



# Program

Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions:

Human Rights Protection

21st, July, 2018 (Sat.)

West-9, O-okayama

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## Schedule

第7回 大学院教養科目特別シンポジウム

7<sup>th</sup> Tokyo Tech Liberal Arts mini-symposium

*Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions:*

*Human Rights Protection*

◆ コラボレーションルーム, メディアホール(ロビー)

*Collaboration Room & Media Hall (Lobby)*

ポスターセッション ..... 9:10-10:30

Poster Sessions

◆ デジタル多目的ホール *Multi-Purpose Digital Hall*

開会挨拶(山元啓史教授) ..... 9:00-9:10

Opening Remarks (Professor Hilofumi Yamamoto)

招待講演セッション ..... 10:35-11:55

Special Lectures Sessions

*Opening Remarks*

Associate Prof. Yahiro Hirakawa ..... 10:35-

*U.S. Military Contamination in Japan*

Prof. Jon Mitchell (Journalist, Part-Time Lecturer at Tokyo Institute of Technology)

..... 10:40-

*Protecting Human Rights in East Asia, a Regional Perspective*

Prof. C. Cade Mosley (International Advocacy for Human Rights Now) ..... 11:25-

ポスター発表表彰式及び閉会式 ..... 11:55-

Awarding and Closing Remarks

## Poster Presentation Abstracts

2-01

### OVERCOMING MEDICAL DISPARITY BY AI DOCTOR

Hiroshi Kuwajima, Futaro Ebina, Sawit Na songkhla Nobuhisa Ata\* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan)

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Medical technology has advanced and people can have better medical support these days. However, medical refugees who cannot have basic-medical treatments have been reported [unicef, et al., (2017)]. This problem was happened through various causes; doctor shortage, depopulation, and economic situation, and so on. This problem threatens the human rights so, we suggest a medical delivering system which can deliver the basic-medical treatments at a low cost and short time. An Artificial Intelligence (AI) doctor is installed in a self-driving car and the system reaches patients or medical refugees, automatically. This service can be used everywhere since all AI doctors connected the main server by the network via satellites. When an AI doctor find a serious patient, the patient is able to talk to doctor by a monitor and suggested. Future works include improving the accuracy of AI diagnostics, treatments coverage, and robustness of automated driving & network connection.

Keywords: medical refugees, artificial intelligence, self-driving system

2-02

### TRANSLATION APPLICATIONS IN PROMOTING EQUAL HUMAN RIGHT

Kazuki Osawa\*, Ayano Nakajima, Vu, Trieu-Duc (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan), Toru Kono (Hitachi, Ltd, Tokyo, Japan)

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People should be equally treated with a good manner in several aspects of life, and communication plays a crucial role to achieve this. However, difficulty in communication prevents individuals from expressing their thought and questioning others leading to misunderstanding in many contexts. This becomes a serious problem for both foreigners and natives, especially in the public places like hospital, bank, or post-office. Here, we aimed to evaluate how advanced technology help human in narrowing down the gap in communication, receiving equal services, and achieving equal human right. To obtain this, we make a survey on two groups of Japanese and foreigners by using questionnaires. Our results showed that translation applications such as A, B, C bring people close together. Additionally, advanced technology along with doing volunteer work and increasing the oriented education are necessary to promote human right.

Keywords: communication, technology, human right

2-03

**NARROWING THE WEALTHY GAP BETWEEN DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TOWARDS HUMAN RIGHT ISSUES**

Yuansen Tang\*, Keisuke Iizuka, Taishi Fujishiro, Hiroaki Tachie (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan)

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Nowadays, although the economic level increase rapidly, there are still a huge amount of people in developing countries suffer from the poverty, who are not able to have a basic human right. To address this problem, developed countries should take the responsibility to narrow the economic inequality for building a harmonious and peaceful world. However, the developed countries also need to gain benefits which make them provide assistance willingly. Therefore, how to collaborate for the mutual benefit is necessary to be considered. Besides, the developing countries also need to improve the competitiveness of themselves by creating original brands based on their culture and resources, which is more efficient to increase the income than only receiving assistance from other countries.

Keywords: human right, wealthy gap, developing countries, collaboration

2-04

**ROLE OF RELATION BETWEEN GENERATION TO ESTABLISH GRUS INSTITUTION IN JAPAN**

Kazutaka Sonobe\*, Kentaro Nishi, Shintaro Nagaoka, Min Seok Kim, Batsaikhan Munkhbat (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan)

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In modern democratic society, social member's political interest and participation are essential for making "Green, Reliable, Upright, and Strong (GRUS) institution". But recently, vote rate of young generation decreased seriously in Japan, even voting age was changed from 20 to 18. If this trend continues, GRUS institution can't be formed in future. So our group focused on this problem and thought that political education can cope with young generation's politic apathy or fear in political participation. Unlike the young age, vote late of over 60s in Japan is still high because they experienced after-war democracy progression. By considering this Japan's specialty and other countries' political education, we concluded that hybrid of old generation's experience sharing and political education of France can be a fine selection. We are expecting this Japan-styled solution can work effectively for young generations and formation of future GRUS institution.

