and harmless, their spread can negatively affect native wildlife and disrupt humans' lives. By understanding how and why these changes are happening, we can detect invasive species early and protect both native ecosystems and people who live in urban communities.

Keywords: invasive species, non-native parakeets, native birds, ring-necked parakeet, urban ecosystems, eBird data, humans' lives

Adachi Sumire

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Ethical Sunscreen; Protecting Coral Reef

Coral reefs in many tourist areas are rapidly declining, and recent environmental studies point to sunscreen chemicals as one contributing factor. Ingredients such as oxybenzone, commonly used in traditional sunscreens, can trigger coral bleaching, disrupt coral DNA, and hinder the growth of coral larvae. Because coral reefs support marine biodiversity and protect coastal ecosystems, their degradation represents a serious environmental challenge. In response, regions like Hawaii have introduced strict regulations on sunscreen ingredients to safeguard their vulnerable reef systems. This report examines these regulatory efforts and evaluates potential solutions suitable for Japan. It argues that adopting ethical, reef-safe sunscreens is essential for both ecological preservation and sustainable tourism. Mineral-based sunscreens, offer a safer option for marine environments and human health. Choosing environmentally responsible sunscreen is therefore a crucial step toward protecting ocean ecosystems and maintaining the appeal of tourist destinations.

Keywords: Coral reefs, ethical sunscreen, marine diversity

Yamagishi Haruki

Faculty of global human science

Reviving Fallow Lands: Future Land Resources in Japan

In recent years, the world population has been skyrocketing. To produce enough food and other resources, more land is needed. Therefore, many countries have been attempting to regain the land lost to deforestation, and this ultimately undermines the natural environment. On the other hand, Japan faces depopulation and aging. Especially in rural areas, it will be difficult to sustain traditional industries, culture, and communities. Furthermore, fewer farmers are leaving land fallow in such areas. This research aims to explore better usage of fallow land to help address worldwide issues: destruction of the natural environment, food security, and the local issue of weakening communities in Japan. The result suggests that we can utilize fallow lands in two main ways: reforestation and reviving land as agricultural fields. Additionally, strategic selection of these usages based on soil properties and condition around the land will maximize the worth of the land and contribute to reviving the local communities. The research suggests that reviving fallow lands will enable us to simultaneously address the challenges of the natural environment, food security and weakening communities. Moreover, these projects can be a useful precedent for achieving SDG 2 (zero hunger), 11(sustainable cities and communities) and 15 (life on land).

Keywords: fallow land; food security; natural environment; community; development

Kurusu Karen

Faculty of Global Human Sciences

Case Study: Sustainable Energy Development in Nordic Countries

Around the world, serious environmental issues continue to exist, and many countries are now focusing on sustainable energy. While Japan still depends heavily on fossil fuels, which account for about 70 % of the energy mix, the Nordic countries rely mainly on sustainable energy sources. This study focuses on how the Nordic countries have successfully developed sustainable energy systems by using renewable resources, implementing strong environmental policies, and encouraging public awareness. By examining these points, this case study aims to clarify the key factors behind their success and consider what lessons Japan can learn from their strategies.

Keywords: Sustainable energy; Renewable energy; Nordic countries

Ejima Chihaya

Faculty of International Human Sciences

How Japan can escape the Fossil Award

Japan received its fourth Fossil Award at COP28, held in 2024. The Fossil Award is given to countries that have hindered climate change measures.

The organizer pointed out that Japan has been reluctant to act amid calls for phasing out fossil fuels as a climate change countermeasure. Japan's dependence on thermal power generation is a symbolic example of this.

This presentation proposes that Japan should following the example of the UK 's achievement in phasing out coal-fired power generation.

According to Our World in Data, 69% of Japan's electricity generation in 2024 came from thermal power, with coal accounting for 32% of that. Focusing on thermal power and fossil fuel-based thermal power, this is quite similar to the UK's 1998 data.

Building on the UK's policies since 1998, Japan should clearly declare targets for reducing thermal power generation and enact legislation establishing legally binding greenhouse gas reduction targets.

Keywords: Fossil Award ; coal ; fuel ; thermal power ; nuclear ; electricity generation

Hagino Katsumasa

Faculty of Science

Conserving Sea: What Aquariums Can Do?

People get many benefits from sea habitats such as food and tourism, but cause harm to them at the same time. For example, people throw away litter or hunt fish excessively. As a result, some sea animals need rehabilitation and some marine species such as seahorses are endangered. Therefore, society needs to find solutions for conservation. This presentation will focus especially on aquariums, because they can play an important role in that they have specialized facilities, employ many marine experts, and have the ability to influence many visitors. There are at least three things that they can do to conserve sea habitats: breeding endangered species, rescuing or providing care for sea animals, and educating visitors about marine conservation. Taking actions aimed at both marine habitats and people can improve the situation. This will make oceans healthier and allow society to use essential ocean resources sustainably.

