

ID	190029
Name	Hiyori ISOGAI
Title	Necessity and Challenges of Converting Emergency Contraceptives to OTC in Japan: Comparative research between Japan and the UK conducted from a SRHR perspective Comparison with the U.K. in terms of SRHR
Supervisor	Prof. Chihiro KATO

Summary

In Japan today, it is required to visit a hospital and gain a prescription to obtain Emergency Contraceptive Pills (ECPs). The subject of this paper is the Over-the-Counter (OTC) conversion of ECPs, and this thesis aims to clarify the necessity and challenges to make ECPs OTC in Japan from the perspective of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). The method is a comparative analysis of policies and laws implemented by the Japanese and British authorities. I also conducted a survey and received 81 responses from various nationalities including 37 Japanese and 15 British.

First, based on my survey results and the way ECPs are marketed in Japan, I argued that time, psychological, and financial constraints on access to ECPs should be eliminated. Secondly, I argued that there is a difference in interpretation of the SRHR, with Japan neglecting it and the UK respecting it as a human right, which creates a difference between the two countries regarding the OTC availability of ECPs.

Furthermore, I advocated that the root cause of Japan's tendency to downplay SRHR is the persistence of a fetus-centered mindset due to criminal abortion and the Maternal Health Act. Finally, referring to the process by which the UK decriminalized abortion in Northern Ireland, I claimed that it is essential to incorporate people's voices to create an ideal policy from the perspective of SRHR.

I concluded that the necessity to make ECPs OTC is the fact that the open access to ECPs is a human right, and the challenges to achieve this is to improve women's rights. Also, to create ideal policies, it is essential to improve sex education, raise the awareness of legislators, and increase the number of female legislators. The significance of this paper is that it refers to the underlying causes of the lack of OTC availability of ECPs in Japan, and it provides a comparative analysis of opinions on policy and education in both countries using an original questionnaire.

Keywords: ECPs, OTC, SRHR, women's rights

ID	190291
Name	Sakura YAMAMOTO
Title	The Problems and the Solutions Improving Sex Education in Japan: A Comparison with Sex Education in the U.K.
Supervisor	Prof. Chihiro KATO

Summary

From some experts, Japan's sex education is far behind from the international trends. The theme of this thesis is to suggest the solutions of Japan's sex education to improve it by referring to the U.K. whose sex education is advanced. Therefore, the purpose of this thesis is to clarify the problems of Japan's sex education and the behaviors about sex.

First, I investigated the curriculum of Japan's sex education to show the problems. Second, I investigated the problems of Japanese sexual behaviors and systems by comparing with the U.K.'s behaviors and systems. Lastly, I compared Japan's sex education to "International technical guidance on sexuality education: An evidence-informed approach"(UNESCO, 2018) and the U.K's to show the suggestions to improve Japan's sex education.

I confirmed that there are three factors why Japan's sex education is far behind from other countries. First, it is believed by the general population that sex education is disgusting and that opinion reflects Japan's sex education. Therefore, direct words which are needed to understand sexual concepts are not taught in Japan. Second, Japan's sex education is not appropriate for their ages. For example, it is encouraged to teach contraception from 9 to 12 years old, however, Japan's sex education does not provide this information for children of this age. Lastly, Japan's sex education does not teach about sexual intercourse which is fundamental aspect to understand sexual and reproductive health and rights.

I concluded that it is necessary to solve these three problems to improve Japan's sex education to solve the Japan's sexual problems about students' behaviors and social systems. First, I suggest that people should think that sex education is the way to acquire the knowledges. Second, the curriculum of Japan's sex education should be made based on the international trends which effects are proven. Third, I suggest that Japan's sex education should provide the knowledge of sexual and reproductive health and rights

Keywords: sex education , Japan , the U.K.