Abstract of Doctoral Thesis

A Study on Realizing Efficient Consensus in MACHIDUKURI [Urban Planning] - Theory and Practice -

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This paper investigates methods to realize efficient consensus in MACHIDUKURI.

First, the focus is on Japan's declining population and changes in the government's fiscal cond ition, as well as the need for MACHIDUKURI schemes that leverage management resources ow ned by private sector, and whether doing so would present issues in resolving conflicts of interest.

Next, issues in MACHIDUKURI based on the "broken windows theory" and the social change s that are expected to take place in Japan are identified. Using game theory, a framework is se t for resolving these issues, and a game that considers disasters, the environment, and large-scal e urban development is formulated.

Then, with a focus on areas that were affected by the 3.11-Earthquake, a geographic-informatio n-system is used to investigate the relationship between topography, geographical names, the spa tial composition of shrines and temples, and patterns of damage from the tsunami in order to understand MACHIDUKURI that aims to prevent damage from tsunamis caused by earthquakes.

After that, the focus is on mobility management as a MACHIDUKURI method that seeks to i mprove the environment of local communities. Taking the social experiment conducted in Kashi wa city as an example, this project shows that the participants in that experiment changed their behaviors and took eco-friendly actions depending on how the information was presented.

Next, the characteristics of Public-Private-Partnerships for MACHIDUKURI are examined through a case study in order to identify the requirements for efficient consensus in MACHIDUKUR I involving many participants with overlapping conflicts of interest.

Finally, based on the knowledge gained from the social experiment and the case study reviewe d earlier, a management system to promote the efficient execution of MACHIDUKURI involving many participants, as well as a supporting information system, is proposed.