Keywords: aquariums, conservation, sea habitats, breed, rescue, education

Katayama Riko
Faculty of Engineering
Green Buildings and Sustainable World

Today, many people ask for convenience and use unsustainable things such as plastics and fossil fuels. However, if we continue to use these things in our lives, we will face the limit. Plastics will remain in the world and fossil fuels will run out in the future. We must keep our planet sustainable. This presentation will suggest how to make a sustainable world focusing on green materials. Green materials are materials which do not emit much CO₂ and they are good for the environment. One of the ways to keep the world sustainable is using green materials for architecture. In fact, the number of green buildings is increasing globally now and probably continue to increase in the future. In the presentation, the presenter will introduce the green school in Bali as an example of green architecture. This school is made of bamboo and takes action to make a sustainable world. The presenter believes using green materials is important to keep our planet sustainable.

Keywords: sustainability, green materials, environment, resources, architecture, globalization

Yokota Natsuki
Faculty of Engineering
How to Solve the Problem of Global Warming

Today, environmental problems caused by global warming are becoming serious, including rising sea levels, heatwaves, and melting land ice are. So, what is the cause of global warming? Many people may think that the main factor is carbon dioxide emissions, but this is not completely true. According to some studies, the main factor is methane emissions. Methane is a more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide and warms the Earth about 80 times more than carbon dioxide. Therefore, reducing methane emissions will be an important part the solution to the problem of global warming. The top source of methane emissions is agriculture, because of enteric fermentation, manure management, and rice cultivation. This presentation will suggest ways to reduce methane emissions from each of these sources, and these methods should be implemented.

Keywords: •global warming •methane •agriculture

Asai Haruto
Faculty of Ocean Science and Technology
Microplastic Clumping: An Innovative Technology

Microplastics are tiny pieces of plastic that pollute oceans, rivers, and even drinking water. Because they are so small, they are very hard to remove once they enter the environment. These particles can harm fish and other sea animals, and they may also reach the human body through food and water. One innovative way to solve this problem is a green flocculant, a safe and biodegradable material that makes microplastics stick together. When the plastics form bigger clumps, they become much easier to see and remove with simple tools such as nets or filters. This method does not rely on strong

chemicals, so it is gentle on natural ecosystems. In this presentation, the presenter will explain how this clumping process works, share examples of its environmental benefits, and discuss how it could help keep our water cleaner in the future. This technology offers a simple and sustainable step toward reducing microplastic pollution.

Keywords: microplastics, green flocculant, biodegradable, water treatment, sustainability

Tsumura Misaki

Faculty of Human Development

How education can help students to take action for environment

World is facing serious environmental problems, which is why Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) has become increasingly important. ESD encourages people to rethink how they live and to make choices that protect the planet. However, in many schools, the number of students who actually take meaningful environmental actions remains very small. This issue is known as the “knowing–doing gap,” where students understand environmental issues in theory but struggle to translate that knowledge into real behavior. One major reason for this gap is that many ESD programs focus mainly on teaching facts or scientific information. While knowledge is essential, it is not enough. ESD must be integrated, experiential, and connected to students’ daily lives so they can develop the skills, values, and confidence needed to act. This presentation examines what kinds of teaching practices can effectively close this gap and empower students to become active, responsible citizens.

Keywords: Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) ; Environmental problems ; Knowing–doing gap

Honma Kohane

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Eating Local Food: Saving Energy

Nowadays, you can find food products from all over the world at nearby supermarkets. However, think about how these products came to you. Some products might come by truck, and others by train or ship. This leads to a lot of energy consumption. But if you choose local products, you can reduce them. This presentation explains why eating local food is beneficial and how to promote it. According to IR3S, there are three scenarios: stopping exports, using abandoned farmland, and promoting farmers’ markets. Plus, you will see how much energy can be reduced in each scenario. The presenter suggests that eating local food is not only environmentally friendly but also strengthens your love for your community. In the future, local production for local consumption can lead to a sustainable community because it does not have to rely on other regions for food products.

Keywords: Local food products; energy consumption; environment; love for the community

Yamamzawa Issa

Faculty of Human Development

Nuclear Power: Comparing Japan and France

Expanding the use of nuclear energy is essential for Japan’s energy security and for increasing clean energy to achieve SDGs, however, achieving this goal is currently very difficult. This presentation examines Japan’s structural problems by comparing them with those of France, which has a high share of nuclear power. As a result, public opinion differs significantly. In France, nuclear power is widely accepted as a strength for energy independence. In contrast, Japan faces strict regulations

and public concern about safety, preventing the share of nuclear power from increasing. Therefore, the presenter will argue that efforts to change public perception are necessary.

Keywords: nuclear power; Japan; France; public opinion

Maenishi Shota

Faculty of Engineering

Unemployment due to AI in the USA

Today, various types of artificial intelligence (AI) are developing rapidly. For example, large language models (LLMs), which include ChatGPT or Gemini, are attracting attention and some companies introduce AI to their work process. Some people say that AI can replace humans and work more efficiently than they do. According to a public opinion poll by Reuters (2025), 71% of American people worry about job lost due to AI. The presenter will explain three topics: what jobs can be done by AI, what characteristics are common in these jobs, and how severely AI can affect unemployment in the US. The presentation will examine whether we should be afraid of the development of AI, taking these points into consideration. Ultimately, AI is good at simple tasks, so this type of job is likely to be done by AI. In addition, humans must be able to do what AI cannot do.