Keywords: political education, strong institution, low vote rate, young generation

2-05

**GLOBAL MEDICAL SYSTEM**

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We consider the global medical system for the sake of medical care for every person. To serve the medical care for the person in the poor area, we propose the medicine delivery drone, transporting bus to the big hospital, online consulting, local staff training, and etc. For realizing these ideas, we suggest the cyclic system as follows: governments provide the fund for collecting medical statistical information like patient distribution. The website created by using these data produces money, for example by advertisement. The fund obtained by such ways provides the medicine, drone, and so on. This fund is also used for gathering more medical statistical information. Therefore, this cyclic system is sustainable. As a result of this system, all people can receive the medical care at low cost wherever they live.

Keywords: transporting bus, online consulting, medicine delivery

2-06

**GENDER EQUALITY**

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Even though gender equality has been claimed by Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) for 70 years, the sexual discrimination still existed in all over the world in many forms, such as violence against women, low female political and economic activity, stereotyped domestic labor division, and discrimination against sexual minorities (LGBTs). For solving such problems, both legal construction and social ideology should be enhanced to ensure better sexual understanding and respecting. Firstly, the law should be constructed systematically to protect women from possible violence injury. Besides, the maternity rights and reproductive rights of women and LGBTs should be fully respected to avoid the discrimination when women and LGBTs hunt jobs [Fawcett Society. (2001)]. Secondly, the mainstreaming portrayal of women should be modified by social effort, which aiming to change the image of women from use or objectification to independent powerful labor source.

Keywords: gender equality, legal construction, social ideology

2-07

**HOW TO PROTECT CHILDREN IN SNS GENERATION**

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Social Networking Services (SNS) like Facebook, Twitter and YouTube are getting popular and widely spread in the past decade. SNS gives many kinds of advantages for human life such as convenience and communication tool on a personal and global level. In contrast, SNS gives crucial disadvantages especially for the children in SNS generation; (1) Privacy of the individual is exposed to the general public, (2) SNS plays a role of criminal connection, and (3) one part of the user which also include young adult tends to waste too much time online as social media addiction [Meena P. S., et al. (2012)]. The education of social media literacy for both children and their parent might solve these problems. In this research, the correct and effective way to use SNS is considered on the basis of human life.

Keywords: SNS, privacy, education

2-08

**A NEW EVOLUTION METHOD TO BE CONSCIOUS THE DIFFERENCE FROM SOCIETIES EACH OTHER DYNAMICALLY**

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In this project, we propose a new model of the societal construction, named “Justice 3D Panel”. Our aim is to give an insight into how a society is constructed and to recognize the diversity between different societies. We believe that our tool helps to visualize different variables in a real society and the societal interactions taking place locally and globally. The new vision and understanding are indispensable to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specified by the United Nations. We can change our mind by a paradigm shift from an economy centered vision to a justice centered vision of the society. By using this method in primary and secondary education society and public citizen class, it becomes possible to provide a view of the correct society to young people who will be in the 21st century, and it is expected that sustainable development of society will be realized.

Keywords: justice, society, evaluation system, education tool

2-09

**ROLE OF GENETIC TECHNOLOGY IN SOLVING FOOD INSECURITY**

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Food is necessary for human being. However, food security level is not enough in the developing countries, especially in Africa because of soil degradation, population growth and so on. Unfortunately, hard soil problem made the green revolution not success in African countries. The breakthrough has been investigated for a long time in scientific way. In 2008, the new genetic technology, lab-grown meat, was reported [D. J. Siegelbaum *et al.*, (2008)] in which we can grow eatable meat cells in laboratory. But, this ideal method had cost problems. Recently, the significant cost reduction was achieved by investigations of broth and hormone, the cost is about \$2,400/pound [D. J. Siegelbaum *et al.*, (2013)]. If more cost down will be attained by automation and mass productions, this technique should be introduced to African countries.

