

( 続紙 1 )

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論文題目	Practicing Solidarity between Farmers and Eaters: Understanding the diverse economies of Alternative Food Networks in Japan ( 農業者と食べ手を結びつける実践の諸相—「多様性経済」の概念からオルタナティブフードネットワークを読みとく—)		
( 論文内容の要旨 )			
<p>The current global industrial agri-food system has long been criticized for its negative impacts on producers, consumers, and the environment and calls into question the sustainability of agri-food systems. Many consumers are far removed from understanding the daily realities of agriculture. This is often due to non-transparent and often complicated flows of global food supply chains making it difficult to comprehend how food is grown and how it arrives on one's dinner table. The global industrial agri-food system also hurts local economies as producers' economic margins are squeezed in favor of global food corporations and distributors. As a response to these concerns, Alternative Food Networks (AFNs) became a broad umbrella term to encapsulate practices often aimed at investing in a smaller-scale, less exploitative food provisioning that enabled consumers to 'reconnect' with producers who grew their food. Examples include practices such as community supported agriculture (CSA), food cooperatives, farmers' markets, or box schemes that uphold values such as stewardship, sharing, self-production, equity, self-governance, sustainability, cooperation, and embeddedness.</p> <p>It has been a little over 30 years since the term AFN was first introduced within academic spheres. What started as mere niches of resistance and pockets of innovation to oppose the industrial agri-food system, AFNs have been perceived as drivers of transformation of foods systems. However, what determines the success of initiatives like AFNs remains theoretically unclear. A recurring debate questions to what extent the mainstream success of AFNs is representative of transformative agri-food system change or is demonstrative of co-optation by major food retailers and manufacturers that have leveraged the language and imagery of AFNs in their marketing and advertising.</p> <p>Within AFN literature, there have been criticisms regarding the nature of AFN as an over-glorification of small-scale agriculture and its creation of exclusive niche markets accessible only to affluent consumers. This has prompted an interrogation on what constitutes the 'alterity' of AFNs, leading scholars to dabble in diverse economies and/or non-capitalist spaces. The diverse economies framework is useful to apply to AFNs as it expands opportunity to analyze AFNs beyond a conventional and alternative binary. This research embodies the diverse economy framing by unpacking and exploring everyday business and domestic life to better understand the complex interdependence of those engaged in AFN practices. In an ideal sense, AFNs provides a space of experimentation to carry out local solutions to fundamentally transform society by connecting to food and agriculture in new ways. Therefore, this research is most keenly interested in understanding the complex relationships that exist within the agri-food system, especially the relationships that exist among actors that are trying to enable transformations of both agricultural production and food consumption for a more sustainable agri-food system.</p> <p>There are few academic works regarding AFN initiatives in Japan, despite efforts to reject the industrialization of agriculture such as the 1960s Teikei movement and consumer cooperative movements. While the composition and trajectory of AFNs in Japan share some commonalities with Western European and North American discourse, this thesis explores AFNs in Japan to shed light on how they have unfolded and are progressing. Each of the core chapters is focused</p>			

on understanding how alterity of AFNs are understood and perceived to consider how AFNs serve as a transformative vehicle for sustainable agri-food systems. By exploring perceptions concerning the efficacy of AFNs from producers, consumers, activists, greengrocers, and public officials' perspectives, this thesis unpacks the challenges and triumphs in how AFNs serve as drivers of transformative change and can expand on the negotiation of new norms to transition the current conventional agri-food system. In the face of growing crisis, including the current COVID-19 pandemic and climate crisis, the strength and resilience of AFNs both in their diversity and capacity to strengthen social ties and potential for solidarity building with actors within agri-food systems can serve as hopeful viable solutions.

Chapters 2, 3, and 6 analyze Teikei groups and their relevance to today's landscape of AFNs in Japan. Chapter 2 analyzes the evolution of Teikei groups and how they adapted to the macro-shifts Japan faced since the 1960s (e.g., rapid urbanization, rise of female employment, and increasing convenience in food consumption). Chapter 3 explores the intergenerational transitions and how Teikei organizations adapted to changes in mindsets as younger consumers and producers were less interested in the activism and outright rejection of the industrial agri-food system. I then extended my study to other AFN models that emerged since the 2000s to capture the insights of the younger generation of farmers, consumers, and food retailers. Their activities and approach differ from the social-movement orientation of earlier groups and organizations, such as Teikei.