Keywords: Unemployment; AI; USA; large language models (LLMs)

Shoda Tomoka

Faculty of Agriculture

The Merit of Urban Farming

In modern society, the population is concentrated in urban areas. When transporting groceries, the longer the distance from the suburbs to the city, the more time and money it takes. One way to reduce food transportation costs is through urban farming. In this presentation, we will tell you about the benefits that urban agriculture brings. Research shows that the benefits of urban farming are not only economic. Citizen participation in urban agriculture has also been found to contribute to physical, mental, and social health. In recent years, the number of people with chronic diseases and the associated healthcare costs have skyrocketed, and these results indicate the potential for participation in urban agriculture to greatly aid in preventive health care and benefit economically. Soon, we may see green landscapes by urban farming in the city.

Keywords: urban farming; health; food production

Yutoku Tsubasa

How to Encourage Japanese to Establish Start-Up Businesses to Generate Industrial Innovation

Yellow Session (13:50-14:30)

Equality, Society & Culture

Kazao Tomohide

Faculty of Agriculture

Boost Viewer Engagement through Brand Consistency

In today's competitive YouTube environment, maintaining a consistent brand is crucial for gaining recognition and viewer trust. However, content creators face a significant challenge in uniformly applying both visual elements (like thumbnails and editing style) and narrative elements (like the channel's tone and speaking technique) while producing diverse content quickly. This presentation examines the fundamental importance of brand consistency on YouTube engagement, discussing key

components such as brand identity, voice, and messaging. We emphasize that consistency is essential for improving customer recognition and building trust, while a lack of it causes market confusion and damages credibility. To successfully maintain uniformity, we review crucial strategies, including conducting brand audits, creating clear guidelines, utilizing technology and training internal teams. By prioritizing these uniform practices, creators and companies can achieve credibility, better customer engagement, and long-term success in the digital market.

Keywords: Brand Consistency; YouTube Engagement; Visual Branding; Narrative Consistency

Kawabata
Arisa
Graduate School of Intercultural Studies
Okinawan Art after WW2

The development of postwar Okinawan art was shaped by U.S. cultural policy during the occupation, its relationship with mainland Japanese art, and the rise of local academic institutions. Artists based in the Nishimui community confronted the devastated postwar reality while searching for new forms of expression. Among them, Masayoshi Adaniya moved from figuration toward abstraction, depicting bases, towers, and other elements of postwar Okinawa in semi-abstract forms. His work sought a “new tradition” that transcended conventional localism.

Keywords: Okinawa, Art, WW2, Abstraction, postwar

Fukuhara Kei
Faculty of Intercultural Studies
how we can stop the negative cycle of rural depopulation in Japan

Last year, my elementary school, which was only one in my town, was ended because of the decline of students. My town lost its liveness. To make my hometown lively, I would like to find a solution for this difficult and not straightforward problem. Depopulation in Japan is serious problem in recent years, and the negative cycle of depopulation makes the problem difficult: if many residents leave, demand for services declined, making the town less attractive and causing even more people to leave. I found that there're a lot of solutions: to create sustainable local jobs, to support young people and families and to promote tourism resources. And then, the most important thing is sustainability over short-term results. Using these ideas, people have to act earlier and more strategically. Even a little effort can make big waves, like a grassroots activity, so we, hometown-lovers, should make changes!!!

Keywords: depopulation, rural Japan, sustainable

Kobashi Yuto
Faculty of Human Development
How to Introduce Same-Sex Marriage in Japan

Japan is currently the only G7 nation that does not legally recognize same-sex marriage, despite a significant shift in public opinion favoring equality. However, the current partnership systems introduced by local governments lack legal right regarding inheritance, tax, and parental rights, leaving LGBTQ+ couples in unstable positions. The presenter will propose some essential steps to effectively introduce same-sex marriage in Japan. They are about how can we do to change the way of thinking about LGBTQ+, or how can we re-recognize Constitution that says marriage is conducted by “both” sex agreements. Ultimately, recognizing same-sex marriage is a necessary step to ensure fundamental human rights and to build a truly inclusive society in Japan.

Keywords: same-sex marriage, LGBTQ+, inclusive society, Japan

Inoue Wataru
Faculty of Engineering
Planning Livable Cities in Australia

Cities in Australia like Melbourne or Sydney are some of the most comfortable places to live, but nowadays, the population is increasing, and that may cause some problems. Australia's major cities anticipate growth of an additional 10 million people over the next 30 years. This will present not only opportunities for increased diversity but also cause a lack of housing and infrastructure. To support this population growth, governments need to rapidly increase the delivery of housing and upgrade infrastructure, while ensuring cities remain livable. To achieve this, Australian governments need to modernize the way they plan and sequence infrastructure and housing in cities. The presenter will discuss details of challenges and what will be needed for planning.

Keywords: housing and infrastructure, increasing population

Tamura Yusa
Global human science
Which country would Japan aid the most in the future, how and why?

Due to globalization, international aiding is getting more and more important. There are many reasons we should aid other countries, but where and why is Japan going to aid the most in the coming future? According to Secretary-General of the OECD (2025, June 11), Japan currently aids Asia, especially in India. It is most focused on country's programmable aid (CPA). The presenter will explain what country's programmable aid is, and how will it be like in the coming years. According to the definition in OECD, CPA is one of the subjects in OECD. The recipient country has significant say. This is different from aids like just providing money to the governments. It is important to know why and to where international aid is done, because Japan is also one of the countries that got support from other countries.