Keywords: Food security, Genetic technology, Lab-grown meat

2-10

**IS SNS RELIABLE TO PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS?**

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Arab spring in 2010 shed light on Social Network Services (SNS) as a powerful tool to support human rights activities. However, is SNS really reliable to promote human rights? Like Facebook, SNS is filled out with using fake information because of its high anonymousness. Decisions based on unreliable information can easily result in violating human rights. To solve the problem, we introduce “World Identity Protocol (WIP)” which uniquely assigned ID to individuals and requires them to use the ID in any SNSs in the world and records the all past postings activity history. WIP, managed by the block chain technology, identifies the source of information instantaneously and provides each ID “Credibility Index” calculated by machine learning based on how many unreliable posts an individual has made. The block chain technology ensures transparent information in SNS and provides more reliable platform to protect human rights.

Keywords: SNS, human rights, blockchain, identity protocol, machine learning



2-11

**THE NEW EVALUATION METHOD FOR THE CONTRIBUTION OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCHERS**

Yutaro Ishida, Tamon Sadasue\*, Michihiko Tsushima, Takafumi Saito, Chen Xiaosheng (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan)

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There are a lot of ranking criteria and systems for Universities which is mainly based on some comparable quantities such as number of students, number of staffs, international students' rate, submitted paper numbers, finance and so on. But it is difficult to evaluate to researchers in different fields with the same evaluation criteria and there are not enough evaluation criteria for Educational Researchers or Leading Researchers at laboratories. Especially the aspect of their contribution to education is often underrated than their output or outcomes even though it is very important for universities. So we suggest the evaluation methods for educational researchers which can also encourage their activities.

Keywords: educational researchers, evaluation, criteria

2-12

**A SOFTWARE TOOL AIMING AT PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO KNOW**

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According to Shu [Shu, K, et. al. (2017)], along with the prevalence of SNS, spread of disinformation and fake news has become a serious problem. Disinformation harms people's right to know, causes misleading and has terrible effects on democratic society. Therefore, we design a software tool aiming at protecting the right to know right information by avoiding the spread of disinformation on SNS. Integrated to SNS App, the tool mainly has two functions: categorizing and judging. At first, receiving massive pieces of information, the tool categorizes them to several groups, information in same group has similar contents and opinions. Next, the tool judges information groups and screens ones likely to be fake. Through this tool, information can be filtered and people's right to know can be maintained.

Keywords: right to know, disinformation, software

2-13

**CONFLICT BETWEEN HETEROSEXUAL AND HOMOSEXUAL PEOPLE**

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There exists a conflict between heterosexual and homosexual people, and it causes physical as well as mental violence against the last. Although the social understanding for those people has grown to some degree, we cannot state that the conflict is now resolved. Our objective is to find the way of resolving this conflict as much as possible. Our research proposes that it is necessary to educate people about how we should think of sexual preferences. To resolve the conflict, we believe that it is most important to regard homosexuality as “one of the individualities”. Then, we will discuss how to get everyone to realize this importance, and behave appropriately. We expect that this approach result in the achievement of a society that recognizes diversity, not only LGBTs but also other minorities.

Keywords: sexual preference, LGBT, minority, conflict between groups.

2-14

**WORKING POOR: HIDDEN POVERTY IN JAPAN**

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It is often thought that Japan is a rich country that is free from poverty. However, Japan has a serious poverty problem: “The working poor”, which is one of the types of relative poverty. The working poor itself is problematic in other developed countries as well, but in Japan the situation is a little different and more serious. For instance, U.S. defined the working poor as individuals who spent at least 27 weeks in the labor force, but whose incomes fell below the official poverty level [U.S. Department of Labor (2000)]. On the other hand, though Japan has not officially defined the poverty level nor the working poor, actually there are many people who are difficult to maintain life even if they work full-time. Then, we suggest that the Japanese government should set standards for poverty and face up to the working poor problem.

Keywords: working poor, relative poverty, official poverty level

2-15

**INTRODUCING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION  
IN LESS DEVELOP AREAS**

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The 2030 global agenda aims to end poverty from the world, protect the planet from environmental stress and ensure prosperity for all through a set of seventeen goals. These ambitious goals are impossible to achieve without ensuring peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and accountable institution at every levels. This research aims to educate the children of elementary and junior high school (6-15 years) of less developed societies on using internet who are vulnerable to internet scams. Children will be taught on internet through a face to face and peer to peer education. The school buildings will be used as internet hub for the student. It will be spread from country to local areas gradually. The outcome of this study will include effective internet communication and create awareness on dangers as well as reducing human trafficking. These efforts will help to eliminate abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and violence against children.

