

For a safe and comfortable student life

1. Familiarize yourself with the kind of trouble students are prone to getting involved in
2. Protect yourself by developing an understanding of laws, regulations, and the rules of Ritsumeikan University
3. Develop the attitude and actions to protect ourselves
4. Have someone to talk to in mind if something is troubling or bothering you

University students are prone to getting deceived, targeted, and involved in trouble.

Why is that?

Why are university students prone to being deceived and targeted?

- They lack experience in community life and are **short on knowledge** of consumer affairs
- They **don't know who to turn to** when they run into trouble.
- They keep things to themselves because **they don't want to bother others**.
- They never imagine that **they're the one who will end up in trouble**.

Get knowledgeable !

Have someone to talk to in mind!

Recognize that "things can happen to you too!"

1. Troubles that students tend to get involved in

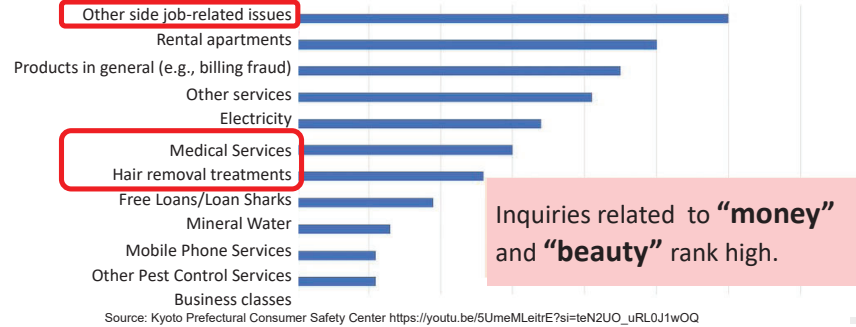
2023 Overall			
No.1	Power harassment, sexual harassment, and moral harassment		
No.2	Part-time work wages and work environment	No.1	Part-time work wages and work environment
No.3	Doorstop sales contracts	No.2	Harassment in relationships outside the university
No.4	Interaction on social media	No.3	Interaction on social media
No.5	Multi-level sales schemes	No.4	Doorstop sales contracts
		No.5	Multi-level sales schemes

Source: Extracted from 59th (2023) Student Life Survey: Ritsumeikan University Data (Ritsumeikan Co-Op)

Consumer trouble common among university students

Details of consultations from 18 - 22 year old in Kyoto Prefecture (Dec. 2023 - Nov. 2024)

P I O - N E T 2022年12月1日～2023年11月30日 京都府内の消費生活相談窓口で受け付けた18歳～22歳の相談内容上位10件



Source: Kyoto Prefectural Consumer Safety Center https://youtu.be/5UmeMLetRE?si=teN2UO_uRL0J1wOQ

Consult with the Consumer Hotline at #188 if you find yourself in trouble.

Use examples to help you learn what kind of criminal methods people use and how to counter them!

Examples of trouble that could occur in your everyday life

- (1) Theft
- (2) Shady part-time jobs
- (3) Contract problems

(1) Example of theft

In a classroom on campus, I had some spare time, so I was working on an assignment on my computer. I then had to go to the restroom. Figuring, "I'll be right back. It should be fine," I went to the restroom while leaving my computer on the desk and my bag containing my tablet, wireless earphones, wallet, and textbooks next to it. When I came back to the classroom, I couldn't find any of my belongings anywhere. They were never found after that.

How to avoid theft

1. Keep your **valuables** on your person
2. **Do not leave your bags unattended**
3. Make sure your gym or locker room locker is properly locked
4. **Double-lock** your bicycle
Apply for anti-theft registration for your bicycle
5. Beware of bag snatchers

Thefts and snatchings occur frequently **in places like the library, gymnasium, cafeteria, lounges, and bicycle parking lots!**



Universities are places where people from all walks of life come and go. Remember: You are responsible for protecting yourself.

(2) Example of shady part-time job

I was looking for a part-time job where I could earn money efficiently.

I saw a job posting on a social media site that said,
“High pay! Just follow the instructions given to you!
Anyone can do it!”

Using a dedicated app, I casually entered my personal information just as I was told (including information about my parents' home) and applied for the job.

It was immediately offered to me. I was instructed to go to the specified address and pick up cash.

Source: Crime Situation Analysis Section, Community Safety Administration Division, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department
https://www.keishicho.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/about_mpd/joho/movie/seian/740.html

(2) Example of shady part-time job

I carried out the job, figuring, “If I just pick up the cash, I can just say ‘I didn't know’ and everything will be fine.”

However, I got scared and gave notice that “I want to quit” after just one job.

That was when I was threatened, “You are already a criminal. If you run away, consider your whole family dead.”

I could no longer get out of the job until I was arrested.