Keywords: country's programmable aid, future, recipient country

Hsu Yuhsuan
Faculty of Intercultural Studies
Japan's Social Status Reflected Through their Imperial Succession

England has historically embraced female monarchs, like Queen Elizabeth II serving as a powerful symbolic head of state. In contrast, an empress remains a highly controversial issue in Japan in 2025, where still many refuse to support women in symbolic leadership roles. This resistance reflects severe gender stereotypes rooted in traditional social structures. According to Sato (2014), Japanese women still have the responsibility for childcare, often forced to quit jobs regardless of their astonishing performance on jobs or high education levels. The presenter will use data and specific case from Japan to explain how gender inequality plays a crucial role in society today. This highlights how the debate over a female emperor and the lower status of women, concluding by addressing these inequalities can lead to a more inclusive society. England has historically embraced female monarchs, like Queen Elizabeth II serving as a powerful symbolic head of state. In contrast, an empress remains a highly controversial issue in Japan in 2025, where still many refuse to support women in symbolic leadership roles. This resistance reflects severe gender stereotypes rooted in traditional social structures. According to Sato (2014), Japanese women still have the responsibility for childcare, often forced to quit jobs regardless of their astonishing performance on jobs or high education levels. The presenter will use data and specific case from Japan to explain how gender inequality plays a crucial

role in society today. This highlights how the debate over a female emperor and the lower status of women, concluding by addressing these inequalities can lead to a more inclusive society.

Keywords: Gender equality, Female Emperor, Royal family, Woman, Gender roles

Yukawa Rei
Faculty of Law

Biased Coverage: Looking at the 2025 Japanese Federal Election, Takaichi vs. Koizumi

"I'll bring down the approval rating for Takaichi." This comment came from a cameraman who works at Jiji Tsushin, one of Japan's major news agencies. Since the other media were live-streaming at the time, his comment was spread on social media very quickly. Many people criticized it as "media arrogance" and "a violation of journalistic neutrality." This case raised a controversial topic about trust in news and freedom of speech. In this presentation, I will discuss two questions: Is it acceptable for people working in the media to have and reveal a personal political stance? And what is biased coverage? I will explain the mechanisms of how biased coverage happens, why it becomes the target of criticism on social media, and what we can do to deal with the problem with reference to the 2025 Japanese Federal election, etc.

Keywords: Key Word(s): Biased; old media; politics in Japan

Uchida Yuka
Faculty of Economics

The Impacts on Japanese Society of Hiring Elderly People

These days, in Japan, super-aging society, the number of elderly people is sharply increasing. On the other hand, labor forces are short because of declining birthrate. The problem is that now, Japanese can't make use of the human resources of elderlies. Since it is regarded as one of the solutions to this problem to hire elderly people to cover the shortage of labor in Japan, the presenter implemented the research about the relationship between elderly people and labor. Through this research, it was concluded that it works positively not only on society but also on elderly people own to hire elderly people as labor forces in Japan. This suggests that hiring elderly people will cover the shortage of labor force in Japan and bring health to them. However, the system to hire elderly people is not enough in Japan, so what we should do next is establishing the environment which allows them work with less frustrations, by making some laws or running services that helps them getting fair jobs.

Keywords: Super-aging society; Declining birthrate; Elderly people; Shortage of labor force

Takigawa Shiryu
Faculty of Economics

The Impact of Child Poverty in Japan

and this issue is making a lot of other issues. According to Oshio, Sano, and Kobayashi (2010), in Japan there are many people who experienced poverty in childhood, and the experiences of child poverty have some bad effects on their life outcomes directly or indirectly. From this, we can know that children from low-income families tend to have low-income families. Researchers also revealed that the effect on health is especially high. This presentation explains the danger of child poverty, and that child poverty is the problem that must be addressed. In order to reduce poverty, support for low-income families by the government is necessary. Additionally, our efforts are needed, too. The presenter will encourage the audience to be aware of hidden poverty and discuss what we can do to stop expanding child poverty.

Keywords: Child poverty; Japan; indirectly; low-income family; health; government

Tanaka Yukino
Faculty of Science

Do No Harm in Humanitarian Aid

Many conflicts and wars are occurring around the world today, and the international community often provides humanitarian aid in the form of food, medical supplies, and funds. Global assistance is considered the responsibility of developed countries and, more broadly, the duty of all human beings. However, the important thing is not just to give aid, but to provide appropriate aid. Sometimes, aid unintentionally harms the local community when it is provided without a deep understanding of the local context. There is now a Do No Harm principle, but it remains unclear how and why humanitarian relief worsens conflicts. Before providing assistance, organizations should carefully consider how the aid can solve or alleviate the problems so that it will not be in vain and the recipient country will benefit.

Keywords: humanitarian aid, support, assistance, local context, Do No Harm

Kanda Toshiaki
Faculty of Engineering

The Economic Impact of the Osaka-Kansai Expo 2025

Japan's economy had faced slow growth after COVID-19 and the war in Ukraine, with rising costs and uncertainty. The Osaka-Kansai Expo 2025 offered a major chance for recovery, but some worried its benefits would stay in Osaka. Inada et al. (2024) had suggested creating a "Greater Expo," where visitors joined events across Kansai, not only Yumeshima. This expansion aimed to spread economic benefits widely and strengthen regional ties.

