

論文の内容の要旨

論文題目 China's Civil Society Organizations as Catalysts
in Disaster Response Process
(中国の市民社会組織：災害対応プロセスの「触媒」として)

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On May 12th, 2008, Wenchuan Earthquake attacked Sichuan Province in West China, led to a death toll of nearly 70,000. Accompanying this tragedy was an unprecedented participation of volunteer and civil society organizations (CSOs) in disaster response. Previous studies on civil society responding disaster suggest that, the disaster often present an opportunity for CSOs. This thesis firstly examines the impact of the 2008 Wenchuan Earthquake on China's civil society as a background, points out that the disaster served as a turning point to push existing CSOs into the field of disaster response, and gave birth to a number of grassroots CSOs. Their participation in disaster relief and reconstruction work indicates the changing disaster management mode of China, which used to be monopolized by the state.

Based on the field survey and data analysis, the author found that, the existing words used to describe the role of CSOs in previous research are not properly to depict the role of CSOs within Chinese context. The chemistry of CSO and other organizations in the affected areas such as local government departments, enterprises and self-organization of victims needs to be noticed. The chemical analogy of catalysis is more accurate to describe how CSOs participate in disaster response process.

Based on the concept of catalyst, the author proposes a conceptual framework containing 5 dimensions: identity, boundary, link, penetration, and autocatalysis. In theory, the framework of catalyst provides an approach for researchers; in the practice, it may be used as a toolkit for CSO project designers and participators. Multiple-case study is used to apply this framework in Chinese context. The author believes that the framework can be also used in other areas under local context.