

**京都大学教育研究振興財団助成事業
成 果 報 告 書**

平成 29 年 12 月 21 日

公益財団法人京都大学教育研究振興財団
会 長 辻 井 昭 雄 様

所属部局・研究科 アジア・アフリカ地域研究研究科

職 名・学 年 博士課程4年

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助 成 の 種 類	平成29年度 ・ 国際研究集会発表助成		
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会 計 報 告	交付を受けた助成金額	150,000円	
	使用した助成金額	150,000円	
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		航空券	71,780円
		宿泊料	30,900円
		関空ー京都往復交通費	4,830円
ビザ申請料		6,877円	
	現地交通費・日当の一部	32,174円	
当財団の助成について	(今回の助成に対する感想、今後の助成に望むこと等お書き下さい。助成事業の参考にさせていただきます。) I greatly appreciate the travel award from The Kyoto University Foundation, which covered my all travel expense during the conference in Bangkok, Thailand. This conference, which holds every two years, is an important event for Southeast Asian Studies. Due to the travel award, I could have an opportunity to attend a lot of panels I am interested in and knew some excellent researchers, which really helped me a lot to further think about my research.		

成果の概要/花曉波 (Xiaobo Hua)

Building on the imperative to promote region-based Southeast Asian Studies, the Consortium for Southeast Asian Studies in Asia (SEASIA) is organizing a “Southeast Asian Studies in Asia” Conference to be held in Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand, on December 16-17, 2017. This conference is the second of the biennial meetings that will be organized in the region. The first conference was held by Kyoto University in Kyoto International Conference Center on December 12-13, 2015. The theme of this conference is “Unity in Diversity: Transgressive Southeast Asia”.



Figure 1. The first day of the conference

Under this theme, eleven sub-theme had been arranged for interdisciplinary integration including 58 panel sessions, totally. Prof. Yasuyuki Kono from Kyoto University organized a panel session named “Industrializing Agriculture in Southeast Asia” from 15:30 to 17:30 pm on 17 December, 2017, which I belonged to. In this session, the four speakers are Prof. Kono, Prof. Maohong Bao from Peking University, Assistant Professor Miles Kenney-Lazar from Kyoto University and me, respectively. We mainly discuss about the following three questions proposed by Prof. Kono from our own research work.

- What are the substantial changes of agriculture and rural life of Southeast Asia during the last several decades and how will they change in the coming several decades?

- What are/will be the major drivers of these changes?
- What are the significant consequences of these changes for the society and nature of Southeast Asia?

My presentation was about the expansion of cash crops and timber trees in China-Myanmar border. I started my talk from the brief introduction of border and border landscape. Based on the definition of border landscape plasticity, I designed a framework for understanding how landscape was shaped by local need, state plans and borderland possibilities. Then, after showing the cases of China-Thailand-Laos border and China-Vietnam border, I showed the research gap that we knew much less about the border landscape in China-Myanmar border and proposed my research question that how specific historical, socio-economic, and political factors in China-Myanmar border affect local farmers to shape the border landscapes. Using historical demographic census and land contract in 1982, participatory rural appraisal (PRA), remotely sensed data and quantitative analysis, I analyzed the process and trend of cash crops and timber trees in three typical villages, Ruili City in China-Myanmar border areas since the establishment of Household Responsibility System (HRS). The findings showed the following: (1) The general process of agricultural development in Ruili City was “subsistence agriculture ~ intervened commercialized agriculture ~ protected/facility agriculture”; (2) The booming market for timber attracts upland farmers to plant timber trees, which was affected by logging history from Myanmar and forest tenure reform.; (3) The expansion of cash crops and timber trees were mostly developed by Han ethnic group.; (4) Cross-border labor inward migration from Myanmar side contributed to the process of agricultural development in China side.; (5) The spillover effect over the process and conveniences in Myanmar side pushed the farmers in China to Myanmar for agricultural investment. Based on my findings, I finally discussed the drivers of cash crops and timber trees and the current agribusiness models, and I also tried to answer the questions mentioned above by using my case study.

After my presentation, some scholars from Chulalongkorn University asked me some questions about how to identify border from socio-economic perspective and cross-border marriage. They also gave me some comments for my further research. I really learnt a lot from the discussions.

Besides, I also attended a lot of panels I am interested in and knew some excellent researchers, which really helped me a lot to further think about my research.



Figure 2. My talk about the expansion of cash crops and timber trees in China-Myanmar border

After the conference, I will modify my paper based on the comments and later submit to an international journal. I greatly appreciate the travel award from The Kyoto University Foundation, which covered my all travel expense during the conference in Bangkok, Thailand.