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<th>項目</th>
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<td>タイトル</td>
<td>思考するための新しいライフスタイル：雪のある地域での広域な雪除除の活動の提案</td>
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<tr>
<td>著者</td>
<td>今西、信義</td>
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<td>引用</td>
<td>第4回北海道大学サステナビリティ学生研究ポスターコンテスト. 2012年10月13日-21日. 北海道大学学術交流会館, 札幌市</td>
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北海道大学学術情報管理プラットフォーム

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*Note: The content is in Japanese.*
Thinking of Better Lifestyle in Snowy Area: a proposal for the establishment of Wide-Area voluntary program of snow removal activity for support heavy snowfall communities
Nobuyoshi Konishi (Graduate school of letters) nobnobnob1026@let.hokudai.ac.jp

Introduction

■ Background
Nature: Decline of strength Risks of snow removal
Society: Aging / Depopulating Lack of hands

In Hokkaido, in particularly aging and depopulating areas, many elderly people are forced to engage in dangerous snow removal tasks.

How they tackle this problem? What is the solution for this problem?

■ Purpose
To describe how they can overcome snow damage, and indicate what psychological mechanism -reciprocity- is relating to these behaviors.

■ The key anthropological word - Reciprocity
Relationships between individual and others, which rule Gift-Giving (Itoh : 1995)

Method

■ The intensive participant-observation
The observer accompanied the subjects and observed their snow removal and their usage of time, space and tool (s) etc. in Miruto area in Iwamizawa city.

■ Subjects (5 of 18 activities)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Age / Sex</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Space</th>
<th>Tool (s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. K</td>
<td>88 / 84 female</td>
<td>11:30-12:00 Jan. 11.</td>
<td>over / under roof</td>
<td>snow cutter, snow brozer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. and Mrs. K</td>
<td>79 male / female</td>
<td>7:30-8:00 Jan. 12.</td>
<td>over / under the garbage place</td>
<td>shovel, snow brozer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. T.H</td>
<td>78 female</td>
<td>15:10-16:00 Feb. 6.</td>
<td>the surroundings around the dwelling roof</td>
<td>none (stepping on snow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. Y.H</td>
<td>74 female</td>
<td>11:00-11:30 Feb. 6.</td>
<td>under the windows or under the roof</td>
<td>shovel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr. I.S</td>
<td>75 female</td>
<td>7:00-10:00 Feb. 8.</td>
<td>5 neighbor’s under roof the garbage place</td>
<td>snow brozer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Results & Conclusion

■ Snow Removal Strategy (SRS)

Individual Variation sex, age, strength and more...
Individual Limits
Direct effects
Aid
Volunteers
The neighborhood association (NHAW)
Adminstration

Snow Removal Strategy

Individual do snow removal as possible as they can. On the other hand, to cover Individual Limits, NHA makes rules and coordinates the volunteer-activities in order to work them smoothly.

■ Psychological mechanism -reciprocity

Balanced
The reciprocal rules work properly.
Out of balance
The receiver is getting a sense of obligation.
Try to repair
The receiver repays his obligation instantly. And Giver accepts his return.

Based on reciprocity (to think that we should return for other’s aid), their Gift-Giving on snow removal as SRS had carried out in this area. As a result, they can overcome snow damage.

A Proposal for the Establishment of Wide-Area Voluntary Program

■ A decline of the SRS in 2012 winter
Because of tons of snow, it was difficult to work SRS in this area!

■ What shall we do to solve this problem?

Nature Individual Society
apply reciprocity
The solution model in the past

Nature Individual Society
apply reciprocity
The solution model in the future

■ References