Keywords: SDGs, peace and justice, children, internet, Internet hub

2-16

**EDUCATION MODEL FOR REALIZING ON THE INTERNET RESPONSIBILITY USING AI  
SYSTEMS**

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The freedom of speech is a right to be protected for everyone. However, it could turn into the weapons of discrimination and bullying especially on cyberspace, since people can be anonymous and don't mind their responsible action. These irresponsible actions could cause the tragedy, such as suicide. We proposed the model of AI (artificial intelligence) supported educating system to realize every user on the importance of the responsibility on the internet. Proposed systems, which are monitoring the public internet, prevent sending the messages with such negative manner. Detecting negative message, systems send a warning message to educate the importance of the internet responsibility in a kind manner. Educating internet responsibility realizes removing regret about unconsciously done wrong manner from every user. In this model, people could have a chance reconsidering their action before committing, which would help them revisit their responsibility in their action.

Keywords: Internet, social media, education, artificial intelligence

2-17

**THE EFFECT OF THE VETO POWER ON THE WORLD PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

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There have been many calls to reform the United Nations since the late 1990s, with the eyes on its most powerful body, the Security Council [J. Muravchik. (2005)]. In 2013, Saudi Arabia refused a non-permanent membership in the Security Council to express its frustration over the UN due to its failure in solving the issues of the Syrian crisis and the Israeli occupation of Palestine. France shared the frustration with Saudi Arabia and suggested reforming the veto power. Veto power that gives the right of the Permanent Five (P5) members to block any proposed resolution was used by China and Russia repeatedly in favor of Syrian regime that used chemical weapons against its people. US used it 79 times in support of Israel from 1946 to 2016 [Iyase, Nneka Blessing. (2017)]. This study critically examines the human rights violations caused by the veto power and possible solutions.

Keywords: human rights, United Nations, veto power, world peace

2-18

**GENDER DISCRIMINATION (INEQUALITY)**

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According to the international law that has been addressed by the United Nations, discrimination, in social affairs of human beings, is consideration or treatment in a favorable or unfavorable attitudes towards a person or a group of people of different categories to which they are belong. These categories include but not limited to; skin colour, age, race, ethnicity, social status, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, religion. Expertise and talent are important for a healthy growth and competitiveness in a society. When women are not involved, the international community will lose ideas, skills and various critical perspectives that are important to address the current global challenges. While there is no a single or comprehensive measure that can address and display the complete situation of gender inequality worldwide, our presentation aims to measure some crucial elements of this matter in regard to the gap between women and men considering; education, health, economy and politics.

Keywords: discrimination, inequality, gender gap, human rights

2-19

**STEM EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS THE NEW MODEL OF EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITY**

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Higher STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) education is greatly needed in many developed and even developing country. People who works with STEM related skills and knowledge tends to earn higher salary. There is, however, inveterate inequality on students to be involved in STEM education in Japan. That inequality can be attributed to the lack of opportunity for high school students to get the knowledge about a STEM related career. Then it is needed to make every student notice their option to choose STEM education and a career with higher salary. But typical guidance by traditional educational system in Japan is not enough because it is easy to have prejudice about which student “should” be receive STEM education, and prevent them to succeed in STEM Fields. Thus we analyzed STEM education biologically and sociologically, and proposed the model that solves imbalance between STEM education and student’s career.

Keywords: STEM education, STEM career, educational inequality, equality of opportunity

2-20

**RIGHT TO RECEIVE EDUCATION: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEVELOPING COUNTRY AND ADVANCED COUNTRY**

Kensuke Akita\*, Kazuki Yoshida, Liu Jianbin, Hiroto Hara (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan)

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In this presentation, we investigate rights to receive education. In particular, we focus on the difference between developing country and advanced country in this topic. First, causes of the differences are revealed and listed in terms of education resource, government policy and individual awareness. Educational resources have problems that teachers and facilities are lacking. Government policy and individual awareness are closely related to understanding of education. Then, methods to solve and ease the differences are shown. We discuss the methods to introduce new technologies in developing countries. Furthermore, the methods for advanced countries to support developing countries are discussed. In conclusion, we suggest an approach to improve the unbalance between developing countries and advanced countries on the right to receive education.

Keywords: education, developing country, advanced country, unbalance

2-21

**ENHANCEMENT SHARING INFORMATION IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES WITH INTERNET  
DISABILITY**

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Recently, there has been reported about human rights problems all over the world. However, people who live in uncivilized area such as rural, refugee camp, etc. has been left behind from activity of human right protection due to their internet disability. Furthermore, in such areas, the administration doesn't pay attention about the situation of human rights, so that victims have no way to request for assistance. Therefore, we propose the project to protect human rights in such situation. In this project, firstly project team investigates individual cases by face to face communication with local people. Secondly, sharing this survey with the local community, so that an opportunity is created to recognize the problem and discuss for solution. Finally, through these activities, not only practical solution are found, but also a sustainable environment is developed in which human rights are protected within the community without relying on assistance from outside.

