博士論文（要約）

論文題目  Social Capital and Armed Conflict in Somalia
（ソーシャル・キャピタルと武力紛争：ソマリアを事例として）

氏名 松川潔
Social Capital and Armed Conflict in Somalia
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Kiyoshi Matsukawa
(松川潔)

The objective of this research is to look at the relationships that exist between social capital and armed conflict in Somalia. The research paradigm used to analyze armed conflict in Somalia is social capital. Variances in violence and social capital between five cities in Somalia (Las Anod, Bosaso, Mogadishu, Burao, and Galkayo) are analyzed quantitatively and detailed case studies are presented for three cities qualitatively (Mogadishu, Burao, and Galkayo). The research inquiry asks the following questions: Does social capital contribute to armed conflict or mitigate it? Alternatively, does armed conflict affect social capital, if so, how? What kinds of social capital—bonding, bridging, and linking—contribute to armed conflict and what types mitigate it?

The quantitative analyses, using logistic regression, show that Mogadishu has the highest levels of armed conflict, low levels of bridging social capital and a mixture of different levels of bonding social capital. For Bosaso and Burao, the data shows low levels of armed conflict and high levels of bonding and bridging social capital. The levels of social capital for Galkayo and Las Anod are inconclusive. The qualitative analyses show Bosaso and Burao have relatively higher levels of bridging social capital versus Mogadishu, Galkayo, and Las Anod.

Regarding scholarly implications, the research inquiry highlights the benefits of using social capital theory to analyze protracted armed conflicts like Somalia. For policy implications, the limitations of civil society organizations in developing bridging social capital are noted while the important role of the state in building bridging social capital is highlighted.