

論文審査の要旨
(Summary of Dissertation Evaluation)

博士の専攻分野の名称 (Major Field of Ph.D.)	博士 (国際協力学) Ph.D. in International Cooperation Studies	氏名 (Candidate Name)	WALPITAGE DONA SHAMEERA KITHMINI WALPITA
学位授与の要件	学位規則第4条第1項該当		
論文題目 (Title of Dissertation) Exploring the Vital Fluidity of Grassroots Peacebuilding: Liquid Forms of Community Organizations in Conflict-affected Societies in North and East Sri Lanka			
論文審査担当者 (The Dissertation Committee) 主査 (Name of the Committee Chair) Yamane Tatsuo, Associate Professor 審査委員 (Name of the Committee Member) Katayanagi Mari, Professor 審査委員 (Name of the Committee Member) Kakee Tomoko, Associate Professor 審査委員 (Name of the Committee Member) Nishi Makoto, Associate Professor			
〔論文審査の要旨〕 (Summary of the Dissertation Evaluation) The dissertation committee evaluated this dissertation as follows. This dissertation examined the fluidity of grassroots peacebuilding in North and East Sri Lanka from the viewpoint of a critical approach, setting a research framework of liquid forms of community organisations (LCOs). The adaptation process of existing peacebuilding practice, mainly organised by external actors, is a crucial point of discussion on how local actors autonomously realise the peacebuilding society. However, these attempts have yet to be discussed thoroughly in the academic field, in which the post-conflict societies face the deviated direction from the planned ownership advised by external peacebuilding. Therefore, this dissertation examines the evolution of grassroots peace activism through the newly created lens of the LCOs. With this respect, this dissertation prepares the research question on how grassroots activists in everyday structures engage with peacebuilding institutions and their contribution to local peacebuilding. To attain this purpose, this dissertation conducts an interview analysis to explore firsthand experiences of grassroots activists in evolving peacebuilding organisations in North and East Sri Lanka. The relevant local societies were affected by the war, with heavy damage and loss of lives, ending in 2009. The case in Sri Lanka provides a dynamic and alive local context towards peacebuilding and reconciliation. Thus, this research aims to explore the dynamics of the grassroots institutional framework from the LCOs. The contextual and relational approach between everyday community spaces and formal peacebuilding entities finds a potential domain for negotiation between everyday and formal peacebuilding spaces in local societies' fluidity. This finding has much originality on existing peacebuilding discussion by shedding light on the cognition of local societies, which has been more attractive to international peacebuilding than the LCOs' fluidity and flexibility.			

備考 要旨は、A4版2枚 (1,500字程度) 以内とする。

(Note: The summary of the Dissertation should not exceed A4 size, 2 pages (about 500 words).)

This dissertation is comprised of eight chapters as follows. Following Chapter One of Introduction, Chapter Two introduced the theoretical framework of grassroots and peacebuilding institutions. From a theoretical perspective, Chapter Three suggests that LCOs grasp the fluid characteristics of grassroots activism as the core of research design. Chapter Three also provided a thematic explanation of data collection of local voices. Chapter Four explained the role of grassroots and community agencies in the amid of violence in the North and East of Sri Lanka during the Sri Lankan war. Then, Chapter Five follows the efficacy of institutional peacebuilding mechanisms in grassroots dynamics after the war's end, concerning the actions of the government, civil society organisations, and non-governmental organisations. Chapter Six shows the findings, citing the local voices of interviewees, of three themes: (1) spaces of engagement in peace-related activities, (2) functions of community organisations, and (3) contextual reasons for adopting LCOs. Furthermore, Chapter Seven links these findings to discussing grassroots activism's fluidity and complete adaptability through local networking. Finally, Chapter Eight concludes that the LCOs' perspectives provide a lens of fluid characters in post-conflict societies to visualise a potential domain of subaltern agency, which was testified in the case of North and East Sri Lanka in this dissertation.

In summary, the committee evaluated that this dissertation has the originality of unpacking a novel discussion in the existing peacebuilding studies. Thus, this dissertation shows academic perspectives through the LCOs shedding light on the marginalised group as active actors engaging in transformative actions, which are prone to be underestimated in the institutionalisation process in post-liberal peacebuilding discussions. As a result of the above examination, the committee unanimously agreed that the dissertation is of sufficient value to confer the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in International Cooperation Studies.

6 February 2024