Using the latest data and insights from multiple studies, this presentation will examine how the Greater Expo influenced domestic and international travelers. It will also show how it affected corporate strategies and the broader tourism industry. The analysis will consider what non-economic effects were generated, including cultural exchange, collaboration among creative sectors, and opportunities for innovation that shaped long-term development. In addition, the discussion will incorporate comparisons between Osaka and other regions and draw on surveys of travelers and companies to assess whether the Expo truly achieved its intended Greater effect from multiple perspectives. The session will also reflect lessons on sustainable event planning and regional policy, highlighting how these findings can inform future strategies for inclusive growth.

Keywords: Keywords: Osaka-Kansai Expo, Greater Expo, economic impact, tourism, regional growth

Matsumura Bian
Faculty of Engineering

Hip-Hop in Japan: From Technique to Expression

In recent years, hip-hop has seen a significant growth in popularity in Japan, and lately, changes have been seen in the style of Japanese hip-hop. This presentation explores how styles evolved by pursuing the reasons hip-hop became popular in Japan and the United States respectively. American hip-hop developed as an expression focused on conveying the voice of community by facing social issues such as poverty and discrimination, making it highly focused on expression. In Japan, the culture of anger and protest is weak, and improvisation skills and rhyme techniques receive more attention than social issues, leading to the spread of a technically focused style. However, in recent years, more artists have begun incorporating personal stories and social themes into their lyrics, moving closer to the expressive style of American hip-hop. This is expected to deepen the unique expressiveness of Japanese hip-hop, attract widespread sympathy, and further fuel its growth.

Keywords: Hip-hop culture, Technique vs. Expression, Evolution of style, Social context

Kobayashi Reiya
Faculty of Engineering

Understanding and Solving Homelessness: A Comparison between Japan and U.S.A.

When I traveled to the United States, I often saw many homeless people in downtown areas. My host family told me not to go to dangerous places so that I would not get involved in crime. However, in Japan, I rarely see many homeless people gathering in one place. This difference made me want to learn why the situation is different and what kind of solutions can help reduce homelessness. In this study, the presenter will compare the politics of Japan and the United States and look at important factors such as cheap places to live, mental health problems, and financial support. The results suggest that providing low-cost housing and giving support for mental health and money problems can help prevent people from becoming homeless. These solutions may help reduce the number of homeless people and make communities safer for everyone.

Keywords: Homelessness, place to live, mental health, financial support

Kita Iori
Faculty of Agriculture

Alleviating Negative Childhood Background to Prevent Future Criminal Behavior

Living environment and behavior in one's childhood have an influence on one's personality and future behavior, and it includes criminal behavior. A study shows that traditional forensic and psychological diagnosis cannot prevent children from engaging in the criminal activities before detecting their psychopathic sign. In my opinion preparing opportunities for mitigating the negative influences of one's childhood experience is important in order to prevent them from committing the crime in the future. The presenter will explain the possibility of relieving negative influence of childhood experience by using AI diagnosis, for example. Considering the previous research, one solution to this problem is to use AI which is less biased in analyzing the one's personality and behavior. Now we don't have zero-biased AI, but while AI evolves in the future, so more chances of minimizing the negative influence of childhood experiences with AI will be available.

Keywords: psychopathic, childhood experience, forensic, criminal behavior, AI diagnosis

Imamura Ryota
Faculty of Human Development

Gender Inequality in Japanese workplaces

Gender inequality in workplace is one of the most serious problems not only in the world but also in Japan. According to JILPT (2022), the percentage of female manager in Japan is only 12.9 %, and this figure is lower than other developed countries. This presentation will explain the key reasons of sexism in workplace: stereotypes, marriage and awareness. In addition to those, the presenter will also show the causes of sexism unique to Japan by using dates. Ultimately, the presenter concludes that attempts which increasing the rate of parental leave taken by the government, regardless of gender, are effective ways to solve gender inequality in Japanese workplace. By listening to this presentation, audiences can learn about the basic concepts of sexism, the current situation and problems in Japan and create ways to create a society where women could work freely and valued properly.

Keywords: Gender inequality, workplace, stereotypes, sexism, Japan, parental leave

Kobayashi Mao
Faculty of Human Development

Why are There so Few Female Politicians in Japan?

In 2025, Sanae Takaichi become the first female prime minister in Japan. However, women's political participation in Japan remains far behind global standards. According to V-Dem (2025), Japan is the lowest share of female legislators among the G7 countries. In Japan, women face significantly high structural and cultural barriers when they participate in political activities due to persistent gender norms in the society. This presentation will outline the main reasons for the low number of female politicians in Japan, using international comparisons, and examine how gender bias appears in the selection of political candidates. Furthermore, it will propose what efforts are necessary to encourage women's political participation in Japan in the future and suggest possible solutions to reduce these disparities.

Keywords: women in politics, female politicians, gender norms, structural barriers

Kane Takuya
Faculty of Law

Reason Why Some African Countries are Poor

It is well known that there are people in Africa who are so poor that they can only earn a few dollars a day. According to the World Bank(2025), 45.2 percent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa lives on less than \$3 a day. Although the poverty rate in Africa has decreased, the number of African people living in poverty has increased. By using data and studies, the presenter will explain five reasons why poverty persists in Africa : poor governance, ignorance, civil wars, diseases and debt burden . These issues are connected with each other so it is difficult to solve them by themselves. Therefore we should consider what we can do about that problem.

