### **Opening Remarks**

#### **Futao Huang**

Kim sensei, can you hear me?

#### **Yangson Kim**

I can hear you.

#### **Futao Huang**

Thank you. I think we should start the workshop. Greetings from Hiroshima, Japan and welcome you all to join us online. I'm Futao Huang, professor of the Research Institute for Higher Education in Hiroshima University, which organizes this workshop: the impacts of the pandemic on higher education. I will be chairing the first half of the workshop. As you know, the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on higher education worldwide are evident and significant. These impacts range from teaching, research, learning activities, and methods of instruction to the cross-border movement of students, academics, and researchers, and various forms of international collaborative activities.

The purpose of this online international workshop is to explore what general and specific impacts of the pandemic on higher education in Australia, China, Japan, the European continent countries, and the UK, what challenges they have faced and will face, and what strategies they have developed and will develop to deal with these impacts in a post-pandemic world. In the first half section of the workshop, we shall invite five distinguished speakers to talk on these topics. In the second half section of the panel discussion, we have invited Professor Akiyoshi Yonezawa, professor from Tohoku University to act as commentator, and we shall make more comprehensive and in-depth discussion with the five speakers on relevant topics.

Now, as suggested in the program, I'd like to invite Professor Shinichi Kobayashi, vice president of Hiroshima University, director and professor of my research institute to make the opening remarks. Let's welcome Professor Kobayashi. Thank you.

#### Shinich Kobayashi

Thank you. Good morning, good afternoon or good evening, everyone. This is Kobayashi speaking. Can you hear me? On behalf of research institute for higher education, RIHE, I'd like to welcome all the speakers and remote participants. It is unfortunate that we cannot hold face to face workshop due to COVID-19. But it is also acknowledged that international online meetings become popular and convenient. Let me share my slides.

I begin with introduction of our history. RIHE was established as an Inter-Faculty Research Center of Hiroshima University. It was the one and only center into the field of higher education study in Japan, so researchers came from all over Japan from the beginning.

RIHE has played a role not only as a center for the university, but also as a center for Japan, and the center that represents Japan to the world. This picture shows RIHE was placed in the old library building on the Hiroshima campus in mid-1990s.

Now, we moved to the new campus. RIHE has been open internationally through seminars, workshops, exchange program so on. This picture shows the second international seminar held in 1980, and RIHE will celebrate its 50th anniversary on May 1st next year, 2022. RIHE will hold its anniversary events from January 2022 to April 2023. I don't know much about the topics that Presenters will cover, so I'd like to talk a little about what I think, regardless of what they are. Particularly, I'd like to point out two issues that I am facing as a dean of the graduate school and a vice president of the university.

The first is an issue of students' mental health. In Japan, it is said that the numbers of suicide among elementary school, junior high school students has increased by several hundreds, maybe 500, because face-to-face classes were eliminated under COVID-19. We don't have the exact statistics for university students at this moment, but it is estimated that the number of students' suicides in 2020 was the highest in recent years. Suicide is just a symbol. At least many students become mentally unstable, isolated, and have conflicts with their mentors, causing various problems.

Second one is university and cyberspace issue. Today's students are called the

"digital natives" generation. They don't read newspapers. They don't watch TV, while they live in cyberspace using iPhones and other mobile devices. In COVID-19, universities stopped face-to-face classes and moved to remote and on-demand classes. From the university's viewpoint, it's an "innovation." On the other hand, from the students' viewpoint, this simply means additional internet contents, and it is quite expensive. There is a lot of free educational contents around the world. There are many seminars with charge as well. At the same time, there are so many pseudo-scientific and questionable contents in the cyberspace. How can every university claim its own originality and significance from now on? This is a very important issue, I think.

Now, I should stop my speech. There are excellent speakers and a commentator to give speeches today. I believe today's workshop will be exciting and insightful. Thank you.