Keywords: without internet, local community, face to face communication

2-22

**CONSIDERING METHODS TO REDUCE DAMAGE FOR CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL  
WEAPONS**

Ryou Hirata, Saori Takeyama, Zhou Yuhuan, Yutaro Torizuka\* (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan)

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There are three kinds of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, which can kill a lot of people and cause enormous damage. It is cheaper and easier to make chemical and biological weapons than nuclear weapons. Therefore there are the problems of the weapons in development countries not only developed countries. For examples, in Syria since August 2013, at least 83 people were killed [Julia Brooks, et. al. 2018]. It is necessary to reduce chemical and biological weapons not only nuclear weapons to reach peace. It is ideal to eliminate these weapons all over the world, but some countries secretly develop them in spite of prohibited by Chemical Weapons Convention and Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. To solve this dilemma, we consider an ideal method to eliminate them and some realistic methods to reduce the damage in the case that the weapons actually are used.

Keyword: chemical weapons, biological weapons, development countries

2-23

**PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN IN WAR-TORN AREAS**

Shunta Nishioka\*, Fumihisa Nagashima, Ranjit Gupta, Takeshi Kizaki (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan)

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Lack of education on basic civil liberties is a human rights abuse. Pertinent education delivered in war-torn areas with rampant human rights violation can save lives and return personal dignity sooner. In 24 conflict-affected countries, 27 million children were unable to attend schools [UNICEF (2017)]. This report analyzes promoting human rights education in war-torn areas using a framework comprising of available financing, educational infrastructure, student profiles and motivation to engage by the affected people. Historical success stories and best practices from UN affiliated organizations, NGOs and other literature are brought forth to develop metrics for monitoring effectiveness of the possible initiatives. A combination of education on applicable international laws in conflict areas and skills to restore basic amenities for care of wounded and sick, nutrition and security among others were found to possess a higher possibility of being adopted. An understanding of political, religious and cultural background is necessary.

Keywords: education, war-torn area, humanitarian aid, best practices, infrastructure

2-24

**HOW TO PREVENT DISCRIMINATION IN JAPAN –THE SINGAPORE WAY–**

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In Japan, it is predicted that immigration will increase due to a declining birthrate and an aging population. Failing to prepare for the upcoming globalization might result in failed assimilation, or even worse, cultural segregation. Cultural segregation could lead to various problems such as discrimination and security problems. In order to prevent these problems, Japan need to coexist with immigrants, and we believe that Japan could learn from Singapore, a country where various ethnic groups coexist. In Singapore, cultural assimilation stems from the local communities which was specially designed to achieve ethnic harmony. With reference to the system in Singapore, we propose to create a society in which immigrants can actively participate in local communities, even in Japan.

Keywords: immigration, cultural assimilation, local community

2-25

**EDUCATION FOR GOOD SOCIETY**

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We studied education problems from the viewpoint of human rights. There are many problems in society, for example, civil war, unstable-government, lack of money, and putting a work before education. However, it is difficult to solve these society problems directly. Therefore, we paid attention for relationship of society and education. In this study, we discussed three topics in education, which are literacy rate, poor facility, and few teachers. These education problems cause the society problems, and the society problems also affect the education problems. Hence, it is important to improve the education environment for the human rights. We proposed improvement of teaching materials, scholarship, and NGO for the methodology.

Keywords: education, society, teaching materials, scholarship, NGO

2-26

**PROTECTING KIDS' RIGHTS TO EDUCATION**

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There are over 67 million children without access to education, most of whom live in poverty and are vulnerable to exploitation. Education is a basic right that must be protected. Without it, they are deprived of the opportunity to learn and grow. Although there are many issues as to why so many children cannot attain basic education, the overarching problem is a lack of financial freedom, both from macroscopic and microscopic perspectives. To protect these children's rights to education, governments must first form strong institutions to provide a foundation for learning. Through top-down financing, the infrastructure needed for education can be secured. The family unit also needs increased financial freedom to allow children to attend school. Such financial support could be provided in the form of scholarships obtained from donations or crowd-sourcing. Once these children can access their right to education, the world can be a better place.

Keywords: education, top-down, bottom-up, finances



2-27

**EDUCATIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT FOR CHILDREN REFUGEE**

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One of the most important issues related to Sustainable Development Goal 16 is the problem of refugees and migrants, who escaped from home country to neighboring countries because of civil war or political persecution in their home country. For refugee children, especially unaccompanied minors who lost their parents and arrive alone, the situation can be more frightening. Children have encountered various problems in destination country, including the difficulties to receive an education due to the language barrier and mental health issues. Refugee children are mentally ill from their traumatic experiences. In this work, we focus on overcoming the language barrier and mental health problems, which are the fundamental problems for life and education. We begin by taking the example case of refugee children in Europe. Based on our findings, we outline possible solutions as good practices to approach these problems.

