

# 博士学位論文審査要旨

2023年7月 2日

論文題目：Entry, Connectivity, and Hospitality in the Setonaikai, Japan:  
Constructing Self-Reliance through *Morabeza* in Island Networks  
(瀬戸内海における参入、接続性、および歓待：「モラベザ」を通じた  
島嶼ネットワークの自立の構築)

学位申請者：DELGADO EVORA STEPHANIE LORIAN

審査委員：

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要 旨：

DELGADO EVORA STEPHANIE LORIAN (以下、エヴォラ氏) による本論文は、「退出・告発」モデルを理論的な参照枠組みとし、瀬戸内海の直島諸島をフィールドワークの現場に設定し、アートによる島おこしの背景とダイナミクス、住民が感じる問題点と島の未来の展望を明らかにしたものである。アフリカの若手研究者による日本研究として、また島嶼学 (nissology) に貢献する比較研究として、高く評価することができる。

第1章は、研究の背景、問題意識、方法論、主要概念、構成を説明する。第2章は、プリンストン大学のアルバート・O・ハーシュマンの「退出・告発 (離脱・発言)」モデルを批判的に紹介するとともに、戦後の直島諸島の人口流出を「退出」の進行として、産業廃棄物への反対運動を「告発」の組織化として説明する。第3章は、アート・ツーリズムの展開により、「退出」傾向を逆転させる「参入」が本格化していく可能性を論じる。第4章は、直島の住民の間ではツーリズムを歓迎する声だけではないことを紹介する。

第5章は、観光客の回遊によって離島間の航路が整備されることで物理的な「接続性」が高まっているものの、島人たちの共同性の醸成には至っていないことを示す。第6章は、エヴォラ氏の出身国カーボベルデの土着の概念であるモラベザ (「歓迎」に近い意味をもつクレオール語) を導入し、参入者と島人たち、そして島の人々どうしの心と態度の共同性を育んでいく方策を展望する。エヴォラ氏は直島のフィールドワークにおいて、モラベザがすでに存在し、機能していることを「発見」している。第7章は論文全体を総括する結論である。

ハーシュマンが1970年の著作で提唱した「退出・告発」モデルは、市場経済のメカニズムを解明する経済学の間人像と、構成員による指導者の民主的統制のメカニズムを解明する政治学の間人像を結合し、社会科学総合を展望する枠組みとして、現在でも広く参照されている。これまで世界中でモデルの修正が提案されてきたが、エヴォラ氏の今回の理論的枠組みは、「退出 exit」に「参入 entry」を対置し、垂直的な「告発 voice」を水平的な「接続 connectivity」にシフトさせ、組織への「忠誠 loyalty」のかわりに新たな参入者への「歓待 hospitality」の役割を強調するという斬新なものである。今後、さらなる応用と世界への発信が期待される。

普遍的な島嶼学への貢献を志向しながらも、エヴォラ氏は瀬戸内海の島を訪れて、個別のコンテキストを深く理解しようとした。論文の後半では、エヴォラ氏が直島諸島で集めた住民のナラティブが豊富に紹介されている。アフリカの島国の留学生が日本の島をフィールドワークの現場

とし、コロナ禍にもかかわらず、島人の心に近づくインタビュー調査を実施できたことは、画期的である。戦後史的な背景、産業廃棄物の問題、アート・ツーリズムの長期的な持続可能性についても、目をそらさずに議論している。地元の価値観、それぞれの島に固有のコンテキストを重視しながら、人と人、島と島が豊かにつながる未来を力強く展望している。

審査では、40分間にわたるプレゼンテーションの後、審査委員との50分間の質疑応答が行われた。エヴォラ氏は日本語の読解が完全ではないため、瀬戸内の共同の歴史意識の生成を文字資料で確認する作業は十分にできていない。それでも、好奇心にもとづく無償の歓待としてのモラベータが、商業化された日本の「おもてなし」を相対化させる深みのある概念であることが説得力をもって示された。理論的フレームワークは堅実であり、オリジナリティがある。フィールドワークが物理的に制限されたことは残念だが、住民の生き生きとしたナラティブを効果的に引用することに成功している。アフリカの島の視角から日本の島の未来を展望するという、グローバル・スタディーズらしい越境的な論文として、大きな価値をもつことが確認された。