### センター紹介 About the Center

RIHEは、広島大学の「学内共同教育研究施設」として設置されました。 高等教育分野の研究拠点としては国内唯一の存在でしたので、当初から全国の研究者 が集まりました。

学内のセンターであると同時に日本のためのセンター、世界に対して日本を代表する センターとしての役割も担ってきました。

The RIHE was established as an "Inter-Faculty Research Center" of Hiroshima University.

It was the one and only research center in the field of higher education study in Japan so that researchers came from all over Japan from the beginning. The RIHE has played a role not only as a center within the university, but also as a center for Japan and a center that represents Japan to the world.

Kobayashi, S. 2





広島市東千田キャンパス時代のRIHEは図書館の中に RIHE was placed in the old Library building at Hiroshima Campus to mid 1990s. Kobayashi, S.

3





RIHEは2022年5月1日に創立50周年を迎えます。 2022年1月から2023年4月まで、50周年事業を実施します。

RIHE will celebrate its 50th anniversary on May  $1^{st}$ , 2022. RIHE will hold 50th anniversary events from January 2022 to April 2023.

Kobayashi, S. 5



## COVID-19 and Higher Education

- 報告者が扱うトピックについて私 は詳しく知らないので、それらと は関係なく、私が考えていること を少し話します。
- とくに、研究科長、副学長として 直面している問題を2点指摘しま す、
- I don't know much about the topics that Presenters covers, so I'd like to talk a little about what I think, regardless of what they are.
- Particularly, I'd like to point out two issues that I am facing as a Dean of the Graduate School and a Vice President of the University.

Kobayashi, S



# RJE 広島大学高等教育研究開発センター

### 1) Mental Health of Students

- くなったことから、小中学校の児童 生徒等の自殺者が数百人増えたと言 われています。
- 大学生については正確な数字は分か 年最高だったと推定されています。
- 自殺まではいかなくても、精神的に 不安定になり、孤立化、メンター等 との諍いなど、さまざまな問題が起 きています。

- 第一は、学生の精神衛生の問題です。• The first is the issue of students' mental health.
- 日本では、コロナ下で対面授業が無 In Japan, it is said that the number of suicides among elementary and junior high school students has increased by several hundreds since face-to-face classes were eliminated under COVID-19
  - りませんが、2020年の自殺者数は近 We don't have the exact statistics for university students, but it is estimated that the number of suicides in FY2020 was the highest in recent vears.
    - At least, they become mentally unstable, isolated, and have conflicts with their mentors, causing various problems.

Kobayashi, S.



## 2) University in Cyberspace

- です。
- ・今の学生たちはdigital nativesと呼 ばれる世代で、新聞も読まなければ、 TVも見ませんが、iPhoneやその他 のモバイルを使って、サイバー空間 の中で生活しています。
- ・大学は、COVID-19の中で、対面授 業を停止し、リモート授業、オンデ マンドの授業に移行しました。
- 大学から見れば、ある意味ではイノ ベーションです。

Kobayashi, S.

- 第二は、大学とサイバー空間の問題 The second one is the "universities and cyberspace" issue.
  - Today's students are called the "digital natives" generation. They don't read newspapers. They don't watch TV, while they live in cyberspace using iPhones and other mobile devices.
  - In COVID-19, universities stopped faceto-face classes and moved to remote and on-demand classes.
  - From the university's viewpoint, it's an "innovation."



# RJE 広島大学高等教育研究開発センター

## 2) University in Cyberspace

- 一方、学生たちから見れば、これは インターネット・コンテンツが増え たに過ぎません。しかも、高価です。
- ・ネットの世界には、世界中に流通す る無料の教育コンテンツが多数あり ます。また、有料のセミナーなども 多数あります。
- 同時に、ネット世界には、擬似科学 やその他の怪しいコンテンツも多数 あります。
- そのような中にあって、大学は、い かにして独自性、存在意義を主張し たらいいのでしょうか。

- On the other hand, from the students' viewpoint, this simply means additional Internet contents. And it is quite expensive.
- There is a lot of free educational content around the world. There are many seminars with charge as well.
- At the same time, there are so many pseudo-scientific and questionable contents in the cyberspace.
- How can every university claim its own originality and significance from now on?