Keywords: Poverty lack of education governance wars diseases

Sagiri Masaru
Faculty of Business Administration

Work Style Reform: Improvement of Japanese Workplace

In Japan, overworking and harmful workplace have been big problems. Overworking and lack of work-life balance have been related to Japanese people's low happiness. However, the government showed a policy called work style reform, which is designed to improve Japanese labor situation and Japanese work efficiency. Many people thought that This policy would improve the Japanese workplace. This presentation suggest how and in which work sector Japanese work style reform really worked. K. Takahashi said work style worked effectively in some sectors but had negative effect in other sectors. Flexible work styles have reduced overtime hours, increased ROA and sales per employee in the service sector. Work style reform changed Japanese thought of working or workplace. As a result, work style reform changed Japanese thought of work style. Many young Japanese people have gotten to think they can improve efficiency by reducing their work time and overworking is nonsense.

Keywords: Japan, overworking, work style reform, ROA, workplace

Anno Koichi
Faculty of Engineering

How Over-tourism Affects People and the Economy

The number of tourists from around the world is increasing in Japan. This benefits the Japanese economy because many tourists spend money when they visit Japan. However, these days, over-tourism strains local people and community. Therefore, this presentation will consider the positive and negative effects of over-tourism by comparing examples of abroad. According to the Japan Tourism

Agency of the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and taken together with my own considerations, some foreigners' manners disturb local people such as by throwing away trash, entering private property, and gathering too many people in a certain area. Social media have tended to focus on these negative impacts. In addition, it is a deep problem because over-tourism directly affects our life and community, but we should not focus only on the negative aspects, because-as mentioned earlier-the tourism industry also makes a significant contribution to Japan's economy. It is difficult to immediately resolve these two opposing problems. Therefore, based on several data sources, I will explain how we should approach solving them.

Keywords: over-tourism; local people; economy; manners; society

Egawa Koki
Faculty of Economics

**How to reinvigorate rural areas with low population ~Developing existing regional industry
V.S. Making new regional industries~**

Recently, the economic gaps between rural areas and urban areas are widening. The difference between these areas is only having "Actively Regional Industry (ARI)". The presenter thinks that ARI is the key to reinvigorate the rural areas because ARI cause the more active economic stimulation and the numbers grow of the young people who want to work in the areas. To get ARI, we have 2 solutions: developing existing regional industry and making new regional industry. There are a lot of positive and negative points to both solutions. the presentation will conclude that the later solution is better way by comparing both solutions and suggest which solution is better to invigorate the areas. However, the former way may be better than the later way depending on the situation, so when you think the solution to reactive some rural area, you have to think about your situation.

Keywords: Rural areas. Invigorate. Regional industry. economy.

Kudo Kengo
Faculty of Letters

Why Gender Bias and Misogyny are Rampant in Gaming

In recent years, it has often been said that women account for a nearly half of game players, and games (especially video, app games) is more gender-equal media than other forms of media. However, is it really correct in every aspect of gaming? This presentation shows that there are still some stereotypes in gaming in terms of gender-representation, also in SNS and game community. According to Lhuillery(2020), The video game industry has a strong gender gap due to historical context from STEM. Additionally, according to Gestos et al(2018), the research indicates relationship between representation of objectified women in video games and the mental, physical health of adult women, in the form of internalization. The presenter will suggest that; even though we may internalize social norms and biased concept, it is crucial to create spaces for dialogue without aggression, to discuss games more critically.

Keywords: Gaming, representation, gender stereotypes, internalization.

Nakamura Shintaro
Faculty of Agriculture

Analyzing India: The World's Largest Business Market

There are many university students thinking of starting their own business. We can say starting business is today's trend. However, Japan is said to have been in a 30-year economic depression unfortunately. But why do you think you must find your value only in Japan? This presentation shows the way to analyze the overseas business situation especially in India using PESTL analysis. According to the World Bank group's data, India is highly evaluated that it has improving electricity

production and protecting minority investors. But tax-paying system and construction permits are still at a low level. The point is whether the loose regulation works positively or not. At this point of view, just the big market doesn't necessarily mean that you should jump into it. You need to analyze what your business requires, and compare it to the market's status, and you can find business chance.

Keywords: Business; Economic depression; India; PESTL analysis

Nakamura Hayato

Faculty of Human Development

Regional revitalization in Japan: A growth plan for Gunma

The gap of population between cities and countrysides is a big problem in Japan. In fact, the population in 40 prefectures in Japan has decreased. Concentration of population can cause great harm in cities such as the commuter rush, high cost of land, and noise problems. Depopulation deprives regional cities of the culture and tradition.

This presenter will explain regional revitalization and show a plan for making Minakami Town in Gumma Prefecture developed. The most important point of the plan is making industries related to the traditional culture of the area. New industries create jobs and thanks to those jobs, people hardly move away from rural areas. Moreover, according to Kalgas et al (2024), CCIs (Cultural Creative Industries) have potential for growth and can have a good influence on the economy, the culture, and the social cohesion in regional cities.

Keywords: Regional Revitalization, Gap of Population, Regional City, CCIs, Japan

Kanai Takanobu

Faculty of Science

How Can We Avoid Miscommunication?