以上より、審査委員一同は、本論文は、博士（グローバル社会研究）（同志社大学）の学位論文として十分な価値を有するという結論に達した。

## 総合試験結果の要旨

2023年7月 2日

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要 旨：

2023年6月23日（金）午前10時30分から12時00分まで、提出された論文の内容について質問し、申請者の学力を測る総合試験を行った。本学位論文は日本研究、政治経済学といった分野で評価されるべきものである。40分間のプレゼンテーションでは、申請者がそれぞれの学問分野の基礎を身につけており、インタビュー・ナラティブを含むデータの収集と分析について十分な力を備えていることがわかった。また、申請者が学問的な知見をフィールドワークにおいて応用する力を身につけていることが、プレゼンテーションの後の50分間の質疑応答で証明された。今回の総合試験の質疑応答はすべて英語で実施され、申請者の英語での文献読解能力とコミュニケーション能力が十分であることも確認できた。

よって、審査委員全員は、総合試験の結果は合格であると認める。

# 博士學位論文要旨

Abstract of Doctoral Dissertation

論文題目 : **Entry, Connectivity, and Hospitality in the Setonaikai, Japan:  
Constructing Self-Reliance through *Morabeza* in Island Networks**  
Title of Doctoral Dissertation (瀬戸内海における参入、接続性、および歓待 :  
「モラベーズ」を通じた島嶼ネットワークの自立の構築)

氏名 : DELGADO EVORA STEPHANIE LORIAN  
Name

要旨 :  
Abstract

This thesis examines people's experiences in five Setouchi islands as a site for a case study of the prospect for self-reliance through *Morabeza* in island networks. Naoshima, Teshima, Inujima, Megijima, and Ogijima islands are a group of islands that form part of the Benesse Art Site Naoshima (collective name for art activities conducted by Benesse Holdings, Inc., and the Fukutake Foundation) and take part in the Setouchi Triennale Art Festival. The islands are located in the Setonaikai, the Inland Sea of Japan. In ancient times, the region was a vital transportation route that connected Kinki (Nara and Kyoto) and Kyushu, reaching further from Japan to Korea and China. In the past, the Setonaikai underwent extensive exploitation with the expansion of fishery and farming. However, after the Meiji Restoration, the government kickstarted the region's industrial development by constructing several factories.

During the peak of the burgeoning industry, the islands attracted workers in droves. However, due to the heavy industrialization efforts in the region, a series of pollution-related issues arose. The declining economy, environmental issues and the closure of several industrial sites resulted in the region's vitality stagnating and a mass relocation of the island's residents to more prosperous locations. As a consequence of the residents' exodus to greener pastures, the region experienced a huge population loss, the birth rates plummeted, and only the ageing population remained on the islands.

Under the above-mentioned circumstances, since the 1990s, the Benesse Art Site Naoshima, a private company, partnered with local governments to mobilize art tourism to attract new migrants to the region and promote community revitalization on the islands. Several authors have asserted that the introduction of art tourism in Setonaikai offers a solution to the problems faced by the islands in the region. However, although previous research shows that art tourism in the region had a significant socioeconomic impact on the islands, the inhabitants have voiced their concern over the unsustainability of the industry. Islanders argued that locals must develop alternative economic opportunities from within.

Therefore, the fundamental question of this research is whether *Entry, Connectivity, and Hospitality can stimulate self-reliance through Morabeza in island networks*. Six objectives are postulated along with three sub-questions organized according to the different research elements. First, the study aimed to examine how the effect of Exit can be reversed in island networks. Second, to understand the relationship between islanders. Third, to ascertain the ties between islanders and non-islanders. Fourth, to explore how *Morabeza* can enhance Entry into island networks. Fifth, to investigate how *Morabeza* can improve Connectivity and Collectivity. Lastly, to expand the study on the art tourism network in Setonaikai by affording islanders' narratives to be heard.

