

## 公開授業のご案内

### "China's Rural Economy and the Path Towards a Modern Industrial State: Trade, Biotechnology, and Marketization"

講 師：Scott Rozelle 氏（スタンフォード大学教授）

日 時：2006年8月25日（金） 公開授業 12:00～13:30（開場 11:30）

場 所：FASID 第二研修室（千代田会館5階）

言 語：英語

参加費：無料

このたび FASID ではスタンフォード大学 Scott Rozelle 教授を講師に公開授業を行いますので、ご案内申し上げます。

Rozelle 教授は世界的な関心事である中国の経済発展に関する研究の第一人者で、これまで多様なテーマで多くの論文を学術誌に発表されるとともに、中国研究のリーダーとして活躍されています。

Rozelle 教授 CV(P.3 ご参照)

このたびは"China's Rural Economy and the Path Towards a Modern Industrial State: Trade, Biotechnology, and Marketization"をテーマに、中国農村経済の近代工業化への可能性等についてお話し頂きます。キーワード：Trade, Biotechnology, Marketization, R&D

要旨（P.2ご参照）

また当日は、大塚 啓二郎（FASID/GRIPS 国際開発プログラム・ディレクター）がファシリテーターを務めます。みなさまの積極的なご出席・ご参加をお待ちしております。

参加ご希望の方は、8月23日（水）までに、「日本語」ならびに「英語」にて、お名前、ご所属先名、電話番号を添えて、kouza@fasid.or.jp まで Eメール（またはファックス）にてお申込み下さい。

会場の都合でご出席頂けない場合のみ、事務局よりご連絡いたします。

なお、昼食を持参された際は会場でお召し上がり頂けます。各自ご持参下さい。

お問合せ先：

財団法人 国際開発高等教育機構（FASID） 連携高等教育部（担当：服部）

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FASID では、政策研究大学院大学（GRIPS）との協力により開設された FASID/GRIPS 国際開発プログラムにおいて、政策研究修士課程にかかる大学院教育を行っています。このたびは国際協力機構（JICA）の支援を得て、夏学期集中講義の講師として Scott Rozelle 教授を迎えましたので、この機会に公開授業を開催することとなりました。みなさまの積極的なご出席・ご参加をお待ちしております。

## **China's Rural Economy and the Path Towards a Modern Industrial State: Trade, Biotechnology, and Marketization**

China's rural economy faces many serious problems in its development as it enters the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The fiscal system is antiquated and has not been able to provide social welfare services for those in rural areas. The rural financial system has not been able to reform itself and constraints on the operations of the rural financial institutions and markets are hampering the rural sector. Poverty policies and investments have not been able to reach a segment of the poor that reside in remote, resource poor and minority areas. If the rural sector is to grow and become a more equal partner in China's economic development, it is imperative that fundamental changes are made in some of the basic institutions that affect the lives and livelihoods of China's rural residents.

But while the rural economy faces sobering challenges, the record of the rural economy has showed considerable improvement during the reform era. In the 1990s per capita grain output reached a level similar to that in developed countries. Rising food exports demonstrate that China's farmers are now able to compete in international markets. Rural incomes have risen significantly, increasing by around 4 percent annually since 1990. Hundreds of millions in the rural population have escaped poverty during this time. And, while interhousehold rural income inequality rose sharply during the 1980s and early 1990s, income distributions within rural areas have actually begun to attenuate after the late 1990s.

So how can the weak institutions in parts of the rural economies be reconciled with the positive record that it has amassed? Will rural China be able to contribute to the nation's modernization in the coming years? What role has agriculture played in the past and will the sector act as a brake on growth or can it be a catalyst?

Despite the negative image painted by some, we believe that three vital ingredients in the continued progress of China's agriculture have not received adequate attention. They are the development of a functioning agricultural research and development system, including the capacity to produce novel and productivity-enhancing biotechnology breakthroughs, improvements in agricultural commodity markets and increasingly functional, albeit nascent, land rental markets. If China's farmers can increase their productivity, specialize and market their goods and services and gain access to cultivated land, rural China's most scarce commodity, even in the unique period of China that the nation finds itself in, those in the rural economy can gain.

In my presentation, I attempt to show to the extent that rising productivity, emerging markets and increased access of farmers to land are important parts of the development process, in looking at each of these three areas we find that China is capable of generating long-run sustained growth. Technology-driven TFP growth has become one of the main means of raising the returns in agriculture. China's agricultural R&D system has become more than capable of generating new conventional technologies and those created by GM biotechnology. The analysis of commodity markets demonstrates that they are becoming remarkably integrated across regions: between the coast and inland and between county market seats and villages, even in remote areas. Finally, although the emergence of land markets has been fairly recent, in the past 10 years they appear to have begun to develop fairly quickly and have been having beneficial effects in terms both of allocative efficiency and equity. Land across China has begun to shift to households that still specialize in farming and away from those in the migrant labor force. Those with insufficient land endowments are finding that the rental markets are providing them access to land. In summary, according to all three indicators—agricultural productivity; the emergence of commodity markets; and the emergence of markets in cultivated land—China is making strong progress.

During the talk, I also will consider specifically at the prospects for future trade between Japan and China.

### **Bio, Scott Rozelle**

Scott Rozelle holds the Helen Farnsworth Endowed Professorship at Stanford University and is Senior Fellow and Professor in the Shorenstein Asia-Pacific Research Center, Freeman Spogli Institute (FSI) of International Studies. He currently also is on leave from the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California, Davis. Dr. Rozelle received his B.S. from UC, Berkeley, M.S. and Ph.D. from Cornell University. Before arriving at Stanford, Scott was a professor at the the University of California (since 1998) and an assistant professor in the Food Research Institute and Department of Economics at Stanford University (1990 to 1998). Currently, he is a member of the American Economics Association, American Agricultural Economics Association, International Association for Agricultural Economists, Asian Studies Association and Association of Comparative Economics and is on the editorial board of *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, *Agricultural Economics*, *Contemporary Economic Policy*, *China Journal*, and the *China Economic Review*. Professor Rozelle has received numerous honors and awards in recognition of his outstanding achievements. He was the U.C. Davis 2000 Chancellor Fellow, an award given each year to on the university's outstanding faculty professor.

Dr. Rozelle's research focuses almost exclusively on China and is concerned with three general themes; a) agricultural policy, including the supply, demand, and trade in agricultural projects, b) the emergence and evolution of markets and other economic institutions in the transition process and their implications for equity and efficiency; and c) the economics of poverty and inequality. In the past several years his papers have been published in top academic journals, including *Science*, *Nature*, *American Economic Review* and the *Journal of Economic Literature*. He is fluent in Chinese and has established a research program in which he has close working ties with several Chinese collaborators and policy makers. He is the chair of the International Advisory Board of the Center for Chinese Agricultural Policy; a co-director of the Agricultural Issues Center (University of California); and a member of Stanford's new Food, Security and the Environment Program.