

## Abstract of Master's Thesis Academic Year 2015

### **A study of continuity of exchange activities between students in urban area and inhabitants on isolated island.**

~In comparison with a field of Architecture and a field of Education through the activity in the case of Kuchinoerabu island, Kagoshima Prefecture~

#### Summary

Recently population of isolated islands and agricultural areas are decreasing and they are likely in the near future to become endangered. Some people are in doubt about tourist receiving revenue through tourism and industrial development as a solution for local revitalization and unable to make a decision. But some people feel there is no new solution. But there may be some solutions. One of is an exchange of university students and local area. There is a movement like that in Japan. This thesis reveals a way to continue the activities with positive relationships. The subject of this investigation is Yasushi Ikeda laboratory majoring architecture and Yoko Hasebe laboratory majoring education. Through research continuity of students activities and a degree of relationship with local residents, this study presents successive exchange pattern and number of people and way to manage the activity. University students have deep relationships with local residents unlike tourist. So, they, the students, will be nonresident population by the standing local side. Finally, this study describes a way to make a win-win relationship between local residents and students.

This thesis is compose of ;Introduction (first chapter, second chapter), Main Discourse (third chapter, forth chapter), Conclusion (fifth chapter), and Consideration (sixth chapter).

Social issues and the activity of cooperation of university and local area are explained in the Introduction. The questionnaire is aggregated and a Behavior Tracking table is explained in Main Discourse, Cycloid model increasing degree of continuation is clarified in the Conclusion.

#### Keywords

1. Exchange,
2. Continuity,
3. Cooperation of University and local area,
4. Regional disparity,
5. Nonresident population

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