The primary data consists of narratives collected through semi-structured and in-depth interviews conducted in Naoshima, Teshima, Inujima, Megijima, and Ogijima islands from April 14 to 23, 2022. Of the

21 interviews, six were conducted in Naoshima, six in Teshima, three in Inujima, four in Megijima, and two on Ogijima island. In addition, the research utilizes three interviews conducted in Naoshima on November 17, 2019, Inujima on December 8, 2019, and Takamatsu City on November 14, 2019. The islanders interviewed were met by chance on the field sites. The secondary data sources include official island documentation, development plans, websites and reports, books, scholarly journal articles and papers, and promotional brochures.

The research employs Albert O. Hirschman's Exit, Voice, and Loyalty model to characterize the problems brought about by population loss, and this research puts forward three new elements instead. These elements are, Entry, Connectivity and *Morabeza*, and in essence, encompass the enhancement of the island voice formation for self-reliance, demographic expansion, and the regeneration of Naoshima, Teshima, Inujima, Megijima, and Ogijima islands by countering the effects of Exit and the underutilized option of Voice on the islands. Furthermore, the study intends to characterize the situation experienced in these five islands, amplify islanders' concerns and expectations, and understand the changes envisaged by islanders and their satisfaction with the current situation.

Hirschman's model presented Exit and Voice as the two responses to a firm or organization's quality decline. Members would either Exit or Voice their grievances in the hope that management would correct the decline in quality. However, Exit and Voice cannot be seen as optimal solutions to difficulties faced by islanders. On the one hand, the Exit option depleted the islands of their population and continues to do so with a high number of elderly inhabitants and a low number of young islanders. On the other hand, although the Voice option worked successfully in the past in resolving a public health hazard that rampaged Teshima island, that same option is insufficient to thwart the decline in livelihood options for the young generation. Moreover, raising Voice in small island societies (often with smaller populations) becomes more complex over time. Exit can be reversed with the incoming wave of islanders who return due to art tourism, the wake of migration stirred by art-related activities, and the increase in visitors who pass through the islands. The first element, Entry, is thus to counter the depopulation and ageing that is taking place in all five islands.

The second element, Connectivity, stems from the inter-island connectivity revived between the islands, with the recent art tourism activities taking advantage of their proximity. The islands belong to a web of human interaction formed between the islanders of each island and visitors passing by its ports, creating collective relationships in the networks. The islands went from having little connection to each other – since the diminishing capacity of local industries, agriculture, and fisheries – to having a new inter-island connection only through the efforts of art tourism.

At the start of this study, the researcher had a clear notion that the element of Collectivity started with art tourism in the area needed to be nurtured for the islanders' benefit. The Collectivity sense inside the islands, among their inhabitants, is present in their communities at different levels. However, in contrast, although the islands developed collective relationships thanks to Benesse Art Site Naoshima and Setouchi Triennale, cooperative action between islanders remains scarce.

While the art tourism industry has the potential to assist in reversing the region's depopulation process, islanders voice concerns over its sustainability and island revitalization. The reasons for this are twofold. Firstly, islanders disclosed the necessity to diversify their economies and decrease their dependency on tourism activities that are not sustainable throughout the year. Secondly, although art tourism has stimulated a new wave of Entry, additional effort should be made to ensure that new migrants and returnees establish themselves on the islands for extended periods.

Islands are places of encounter that shape human relationships between islanders and non-islanders. *Morabeza* informs relationships as island hospitality. Through the practice of *Morabeza*, the boundaries between the host and the guest can be blurred. Additionally, islanders' feelings of Collectivity and attachment to their

islands can be reinforced. The concept, originally from Cabo Verde, illustrates the necessity to coexist with others, convert strangers into friends, and welcome others with warmth and respect while closing any barriers between people.

Examining the island hospitality in Naoshima, Teshima, Inujima, Megijima, and Ogijima islands, it is possible to argue that islanders' *Morabeza* towards each other is closely connected to their Collectivity and sense of community and how they help and interact with each other. In addition, it is connected to how islanders cooperate in fostering close and united relationships among themselves. The need to convert strangers into friends and erase barriers between people on islands allows *Morabeza* to facilitate the development of Entry, Connectivity and Collectivity relying on island networks.

Furthermore, the close community relationships between islanders and their interaction with visitors can attract people to become new islanders in a process that benefits the island's regeneration, countering the effects of Exit. The islands' future is intrinsically connected to the human relationships being created on the islands contributing to their demographic expansion and benefiting the island's future regeneration and revitalization process.