Mistakes in communication are common, yet they can pose serious risks in both public and private contexts. Unfortunately, it is becoming more important to understand different people as society is becoming more diverse. This situation raises the question of how mutual understanding can be fostered. This presentation demonstrates why intercultural communication (IC) is one effective way to address this kind of problem, and how to apply it to practical problems, illustrating some mistakes from international companies. Furthermore, IC can provide solutions for such situations by fostering unbiased understanding. A neutral perspective is essential because bias often leads to miscommunication. In addition, learning practical experiences can help prevent your future miscommunications. Therefore, this presentation offers valuable insights for developing global competence.

Keywords: intercultural communication, diversity, business, miscommunication

Yokota Moka

Faculty of Agriculture

How Can Japan Address the Hardship Caused by Rising Prices?

We buy many products every day in our lives. However, recently, we feel that the prices of these products are going up. This paper explains why prices are going up recently and the economic situation related to salaries in Japan. Firstly, According to Wang (2024), the COVID-19 pandemic and the war between Russia and Ukraine caused higher transportation and material costs. These increases have caused higher prices around the world. Secondly, according to Katsuhiko and Wenjing (2023), salaries are distributed based on seniority and lifetime employment than on individual job performance, which makes it difficult for salaries to increase. Salaries stay low even when prices rise in Japan. Today, the economy is global. So, cooperation between countries is important to make the economy stable.

Moreover, I think Japan needs to change the system of distributing salaries. It leads to It would result in increased salaries and help improve people's lives.

Keywords: transportation and material costs, war, salaries, cooperation between countries

Kamiyama Miyune

Faculty of business administration

Understanding the Dark Side of Fast Fashion in Bangladesh

Fast fashion has rapidly expanded in Bangladesh, creating major economic benefits while also generating serious human and environmental costs. This presentation focuses on the problems caused by fast fashion production. The analysis highlights how garment workers continue to face unsafe working conditions, extremely low wages, and long working hours due to weak labor protections and limited enforcement. At the same time, fast fashion production causes significant environmental damage, including toxic water pollution from dyeing processes, excessive water consumption, and large amounts of textile waste. These issues remain widespread because factories operate under strong pressure to produce cheaply and quickly. By examining these interconnected problems, this presentation aims to clarify the hidden impacts behind inexpensive clothing. Ultimately, greater awareness of these conditions is essential for understanding the true social and environmental cost of fast fashion.

Keywords: Fast fashion, Bangladesh, labor exploitation

Wada Kanna

Faculty of Letters

Houses in Japan: Facing Depopulation

Japan, where the population has been declining for 14 years has about 9 million empty or abandoned homes, and that number is increasing even now. The presenter will explain the negative impacts of vacant houses on the neighborhood and the challenges of reusing vacant houses. By using data and specific case study examples, the presentation will show how to solve these problems. The solution is to understand the condition of each vacant house, classify them, and find new ways to use them based on the needs of the community, not only as places to live. In the future the birthrate will continue to decline, so we should take action now.

Keywords: vacant houses, classifying, birthrate

Ueda Kazuto

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Inclusive Paths for Refugees and Immigrants in Japan

The number of people from other countries who live in Japan is increasing and the idea of not wanting to accept people from abroad are starting to attract attention. However, Japanese social problems such as labor shortage can be solved by accepting these people. Japan has some local specifically this kind of problem. Here is one example. In Saitama prefecture, there are 3000 of Kurds people and most of them are not recognized as refugees. Many Kurds in Japan remain in limbo as irregular migrants while applying for refugee status. The presenter will explain solutions from both governmental and private perspectives. The government should make the refugee recognition process faster and clearer. Non-governmental actors can do volunteer activities such as supporting learning Japanese. The presentation will outline solutions to make inclusive society which both people from abroad and Japanese can be satisfied. It is impossible to stop globalization, so we must act to make multicultural and inclusive society.

Keywords: Refugees, Immigrants, Coexistence, Government, Non-governmental actors, Globalization

Oikawa Izumi

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Mural Arts: Their Potential for Community Revitalization in Japan

In recent years, local communities in Japan have been declining. Regarding murals, most of them are prohibited under Japanese law, so Japan has a much smaller number of murals than many other countries. In this presentation, I will explain public opinions about murals and discuss the importance of introducing them in Japan. A video said that murals help improve living environment in local communities and strengthen community identity. Although whether murals are art or vandalism- which involves deliberate damage to public or private property- has been widely discussed, nowadays, more people recognize them as an art form. According to the study by Petronienė and Juzelėnienė (2022), "Murals for Community" project was implemented in several cities in Europe, and this revealed that murals can promote community engagement and sustainable urban environment. I argue that Japan should introduce murals more actively to rebuild social bonds and revitalize local communities in the future.

Keywords: Mural art, Community revitalization, Art, Social bond, Local community

Tanaka Tomoaki

Faculty of Law

Adopting Norwegian Working Style

It is often said that productivity of Japanese workers is low. Actually the productivity of Japan was 49 dollars an hour in 2023. This figure is not too low, but also not high.

Productivity of the U.S and Germany are over 80 dollars an hour, and the most productive country is Norway. Productivity of Norway is 130 dollars an hour.

So, why is there such a difference of productivity between Japan and Norway? The presenter will explain the reason for this from various views such as laws of working, the style of working, and people's thoughts toward work.