Working shady jobs is a crime that cannot be fixed by saying “I didn't know!”

Source: Crime Situation Analysis Section, Community Safety Administration Division, Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department
https://www.keishicho.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/about_mpd/joho/movie/seian/740.html

How to avoid getting involved in shady part-time jobs

1. Do not blindly believe information about “attractive” part-time jobs on social media and bulletin boards.
2. Be careful about offers coming through social networking sites and messaging apps commonly used for shady part-time jobs.
3. On the off chance that you apply for a shady part-time job, do not keep it to yourself. Make sure to consult with the police or other public agencies.

Source : <https://www.baitoru.com/contents/list/detail/id=3525>

**Working shady part-time jobs is a crime.
Learn to say no if someone recommends you do it!**

(3) Contract problems

Being interested in hair removal treatment, I went to a salon that was popular on social media.

I went there because they said, “It's fine if you are just looking for information.”

The staff was very nice and kindly listened to my concerns.

They told me, “If you want to have a hair removal treatment, now is the best time age-wise. If you sign a contract here and now, you'll get a discount of ●%.”

I felt sorry for the kind staff, plus I wanted to sign the contract with the best timing and price. I therefore signed on the dotted line.

Be careful when you reach the age of adulthood (turn 18)!



When you are still a minor...

You need a parent or guardian's consent to sign a contract. If a minor signs one without that consent, they can cancel the contract by exercising the "minor's right to cancellation" set forth in Japan's Civil Code.

When you reach the age of adulthood (are at least 18 years of age)...

You can sign a contract without the consent of a parent or guardian.

You can no longer exercise the "minor's right to cancellation."

You yourself are responsible for any contracts you enter.

You are able to do things on your own responsibility, like:

- Entering a mobile phone contract
- Taking out a loan
- Getting a credit card
- Renting a room to live alone

Source: Public Relations Office, Government of Japan <https://www.gov-online.go.jp/>

How to avoid contract problems

1. Do not blindly accept information on the Internet and carefully assess the contents of the product or service.
2. Even if someone presses you to make an immediate decision and sign a contract, never sign on the spot.
3. Even if you are urged to sign a loan or credit contract, don't sign it if you do not have cash.

If you run into any consumer problems, call the Consumer Hotline at #188.

2. Protect yourself by developing an understanding of laws, regulations, and the rules of Ritsumeikan University

(1) Consumption of alcohol and smoking (Not permitted for students under 20 years of age)

(2) Use of illicit drugs

(3) Harassment

(Do not commit harassment. Ask for advice if you are on the receiving end of it.)

(4) Ritsumeikan University Student Disciplinary Regulations

(1) Alcohol and Tobacco

Alcohol

- ◆ **Drinking, smoking, and gambling** such as betting on horse and bicycle races **are not allowed for anyone under 20 years of age.**
- ◆ Underage drinking, chugging alcoholic beverages, forcing someone to drink, and drunk driving are all **criminal acts.**
- ◆ Drinking large amounts of alcohol (or making others drink) can also put you or others at risk of death from acute alcohol poisoning. *If you feel you are in danger, do not hesitate to **call an ambulance (119).**
- ◆ **Never drink and drive!** This does not just mean you. Any action that leads to others driving drunk is prohibited! This applies not only to motor vehicles and motorbikes but **also to bicycles!**

Tobacco

- ◆ **Smoking is prohibited on Campus** except in designated smoking areas.
- ◆ Smoking outside of designated areas **is a violation of the law!!**
- ◆ Be aware of the danger caused by secondhand smoke.
- ◆ Don't smoke to begin with.
- ◆ The Medical Service Center can help you quit. Inquire about help.

Alcohol and tobacco cause harm to your body!

(2) Illicit drug abuse

Drugs harm your physical and mental health!

> Marijuana and other drugs compromise both your body and spirit. You may intend to try them just once, only to find that willpower **isn't enough to quit**.

Drugs destroy your life and your relationship with your family, other people, and society!

> Drug abuse isn't just your problem. Your family and members of society **suffer too**.

After a brief high, nothing awaits you but severe punishment!

> The fallout in the form of severe criminal penalties and social censure **will ruin your life**.
> **The use, possession, sale and distribution of illegal drugs are all criminal acts under Japanese law and are severely punished.**

Illicit drug use is a crime punishable by law.

(3) Harassment

(Do not commit harassment. Ask for advice if you are on the receiving end of it.)

- Understand that **every person is different**, and recognize that both you and the others you deal with are invaluable individuals.
- Do not say or do anything that makes others feel bad or hurt.
- Remember that everyone reacts differently.
Never assume that someone thinks the same way as you or downplay the effect of what you say or do.

Examples of frequently occurring harassment

- Sexual harassment
- Academic harassment
- Alcohol harassment
- Racial harassment

For types of harassment, applicable acts, and other information, check the "Harassment Prevention Committee" website on the right!

