

持続可能な発展と国際開発協力（7）

1. 途上国の開発政策

（1）貧困のわな（Poverty Trap） and ビッグプッシュ戦略（big push）

Economic Growth / Development in developing countries

- 1 人当たり所得成長率（YY'）と人口増加率（NN'）
人口増加パターン：高出生率・高死亡率→高出生率・低死亡率→低出生率・低死亡率
 $G(\text{GDP}/\text{Pop}) = G(\text{GDP}) - G(\text{Pop})$
y1：低水準均衡点
貧困のわな（Poverty Trap）
Low level equilibrium between poverty and underdevelopment (population growth),
Vicious circle (cycle)
- ビッグプッシュ、トリクルダウン、近代化
Big Push: Economic strategy to initiate or accelerate economic growth by large scale investments.
Trickle Down: Economic Growth would automatically bring benefit to the mass.

1950s・1960s Big push

According to the “big push” theory of economic development, publicly coordinated investment can break the underdevelopment trap by helping economies overcome deficiencies in private incentives that prevent firms from adopting modern production techniques and achieving scale economies. These scale economies, in turn, create demand spillovers, increase market size, and theoretically generate a self-sustaining growth path that allows the economy to move to a Pareto preferred Nash equilibrium where it is a mutual best response for economic actors to choose large-scale industrialization over agriculture and small-scale production. The big push literature, originated by Rosenstein-Rodan [1943, 1961], was initially motivated by the postwar reconstruction of Eastern Europe. The theory subsequently appeared to have had limited empirical application... Scholars have found few real-world examples of such an infusion of investment helping to “push” an economy to high-level industrialization equilibrium.

(<http://macromarketmusings.blogspot.com/2008/07/big-push-and-economic-development-in.html>)

The Fall and Rise of Development Economics by P. Krugman

The glory days of "high development theory" spanned about 15 years, from the seminal paper of Rosenstein Rodan (1943) to the publication of Hirschman's Strategy (1958).

Loosely, high development theory can be described as the view that development is a virtuous circle driven by external economies -- that is, that modernization breeds modernization. Some countries, according to this view, remain underdeveloped because they have failed to get this virtuous circle going, and thus remain stuck in a low level trap. Such a view implies a powerful case for government activism as a way of breaking out of this trap.

It's not that easy, of course -- just asserting that there are virtuous and vicious circles does not qualify as a theory. (Although Myrdal (1957) is essentially a tract that emphasizes the importance of "circular and cumulative causation" without -- unlike Hirschman (1958), which is often treated as a counterpart work -- providing much in the way of concrete examples of how it might arise). The distinctive features of high development theory came out of its explanation of the nature of the positive feedback that can lead to self-reinforcing growth or stagnation.

In most versions of high development theory, the self-reinforcement came from an interaction

between economies of scale at the level of the individual producer and the size of the market. Crucial to this interaction was some form of economic dualism, in which "traditional" production paid lower wages and/or participated in the market less than the modern sector. The story then went something like this: modern methods of production are potentially more productive than traditional ones, but their productivity edge is large enough to compensate for the necessity of paying higher wages only if the market is large enough. But the size of the market depends on the extent to which modern techniques are adopted, because workers in the modern sector earn higher wages and/or participate in the market economy more than traditional workers. So if modernization can be gotten started on a sufficiently large scale, it will be self-sustaining, but it is possible for an economy to get caught in a trap in which the process never gets going.

(2) 2部門発展モデル (Two Sector Development Model)

2 Sector Development model: Lewis model, surplus labor, traditional sector and modern sector

- ・ 伝統部門の経済行動：限界生産性が 0 でも就業する：偽装失業
制度的賃金： $0S1 = L3q''/0L3$ 、 $L2L3$ の労働力の近代部門への移動→ $0S2$ への賃金上昇
- ・ 近代部門の経済行動： $0W > 0S$ 、近代部門の生産（限界生産力）拡大→雇用拡大
- ・ 近代部門と伝統部門との関係
転換点： $N4$ 、 $w4$ ：近代部門における技術革新（労働節約）、伝統部門の近代化
賃金 $w =$ （農業部門の）限界生産力（MP） $\gamma = w/MP$
近代部門の労働供給増加率 $G(Lm)$ 、近代部門賃金上昇率 $G(Wm)$ $\eta = G(Lm) / G(Wm)$

(3) 開発戦略としての工業化：輸入代替工業化と輸出志向工業化

- ・ Import Substituting Industrialization: Effort to replace major consumer imports by promoting the emergence and expansion of domestic industries (textile, shoes, and household applicants etc.).
Protective Tariffs, Import quotas system (import permission), high exchange rate control
- ・ Export Oriented Industrialization: export promotion, industrial policy, investment incentives

References

Todaro, M. and S. Smith (2008), *Economic Development*, Longman

3. 講義日程

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