Keywords: refugee, education, mental health children's right

2-28

**PRIVACY PROTECTION IN SNS**

Evan Angelo Mondarte, Ken Harada, Masashi Miyakawa, Rin Sueda\*, Yasushi Tatehira (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan)

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In recent years, with the spread of the Internet, social networking services (SNS) are commonly used. As a result, there is a danger that other people can easily view personal information and leak it to a third party. This privacy issue is a problem to think about in order to secure social interaction safely and avoid the violation of human rights. In addition to presenting current developing methods to protect privacy on SNS, we offer some ways on how to increase the awareness of the public regarding these methods. This can eventually help the users in understanding on how they can handle SNS carefully and responsibly.

Keywords: SNS, privacy, information leakage

2-29

**EDUCATIONAL DISPARITY: THROUGH A COMPARISON BETWEEN CAMBODIA AND JAPAN**

Yasuhiro Kiyota\*, Kazuhiro Kawai, Tann Siengdy, Haruna Nakamura, Hirotsugu Shiroma (Tokyo Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan)

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To receive education is the right which everyone has equally. However, educational system is not developed enough all over the countries. Such educational disparity is strongly related to poverty. To propose a solution of educational disparity, we discuss educational problems associated with costs, human resource, location, and so on through a comparison between Cambodia and Japan. In particular, we focus on higher education.

Keywords: Cambodia, Japan, education disparity

2-30

**A STUDY OF PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE**

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More than 50% of children aged between 2-17 years old worldwide were victims of child abuse in the past year, of which a quarter fraction is physical child abuse, a form of maltreatment which harms children physically. Many people, however, cannot draw the line between physical discipline and child abuse, thus are not aware that their actions have detrimental effects on children's well-beings. This study, therefore, aims to identify the main causes of physical child abuse as well as determine effective measures so as to decrease the rate of physical child abuse. To reach these objectives, both primary (survey and interview) and secondary (reports, database, etc.) data collection methods were used. The result of this study is expected to help alleviate physical child abuse through disseminating information regarding physical child abuse as well as suggesting policy recommendation to relevant institutions (i.e., local authority, child protection units, NGOs).

Keywords: physical child abuse, measures, awareness, child well-beings

2-31

**STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVING CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO EDUCATION**

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This paper describes an effective strategy for improving children's education. Across the world, 59 million children and 65 million adolescents are out of school. More than 120 million children do not complete primary education. Education is one of the fundamental human rights. Education is essential for development of society and country. It is also declared in the UN's sustainable development goals (SDGs) [UN (2015)]. However, in 2015, about 61 million children still do not even attend elementary school in the world [UNESCO (2017)]. Poverty, lacking of infrastructure and sexual discrimination have been reported as main factors obstructing children's education.

Keywords: children, education, human rights

2-32

**SAVE THE CHILDREN BY MUSIC**

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Children can be victim of child abuse in their family, school or in public environment. Also there are many children in developing countries who can't get enough food. The main causes of these kind of children's right abuse is due to their parent's immorality and poverty. To solve these problem, we propose a charity song which has a child abuse protection lyric. It is for charity, so the earned money will be distributed to poor country or people. In TokyoTech, there is a famous orchestra club named 'TokyoTech orchestra'. In addition to this, Prof. Ohsumi the Nobel-Prize winner and Prof. Ikegami the famous teacher belongs to TokyoTech. We are sure that if we can put together the orchestra and the famous professors, it will attract general public interest. We are planning to organize the event at TokyoTech Festival held in September.

Keywords: child-abuse, orchestra, charity

2-33

**PROPOSAL OF SATELLITE-BASED INTERACTIVE EDUCATION SYSTEM FOR SUSTAINABLE LIFE**

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It is indispensable to reduce all forms of crime and violence for the human life. They sometimes arise from the vicious circle of poverty. In addition, creating and maintaining a health is considered as one of the most important factors to end these issues. Therefore, avoiding unemployment and maintaining health would be a solution to ensure our sustainable life. However, crimes are often happening somewhere around the world, maybe related to the poverty. Our research focuses on how to distribute the right education, this shortage of information and knowledge from hard-to-reach areas would lead to poverty and crimes. To resolve the problem, an interactive education system based on communications satellite is proposed as a solution. This system is for those who cannot access such education for improving their life. Furthermore, a sustainable approach to this system would be suggested as well.