**If you experience harassment, do not keep it to yourself.
Please contact one of our Advisors.**

Harassment
Prevention
Committee



Contact
information
or Advisors



(4) Ritsumeikan University Student Disciplinary Regulations (Excerpt)

Acts subject to disciplinary actions

1. Acts that disturb social order (criminal acts)
2. Harassment
3. Acts against information ethics
4. Acts against academic ethics
5. Acts that infringe on the academic and research rights of students and faculty and/or interfere with administration of the university
6. Cheating or disrupting of examinations, etc.
7. Acts that violate regulations and matters based on regulations the university set forth to be observed by students
8. Other acts that are contrary to students' obligations

Process Flow

1. Occurrence of misconduct or a criminal activity
2. Investigation in each section, college, or department
3. Interview and guidance at the department
Provide educational guidance based on the preparation of a reflection paper (Student support will be also provided if it is necessary.)
4. Preparation of a disciplinary draft by the department
5. Coordination by the Student Affairs Conference
6. Opportunities for defense
7. Deliberation at the Faculty Council and creation of a petition
8. Final determination by the president and execution of disciplinary actions
 - Notification to the student and parents/guardians
 - Announcement of the actions
9. Continuing educational guidance by the department

Details on
TIPS



Take responsibility for your actions on a daily basis.

3. Develop the attitude and actions to protect ourselves

Necessary attitude and actions to avoid trouble

Acquisition of basic knowledge
(Laws, current trends, the state of affairs etc.)

Appropriate behaviors and judgements

Foresight

(predict, insight ability, applying ability etc.)

Developing self-control

(Manage actions by following rules, exhibiting self-control etc.)

DO NOT provide personal information easily

Have a sense of ownership
(Be aware of the trouble your actions may cause)

Relationship between the three elements (knowledge, foresight, and self-control)

Ex.: Possibility of a post on social media developing into a major problem as slander/libel against a specific person.

Actions

Student A had some disagreements with the club's activity policy, and posted his feelings of dissatisfaction on social media (with limited access to those who could view them)



Foresight

Negative information about the club could be spread, **causing fellow club members to feel hurt, or a particular person to be driven to the point of mental breakdown.**

Knowledge

Crimes such as defamation and insult may be applied.

Why do we do it anyway?

Desire > Self-control

I want to do something about this bad feeling!

Self-serving thinking also takes effect.

Optimistic, baseless thoughts like "If I limit when and who can see it, I won't be caught," and "Others are doing it too."

To avoid trouble... Recognize the importance of having self-control!

When I let my emotions at the moment get the better of me and posted on social media...

"Foresight" part <Imagination/insight> *There are numerous conceivable risks

- As a result, you may attack and slander/libel others more than you intended, and end up being the perpetrator.
- If you become the perpetrator, you will have both civil and criminal liability.
- You will cause inconvenience to others (victims, related parties, family members, etc.), and may be hurt further.

Have a face-to-face or other "dialogue" rather than make one-way social media posts or send chat messages!

Is fulfilling your immediate desires really an effective solution?

Even if you have the ability to anticipate, you need the following to **control your desires**.

Self-control <Measures that seem effective>

- (1) Listen to the opinions of others and discuss things with them until you are satisfied.
→ [Objective view of your own thoughts](#)
- (2) Estimate the damage (losses) if the situation escalates into trouble.
→ [Profit and loss arithmetic](#)
- (3) Consider the repercussions on others and how this action reflects on you as a person from a long-term perspective.
→ [Verification of moral and ethical aspects](#)

Note: Having self-control does not mean keeping one's desires and emotions pent up inside!

Trouble on social media

Make sure to check this later on!

1. Information on social media is not always correct.
→ It may include misinformation or inaccuracies.
2. Even on social media, we must observe social rules.
→ The unauthorized posting of others' photos or information may also cause trouble.
3. Information on social media can spread all over the world.
→ Information once posted on social media can never be fully deleted.
4. On social media, you are responsible for your remarks even if you make them anonymously.
→ Individuals can still be identified through anonymous remarks. Slander and libel can escalate into a violation of human rights.
5. Careless remarks on social media can harm your family and friends.
→ The fallout, including personal information being identified, will extent to those around you.

Before making remarks, stop and think:
What if you were subject to the same?
Take action after considering other solutions.

4. Have someone to talk to in mind if something is troubling or bothering you

Who do you talk to when something is troubling or bothering you? Your parents? Siblings? Friends? Upperclassmen? Teachers? Or do you keep it to yourself?

Starting today, add the
Office of Student Affairs to that list.

[KIC] Kenshinkan 2F
[BKC] Central Arc 1F
[OIC] Building A 1F (AS Office)