

Keynote Speech II

From the Megalopolis-Centered System to the Rural-Urban Balanced System for the Sustainability of Developing Economies

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Abstract

Current surge of globalization on developing economies has been associated with growing concentration of economic activities in megalopolis side by side with rapid expansion in industrial production. The result has been formidable urban congestion/pollution and serious rural-urban income disparity endangering the sustainability of developing economies. However, such an outcome is not an inevitable consequence of globalization characterized by freer movements of goods and services across national borders. The experiences of industrialization in Meiji Japan (1868–1912) and in Taiwan, China, after the Second World War suggest the possibility to achieve rural-urban balanced growth under globalization. A condition for this possibility to realize is the development of a domestic trade network appropriately linking rural producers with international markets. This paper aims to illustrate the nature of the trade network needed to support agricultural and industrial production in the hinterlands of developing economies in response to rising global demands and, then, discuss ways and means to develop it, especially with its relationship with the clean development mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol that aimed to combat against global warming through international cooperation.

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Academic Degrees

1956	BA	Liberal Arts, The University of Tokyo
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Field of Study

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