Keywords: interactive education, communication system, satellite system, applications for anywhere, sustainable approach

2-34

**FREEDOM TO GET INFORMATION**

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Misleading could cause unpredictable problems in the internet age. The influence may cause people to act in some dangerous or suboptimal way. Concern over this problem is global. Hence, why misleading occurs should be clarified for achieving peace. The public's accessibility to information is fundamental to information freedom. In this study, we discussed information mobility problem during the spread of information and researched how information is changed during its transmission. In addition, the reliability of information and how it affects the public are investigated. Potential risks and benefits derived from freedom of information are discussed. Several important events around the world over the past decades are analyzed in the discussion.

Keywords: freedom of information, information reliability, information mobility, misinformation

2-35

**THE CHILDREN'S RIGHTS FOCUSED ON EDUCATION, POVERTY, HEALTH AND VIOLENCE**

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The children's rights are one of the most important things in all over the world for the future. However, it differs from country to country. For an instance, rights to receive education for children are relatively protected in Japan. In contrast, children living developing countries are suffering from poverty, and they are not able to be taken fundamental education at elemental school. In addition, children in a battle zone have no choice but to engage in war. In the USA, children are seemingly healthy, intelligent and happy, although a part of children living in slum area is not included. Furthermore, a part of Japanese children is also considerable. Recently, in Meguro-city, a 5 years-old girl died due to abuse from parents. According to these cases, considering about these problems is necessary for bright future. In poster session, we will introduce problems on children's rights and discuss about its solution.

Keywords: children's rights, education, poverty, health, violence

2-36

**EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE MEDICAL SYSTEM**

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The current medical system including social security system in Japan was constructed in the period of high economic growth after the war. However, the environment of the medical field are changing significantly compared with the time when the current medical system was constructed due to the declining decreasing birthrate and aging population and the introduction of various advanced medical technologies and other various factor. Construction of an efficient and sustainable medical system is required because there are some negative effect such as increasing medical expenses caused by the inefficiency of medical system. Our group focuses on three aspects to realize efficient and sustainable medical system such as diagnostic support and patient management by utilizing AI, development of high performance medical materials, and enhancement of self-medication.

Keywords: medical care, medical expense, sustainable system

2-37

**FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION IN AFRICA**

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Female genital mutilation (FGM) includes procedures that intentionally alter or cause injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons. Procedures can cause severe bleeding and problems urinating, and later cysts, infections, as well as complications in childbirth and increased risk of newborn deaths. More than 200 million girls and women alive today have been cut in 30 countries in Africa, the Middle East and Asia where FGM is concentrated. FGM is mostly carried out on young girls between infancy and age 15. FGM is a violation of the human rights of girls and women. As an effective strategy in order to solve these problems, hygienic education will be considered.

Keywords: Female Genital Mutilation, hygienic education, human rights

2-38

**BULLYING ON SNS**

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Recently, social networking service (SNS) is the most useful communication tool in the world. People can enjoy chat and pictures through SNS. On the other hand, there are several serious problems with SNS. First, for example, someone send messages to public places and then people over the world can reach them. Sometimes those messages are not pleased for other people, then they attack people who sent messages. This is a cause for greatly ruining fundamental human rights. Second, people upload pictures which are taken with their friends, colleagues or someone without their agreement. This can be potential a problem for harassment of their privacy. To protect people from these threats, checking system should be installed. However, only a few SNS introduce checking system because it is difficult to judge whether those acts infringe the human rights or not. In this work, we considered the concept of new SNS checking system.

Keywords: attacking on social networking service, uploading pictures, checking system

2-39

**HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION IN NORTH KOREA**

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In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), human rights have been violated. The reason of this violation is to maintain President Kim's regime and it is caused by severe poverty. Some researches from United States, South Korea, and other governments, and also interviews of North Korean defectors show us much information of the crimes. We introduce three main issues; basic human rights of prisoner, poverty, women's right. Many political prisoners (about 80,000~120,000) are jailed in "kwanliso" and prisoners get cruel treat and sexual violence. The collapse of socialism economy caused very severe poverty. There are many efforts for helping poor people, but nobody can guarantee people actually get the supports. Women's rights also get violated seriously. There are insufficient hospitals and medical supply for women and much sexual crime. In summary, there are too much violation in DPRK. We should know what is happening in our neighbor country.

Keywords: North Korea, prisoner, poverty, women's rights

2-40

**PEACE, JUSTICE, AND BEST LIFE DEFINED BY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

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So far, human beings have been ruled under religion [M. Kaneko, et. al. (2018)]. In other words, even modern Japanese who believe they believe nothing often act based on values created by others. Religions show what our world is, how our world should be, and how we should live. Conversely, state-of-the-art science and technologies evolving exponentially are revealing the bona fide picture of our world. For example, recent cell biologists, called synthetic biologists, are working to define and to create life from scratch [C. Bashor, et. al. (2018)]. Furthermore, in the limited practical scene, artificial intelligence overwhelms developers, or us. Historically, science and religion are extremely opposite. In addition, incorporating science into life tend to result in cults such as Aum Shinrikyo and to cause sad incidents. We hope to discuss the potential and the risk of recent emerging science and technologies to renew our world and sense of view.