Chapters 4, 5, 6, and 7 reflect this more expansive view of AFNs in Japan. Chapter 4 explores organic greengrocers (yaoyas) and their roles as intermediaries between farmers and eaters. Chapter 5 dives into distribution challenges that AFNs face and reflects on the conventional agri-food system and its use of wholesale markets. This chapter further investigates the role of aggregation and distribution in agri-food systems to assess the limitations of direct marketing between farmers and consumers, by reflecting on the role of local wholesale markets. Chapter 6 assesses the role of digitalization within AFNs by contrasting Teikei and the recent rise of e-commerce sites that aim to directly connect farmer and eater. Chapter 7 focuses on women farmers to analyze their participation in AFNs and how their engagement also points to shifts in gender norms outside of traditional patriarchal structures. In chapter 8, I conclude by relating the many ways that alterity is conceptualized and practiced by several different models of AFNs in Japan to reflect on how transformative agri-food system change is not a linear clear-cut process. Rather the pathway towards transformation is muddled with complexity-- various tensions and opportunities, and holds many dimensions and schisms, such as generational gaps, movement activism vs community building, radical ideology vs entrepreneurial innovation, face to face interactions vs digital, and gender related challenges. In order for AFNs to be drivers for transformative change, there is greater need to engage with conventional food systems and working to find effective entry points for actors within both systems to engage and build new solutions.

注) 論文内容の要旨と論文審査の結果の要旨は1頁を38字×36行で作成し、合わせて、3,000字を標準とすること。

論文内容の要旨を英語で記入する場合は、400～1,100 wordsで作成し  
審査結果の要旨は日本語500～2,000字程度で作成すること。

(続紙 2)

(論文審査の結果の要旨)

食の生産・流通・消費・廃棄を担う社会システムが多投入型で大規模化するにともない、人間の健康への影響や、農業者をはじめとする経済的自立性の減退、環境負荷の増大などの課題が生まれた。2000年前後から、そうした食の資本主義システム化に対抗して欧米諸国から湧き起こったオルタナティブフードネットワーク(AFNs)は、研究対象および社会運動として今も継続している。他方、日本においてはAFNsの先駆けといわれる有機農産物の産消提携運動が1960年代に出現し、国内で注目されたが、その後、1990年代以降はしだいに衰退傾向にあり、歴史として世界的には著名であるものの、その研究が世界の研究潮流に合流できていない状況にあった。

本研究はその間隙をつく意欲的研究である。とくにフェミニスト社会論の観点から提起された「多様性経済」の概念を導入して、現行の主流の食農システム下において潜在化したオルタナティブで多様な諸活動を把握する理論的枠組みを設置し、日本におけるAFNsの動きを総体として見渡すときに、食農システムにおける主流とオルタナティブの境目が曖昧となりながら、対抗的な食農システムが存在している現実を多角的に明らかにした。本論文で評価できる点は以下のとおりである。

1. 日本における産消提携運動の1990年代以降の変化を関係面、運営面、理念面の観点から整理し、現代にいたるまでの経緯を研究史上に明確に位置づけた。
2. 主流かオルタナティブかという二分法的な解釈に依拠しては見落としてしまう多様な動きを、「多様性経済」論を分析概念として導入することによって、それらを連続的に把握し、日本におけるAFNsの特質を明らかにした。
3. 食農システムにおけるオルタナティブとは何かという世界的な問いに関して、農業生産だけでなく流通や消費も含めた綿密な事例研究によって総合的に俯瞰し、主流とオルタナティブがその差異の強調ではなく目標の共有によって、目前の社会課題の解決に協力できることを示した。

以上のように、本研究は、日本におけるAFNsの事例を通じて食農システムにおけるオルタナティブ性とその存在状況を明らかにするとともに、それらを認識する枠組みの革新をも提案しており、農業・農村社会学、食農システム論、ジェンダー論、社会運動論の発展に寄与するところが大きい。

よって、本論文は博士(農学)の学位論文として価値あるものと認める。

なお、令和4年9月8日、論文並びにそれに関連した分野にわたり試問した結果、博士(農学)の学位を授与される学力が十分あるものと認めた。

また、本論文は、京都大学学位規程第14条第2項に該当するものと判断し、公表に際しては、当該論文の全文に代えてその内容を要約したものとすることを認める。

注) 論文内容の要旨、審査の結果の要旨及び学位論文は、本学学術情報リポジトリに掲載し、公表とする。

ただし、特許申請、雑誌掲載等の関係により、要旨を学位授与後即日公表することに支障がある場合は、以下に公表可能とする日付を記入すること。

要旨公開可能日： 年 月 日以降(学位授与日から3ヶ月以内)