# In Pursuit of an Inclusive Academic Community
## from the Perspective of Gender Equality and Intersectionality

**ITO Kimio**
**Emeritus Professor at Kyoto University and Osaka University; Auditor of National Women's Education Center**

Kimio Ito was born in 1951.

He majored in sociology at Kyoto University. After that, he studied at the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Milan as an Italian government scholarship student. After working as an associate professor and professor at the Faculty of Human Sciences, Osaka University, he became a professor at the Kyoto University, a visiting professor and director of the Diversity Promotion Office at Kyoto Sangyo University, president of the Kansai Sociological Association, president of the Japan Society of Sport Sociology, president of the Japan Society for Gender Studies, president of the Japan Sociological Society, and chairman of the Gender Equality Council of Osaka and Shiga Prefectures. He has served as a member of the 23rd-4th term (2014-20) of the Science Council of Japan.

Currently, he is a professor emeritus at Kyoto University and Osaka University, an auditor of National Women's Education Center, president of the Kyoto Prefectural Gender Equality Council, chairman of the Himeji City Gender Equality Council, and co-president of the General Incorporated Association "Changing Men. "

He is the author of "The Future of < Masculinity>," "Introduction to Men's Studies," "The Question of 'Gender Equality'," "Sociology of Gender," and "Women's and Men's Studies, 3rd Edition," and co-edited "Feminism in Japan," a total of 12 volumes.

He specializes in cultural sociology, political sociology, and gender theory.

# Introduction

**Facing a major turning point in history**

**The Age of Digital Transformation and Generative AI**

**Increasing diversification and complexity of society**

**On the other hand, there are people who cannot stand diversity and complexity**

**Simplification (combining diverse things into one)**

**The emergence of a strong power to control**

# The question of what academia can contribute

**The question is how science and academic research should respond to this situation**

**I would like to add a discussion**

**from the perspectives of Cultural Sociology, Political Sociology,**

**and Gender Theory**

# 1　Sociology as the study of "modern society"

The emergence of sociology in Europe in the mid-19th century

In the background is the emergence of "modern society"

Religious Revolution, Scientific Revolution, Civil Revolution,

In addition, the society created by the Industrial Revolution

Since the latter half of the 20th century, there has been a major transformation of modern society.

What is modern society in the first place?

# From pre-modern society to modernity

**Pre-Modern Society: Its Diversity and Homogeneity**

　　**Regional diversity: Lifestyles that differ in the region**

　　**Homogeneity and intimacy within the region: Narrow common space, concrete and direct relationships**

　　　　**⇦ Specific communication**
　　　　**by All five senses (sight, hearing, touch, smell, taste)**

# The emergence of modern society

Modern Society: Expanding Diversity

Progression of differentiation and leveling

Differentiation, specialization, and diversification of social functions

The principle of equality of human beings (from equality between white men)
The beginning of the era of the "individual"

The Principle of Liberty and Equality as the Principle of Modern Individualism

→ on the other hand, the weakening of the regulation of egoism and desires

# Modern society = a society where gender is emphasized

**Homogeneity across regions**

    ⇦ **"Homogenization" of the organization of society due to industrialization**

                    **(While retaining a certain degree of diversity in each region)**

**Gender Perspective: A Society that Emphasizes the Dichotomy of Male and Female**

    **More emphasis on biological sex differences than in pre-modern times**

      **From one-sex models (Women are considered inferior to men)**

      **To the two-sex model (T. Laqueur)**

**Modern gender division of labor by gender in labor**

    **Men = Production Labor = Paid Labor; Women = Care Labor = Unpaid Work**

# Transforming Relationships

**Diversity and Complexity of Living Spaces**

**Development of Transportation and Deepening of Media Society**

**→ (indirect) expansion of common space**

**(In modern times, common space is globalized)**

**Expansion of indirect human relationships beyond concrete face-to-face relationships**

**⇐ Development of the society that emphasizes vision (print and iconography) rather than all five senses**

**(M. McLuhan)**

# 2 In the midst of industrial and cultural transformation

**The Four Industrial Revolutions and Social Transformations**

> **The First Industrial Revolution: The Invention of the Steam Engine and the Development of Transportation Networks**

> **The Second Industrial Revolution (developed in the 20th century)**

>> **The advent of electrical energy and the era of mass production and mass consumption**

> **The Third Industrial Revolution (around 1970 onwards)**

>> **The emergence of industries centered on information and services**

> **The Fourth Industrial Revolution (21st Century): The Age of AI and IoT**

# Toward a society open to diversity

The Third Industrial Revolution and the Emergence of Diverse Needs

Manufacturing-centered society = from a society based on "able-bodied" men as a key labor force

Toward the mainstreaming of industries centered on information and services

⇦ From a society centered on "able-bodied" men, the needs of people with diverse attributes have suddenly emerged.

Emergence of human rights issues of social minorities (previously invisible)

Elimination of discrimination and exclusion based on gender, color, disability, indigenous residents, foreigners, age, religion, etc.

→ Toward a society that is open to diversity

# 3 Toward Gendered Innovation

Review of masculinized science, technology, and academia ⇦ Diversification and complexity of society

Cf. Kiras Marsal, "Mother of Invention: How Good Ideas Get Ignored in an Economy Built for Men"
The development of technology based on male standards

Invention of suitcase casters around 1970

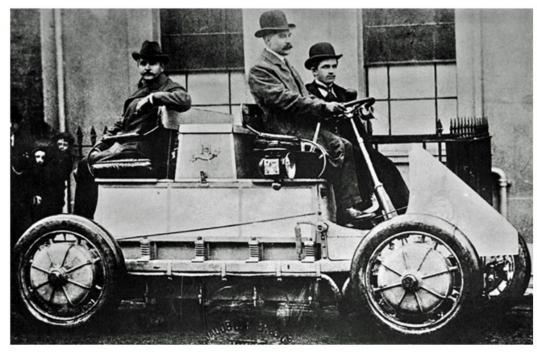⇦ A culture where it is natural for men to have heavy luggage

End of the 19th century, Invention of the automobile (horseless carriage)
Gasoline car vs. electric car?