Keywords: singularity, religion, science, cosmopolitanism, best life

2-41

**HUMAN RIGHTS OF LGBT IN ASIAN COUNTRIES**

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LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) people might be hard to live in the society of Asian countries. They face some serious human rights problem every day because the society cannot openly accept their existence. When they reveal their true identity as an LGBT, they might (i) be bullied, (ii) not find a stable job, (iii) be discriminated in the workplace, and even (iv) be abandoned from family. On the other hand, when they hide their true identity, they might (v) not be able to make true friends and (vi) get stressed. Therefore, in our poster, we discussed whether the society in Asian country should be open to LGBT to protect their human rights and create an inclusive society. In addition, we thought what we should do to create an open society to LGBT in Asian countries where the religious belief and cultural values are strongly against the LGBT.

Keywords: LGBT rights, asian countries, inclusive society

2-42

**IMPROVEMENT OF THE JUMPING QUEUE BEHAVIOR USING MORAL EDUCATION AND DESIGN**

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The improvement of non-moral behavior would be the first step of the human rights protection because the non-moral behaviors violate a person's right. In this work, we focus on the problem of the jumping queue behavior. The queue jumping is known as one of bad behavior, a lot of people over the world are troubled with this problem [A. Li (2014)]. This bad behavior can be caused by lack of moral education. Thus, we propose to provide the moral education and the design like floor sign as package. We expect that the floor sign and moral education will enhance the people's moral consciousness.

Keywords: personal rights, queue jumping, moral education, design



2-43

**ONLINE BASIC EDUCATIONAL LIBRARY FOR PEOPLE**

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The level of education inequality between under-developing and developed countries is the major problem in the world. One of the reason is that the insufficient number of professors and facilities in those areas. Therefore, online-media education is introduced and will be utilized as an equipment in order to provide the boundaryless resources for people through the advantage of the internet system. By means of providing the basic knowledge contents in the form of video media, it would allow people not only in the city areas but also in the countryside to learn and be motivated at any time. As the results, educated people are expected to be able to understand the moral philosophy and choose to obey the rules. Thus, it could be the beginning of the peaceful world, which lead from a small community to the global scale.

Keywords: basic education, video media, learning and motivation

2-44

**PEACE EDUCATION**

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Peace education refers to the process of acquiring the values, the knowledge and developing the attitudes, skills, and behaviors to live in harmony with oneself, with others, and with the natural environment. Peace education can also be defined as process of promoting knowledge and values that prevent conflict as well as create conditions conducive to peace [S. Fountain (1999)]. We evaluate various methods of conducting peace education, practices for conducting and supporting peace education, give concrete examples, as well as explore doubts and deep questions about the peace education. We concentrate especially on the skills to resolve conflict constructively, to know and live by international standards of human rights, to preserve gender and racial equality and appreciate cultural diversity, and finally respect the integrity of the Earth. Our goal cannot be achieved without a systematic and holistic approach to education for peace.

Keywords: peace education, conflict resolution, human rights, gender and racial equality

2-45

**IMPROVE EDUCATION THROUGH INTERNET**

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All the children have the rights to receive education [M. Jain (2005)]. Good education for people not only provides a bright future but also is a key factor to create a society where human rights are respected. However, the education distribution inequality is a global problem. Many developing countries' children cannot take even basic education due to the lack of resources such as textbooks and teachers. In recent years, internet education has become a hot topic because it's convenient. Fortunately, access to the internet has become easier and more convenient, and the number of people who can use the internet also continues to increase. As a result, people in developing countries can also enjoy internet education. Our group focused on using the internet to provide children with a fair education chance.

Keywords: education, human rights, internet

2-46

**THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM TO RESPECTFUL SOCIETY**

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The different social, cultural and personal backgrounds make hard to notice someone's strong points. Here, we suggest an educational program, which encourages students to respect each other though process to discover the strong points of individuals. In this program, teachers and researchers prepare individual analyzed reports with student's features using AI and Big data analysis, and give that report to the other students. Referring to the reports, students interview each other, and discover hidden strong points of each other and provide feedbacks. Through this process, mutual respect is naturally fostered among students. We believe the respects for others will contribute to the world without discrimination.

Keywords: strong points, AI, respect