Nowadays, a declining birthrate and aging population have been accelerated and lack of workforce has been more serious in Japan. So rising productivity is needed. This presentation suggests what Japanese have to do to raise productivity and keep it to the next generation.

Keywords: Working hour, productivity, law, Norway

Hiura Anna

Faculty of business administration

Japan should legalize same-sex marriage.

Now, five same-sex marriage lawsuits are underway in Japan. Although all high courts have recognized that the current situation violates the rights of queer people, there is little hope of achieving legalization. This presentation will introduce the example of Taiwan, the first country in Asia to legalize same-sex marriage, and examine the growing demand for legalization in Japan. An increase in the number of couples registered by partnership systems means the growing need for same-sex marriage. The current systems operated by local governments are not enough and equal compared to legal marriage. Therefore, nationwide legalization is essential for them. Some researchers argue that LGBT movements played a crucial role in changing the marriage law in Taiwan. They also suggest that accepting countries are likely to achieve legalization. Showing the attitudes of supporting same-sex marriage can help improve the situation. Ultimately, marriage equality will make society more tolerant of diversity.

Keywords: Same-sex marriage; equality; LGBT; Taiwan

Kure Azusa
Faculty of Agriculture

International Differences in Retail Media Adoption

Retail media means advertisements shown in retail shops, such as product advertisements on Amazon or digital displays in stores like FamilyMart. This paper compares countries where retail media has spread quickly, such as the United States and China, with countries where it has spread more slowly, such as Japan and Europe. In this paper, I aim to examine where this difference came from and think about the effective way of advertising. Based on previous research, I found three important points: the level of market concentration in the retail sector (Aoyama, 2007), the strictness of personal data regulations (Acquisti et al., 2016), and cultural attitudes toward advertising (Akolkar et al., 2024). In my opinion, effective advertising approaches differ across countries. Therefore, each country should use retail media in ways that fit its own market structure and the values of its consumers.

Keywords: retail media, market concentration, personal data regulations, cultural attitude

Itai Yuto
Faculty of Economics

Why Japan Needs to Do ODA For National Benefits

In recent years, Japan's Official Development Assistance (ODA) has increasingly become a target of domestic criticism. Some argue that Japan should prioritize its own economic and social challenges—such as an aging population, fiscal constraints, and social welfare issues—rather than allocating resources abroad. Others emphasize that in an era of deep global interdependence, international cooperation remains indispensable for securing Japan's long-term security and economic prosperity. Many people in Japan do not have a good understanding of ODA. As a result, the criticism and misunderstanding about Japan's ODA have been increasing. The purpose of this presentation is to show why the Japanese government continues to actively engage in ODA today by outlining its underlying philosophy, main objectives, and concrete benefits of ODA. Ultimately, the audience will realize that ODA works for national interests of Japan.

Keywords: ODA; International Cooperation; Human security; Japan; National interests. ODA; International Cooperation; Human security; Japan; National interests.

Kodama Ryutaro
Faculty of Engineering

Overconcentration in Tokyo

In Japan, many people and firms are concentrated in Tokyo, and this issue is more remarkable than in any other country. In addition, many problems are caused by this issue, such as the expansion of the gap between big cities and rural areas. By using data and specific case study examples, the presenter will explain what changes have happened about the population and the Tokyo Metropolitan area after World War II and the mechanism of Tokyo's overconcentration. Mizuno (2022) analyzed this issue in terms of the geographical economy. He explained the benefits of agglomeration, which means gathering companies in the same place. This presentation will suggest some solutions to this issue with reference to previous studies. The Japanese government has a responsibility to address this issue seriously. If this issue is solved properly, Japan will be a more sustainable and attractive country.

Keywords: Tokyo, population, concentrate, company

Nishida Wataru

Faculty of Engineering

Gender Bias in Japanese Javelin Throw Reporting

In recent years, many female athletes in Japanese track and field have shown strong performances, yet the media still appears to focus more on male athletes. But why does this difference exist? A study by Aaron Heisen(2022) showed that even at a world-class event with equal participation, the media did not always cover men and women equally. His research also highlighted that field events, such as the javelin throw, often receive less attention than track and field events. Do similar patterns appear in Japan? In order to explore this question, I examine a number of articles featuring male or female athletes and how these athletes are described. From this analysis, I realized that unequal reporting can influence how people see athletes . It is hoped that by understanding this problem, both the media and viewers will start to think more about fair and balanced coverage in the future.

Keywords: sports media; gender; javelin throw; coverage; fairness

Hokao Atsushi

Faculty of Intercultural Studies

Migration Crisis in Europe: Leading to World War

In Europe, tensions between immigrants and locals are rising rapidly. This is because there is a serious issue: "Migration Crisis". The presenter will first outline the causes of the "Migration Crisis", then examine the effects on society. European countries have accepted many immigrants from non-EU countries to compensate for labor shortages and protect refugees; however, many immigrants are different from native people in terms of habits, culture and religion. In addition, some immigrants commit crimes, such as thefts, murder, and terrorism. Therefore, some locals are tired of immigrants, and natives and immigrants are no longer cooperating. After that, immigrants hate locals and locals protest to immigrants. Finally, the serious crisis will change into serious conflicts, and the conflicts could develop into a global war. People must prevent the tensions from accelerating; in order to do so, the presenter will propose measures from an educational perspective.

Keywords: Immigration, Refugee, Migration Crisis, Religion, World War III