The triumph of a complex and unusable gasoline car

⇦ Denial of electric vehicles as a "woman's vehicle"

**Toward science, technology, and academia based on a gender perspective**

# The invention of EV cars was earlier
# than gasoline cars!



写真①　1900年パリ万博に出展されたローナーポルシェ

# Agnotology Perspective

Agnotology (L. Schiebinger et al.)

The presence of knowledge and experience of the colonial peoples abandoned (and made non-existent) by the West

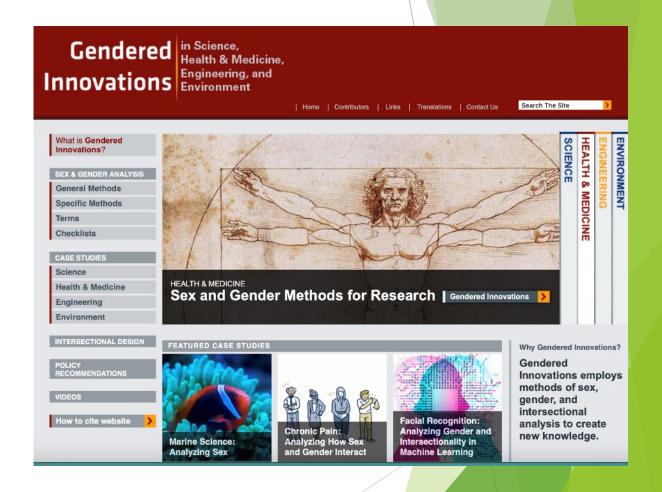The study of culturally and politically born "ignorance"

⇐ One of the things that the gender perspective revealed

In a male-dominated society,

the knowledge and experience of women
who have been considered "invisible" "non-existent"

# Transforming Science and Technology: The Potential of Gendered Innovation



▶ **Innovating from a gender-sensitive perspective**

▶ At the suggestion of Professor Londa Schiebinger, a researcher in the history of science at Stanford University in the United States, it is now a basic perspective on science, technology and innovation in the EU and other countries
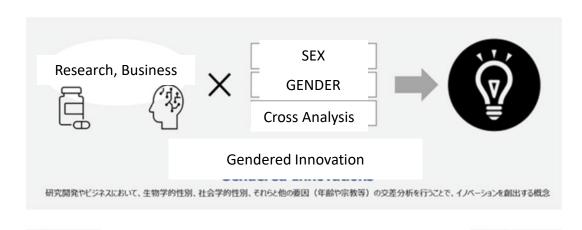
**Londa Schiebinger**       **Professor at Stanford University**

The introduction of a gender perspective is the default for obtaining research funding

# Gendered Innovation



Research, Business × SEX / GENDER / Cross Analysis → Gendered Innovation

研究開発やビジネスにおいて、生物学的性別、社会学的性別、それらと他の要因（年齢や宗教等）の交差分析を行うことで、イノベーションを創出する概念

SEX differences were overlooked

**seatbelt design**

Developed based on the male body → When pregnant women are involved in accidents, the fetal mortality rate is higher

**diagnostic methods for osteoporosis**

Because diagnostic methods have been established for women, there are many male patients who are not diagnosed with osteoporosis.

**Machine Translation**

Because the standard for people is set to male, women's names are often translated as 'he'

☞ Hitachi Consulting Knowledge Column (January 2022)

- ▶ Gender and Sex Issues Overlooked in Science and Technology Research

- ▶ → as a result, it sometimes created a negative side to human society

- ▶ ☞ On the contrary, from this point of view, scientific and technological development that can contribute to all people

# Gendered Innovation Perspectives

**Aiming for innovation in science and technology,
taking into account not only sex (biological sex differences) and gender (socially and culturally constructed gender), but also intersectionality (intersectionality of race, ethnicity, class, religion, disability or non-disability, generation, etc.).**

   **(1) Biological sex differences (sex) perspectives**

   **(2) Gender perspectives (socially and culturally constructed genders)**

   **(3) Intersectionality perpectives**

   **(Schiebinger)**

# Strategy of Gendered Innovation

⑴ To "optimize the number" of social leaders by promoting the participation of women and socially "invisible" groups.

⑵ To "optimize the system" to promote inclusive equality in careers through structural reform of research organizations.

⑶ To "optimize knowledge" in order to activate excellence in science and technology by integrating sex, gender, and intersectionality analysis into research.

（Schiebinger）

# In Pursuit of an Inclusive Academic Community

▶ **Toward an Intersectionality Perspective from a Gender Perspective**

▶ **What does this mean?**

▶ **From the standards of "able-bodied" men**
**To Everyone (especially those who have been placed on the "margins")**

▶ **Humanities and social sciences as well**

▶ **In Pursuit of an Inclusive Academic Community (SDGs)**

# Conclusion: The Importance of Collaboration with the Concerned Parties

**To create innovation from the voices of people who have been overlooked and ignored.**

**Mutual communication with the "concerned parties" and the need for co-production and co-creation**

**→ Toward intersectional innovation**

**Toward science, technology, academia, and design that can respond to diverse societies and diverse needs**

**⇦ To respond to modern society, which is becoming unbearable to diversity**