

Joint Management in Japanese Agriculture

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This paper is intended to outline the present situation, the legislation and the problem concerning joint management in Japanese agriculture and the writer's personal views on its future prospects.

1. Historical Background to Joint Management in Japanese Agriculture

In the history of modern Japan beginning with the Meiji Restoration of 1868, the question of joint management hardly came up until the latter half of the 1950's. Prior to the land reform carried out in 1945 to 1950, tenant farming accounted for nearly 50% of Japan's farmland and owner farmers who were possessed of more than 90% of their cultivated land accounted for only 30% of the total. These peasants were engaged in semi-self-supporting farming. In almost all cases such farming was carried out manually on a family management basis, centering in rice production with marked seasonal fluctuations in work. Labor was thus often supplied mutually through kinship and land-based human relations. However, it seems that they were hardly motivated to device means for joint management. Moreover, it was impossible for peasants to operate joint management under

the semi-feudalistic and parasitic landlord system.

It was during the later part of the 1950's that joint management emerged, posing a problem for agricultural administration.

After World War II the Land Reform was carried out in Japan, drastically reducing the ratio of tenant farmland to total farmland from nearly 50% to 10%. Under the Land Reform resident landowners could retain 1 hectare of tenanted arable land on the average with the rest procured by the government through compulsory purchase and released to tenant farmers to create owner farmers.

As a result of this land reform, the parasitic land-ownership system was dissolved, enabling small owner-farmers to produce small amounts of commodities. However, since this land reform was a reform of land-ownership, it left the problem of petty and dispersed farming unsolved. Consequently, although agricultural production showed some increase, there arose an increasing gap between agriculture and industry which turned to rapid expansion after postwar recovery and also a problem of agricultural structure.

This was the background to the problem of joint management which emerged around 1960. From the viewpoint of the farmer, an expansion in scale became necessary, including investments for the adoption of new techniques and for the expansion of the commodity production sector, in order to develop management under high economic growth centering around industry and also to maintain his living. From the viewpoint of agricultural administration, improvement in agricultural structure became an important task and it was thus decided to foster independent

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management (=viable unit) and to promote cooperative work.

The Agricultural Basic Law, enacted in 1961, stipulated such improvement in agricultural structure as a policy task for the first time in the history of Japan. Promotion of cooperative work was thus adopted as a policy objective along with the fostering of independent management. The cooperative work mentioned in the Law not only refers to joint management as its highest form but covers other wide-ranging aspects from joint ownership and joint use of machinery and facilities to cooperative farming work.

In Japan, agricultural cooperatives organized on a municipal basis throughout the country, to which practically all farmers belong, have long been involved in purchasing, marketing and distribution; e.g., the marketing of agricultural products, purchasing of materials for production, etc.. However, it is customary not to regard the use of these cooperatives as cooperative work. In fact, it is closer to the truth and to the farmers' feeling as well to think that farmers use cooperatives instead of shops. Accordingly, in what follows, the use of cooperatives by farmers for marketing products and purchasing production materials will be placed outside our scope. Cooperative work will thus refer to cooperation by individual farmers in the production process and to joint ownership and joint use of the means of production. Joint management will then be viewed as the most absolute form based on these conditions.

2. Legislations and Policies Concerning Joint Management

The following is the outline of the development of the legislations and policies concerning joint management in agriculture since 1960.

As already mentioned, the Agricultural Basic Law, enacted in 1961, aimed at fostering of independent management and cooperative work in agriculture. In order to implement this policy, amendments of relevant laws took place such as amendments of the Agricultural Land Law in 1962, 1970 and 1980; amendment of the Agricultural Cooperatives Law, which can be called significant ones. The amendment of two legislations in 1962 was made in tandem, aiming at creation of two types of juridical persons, i. e. Agricultural Union Corporation (amended Agricultural Cooperatives Law) and Agricultural Production Corporation (amended Agricultural Land Law) at the same time.

It is important to note that Japanese agriculture is operated on the basis of the Land Reform carried out in 1946 to 1950 and that basically only family management can legally carry out in agriculture after this reform. The Agricultural Land Law enacted in 1952 on the basis of the results of the Land Reform. This law provide 1) regulation on establishment and transfer of all rights concerning agricultural land such as ownership, right to lease land, etc.. 2) regulation on converting agricultural land for other uses. 3) limitation on ownership on ownership of agricultural land. 4) protection of tenant farmers' right on cultivation etc.. Under this law farmers have to the approval from administrative

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agencies in cases mentioned above. Such approval is to be given in principle only to the individual farmer (the individual as head of house-hold) who actually cultivates the land. Permission for the conversion of farmland to other use is granted only when it is absolutely necessary. Therefore, as a rule, no enterprise or corporation in Japan can acquire agricultural land or operate agriculture, except reclaiming hitherto unreclaimed land in the postwar years. However, with the amendment of the law in 1962, a way was opened for joint management, by a corporation, which was the conglomeration of family farm operations and their acquisition of rights to agricultural land. The amended Agricultural Cooperatives Law allowed farmers to establish Agricultural Union Corporation having farmers (and their successors) members of the corporation to carry out: 1) any work which concerns establishment of agricultural facilities for joint use and to carry out joint agricultural work, 2) agricultural operations. One or both of these are carried out by the corporation. Agricultural Production Corporation under the amended Agricultural Land Law takes the form of limited company, limited partnership, unlimited partnership, besides Agricultural Union Corporation. Such a corporation aims at carrying out agriculture and related business only. The constituting members are: those who supplied the agricultural land and their successors, or those who constantly work in agriculture in these corporation. The rented land and hired help should be limited to less than 1/2 of the total. Although these conditions were somewhat relaxed by the amendment of the Agricultural Land Law in 1970 and 1980, joint agricultural management is allowed only to the extent that

land holdings and agricultural operations are treated in the same way as individual farmers who cultivate land by themselves.

Other policies taken by administrators favorable to farmers, although not as a law, are to give favorable conditions in getting governmental finance for all types to cooperative agriculture without being rigid about their legal qualifications as corporate bodies, including joint management, covering acquisition of the land, installation of facilities, purchase of agricultural machines and operation fund, under the structural improvement policies, envisaged by the Agricultural Basic Law. The governmental project of structural improvement, started from 1962, gives relatively preferential treatment to various cooperative work, centering around assistance given to facilities and machinery. The same tendency is seen in the project to improve the land basis.

The above is an outline of the governmental policies and the systems established to foster a wide range of collectivization of agriculture from joint cooperative work and joint ownership/use of machinery to joint management. Another point must be mentioned here. The fact that the Japan Socialist Party, the largest opposition party, recognized that joint management of agriculture may offer an opportunity for the future realization of socialism and highly evaluated such a measure as the party's policy, at about the time the Agricultural Basic Law was enacted, may have influenced the fostering and development of joint management at the time to a certain extent.

3. Development and Present Situation of Joint Management

Below is an account of the present situation of joint management developed after the 1960's under the above-mentioned legislation and governmental policies. The reader is asked to refer to the related statistical data provided in the Annex. It should be mentioned that there have been several well-known bodies of joint management closely-knit by some political or religious ideas. Although they are included in the statistics, since they are rather special cases, they will be outside our scope in this paper.

In the first half of the 1960's, the number of joint management projects in agriculture in Japan increased, because, although there were some which were dissolved, newly created ones exceeded those which were dissolved. In the 1966 to 1967 period, there were approximately 6,000 in all. They are divided into two groups: Total Joint Management, in which each participating farmer gives up his own farming before he joining in the organization, and the group in which the participants create a new joint management organization, while retaining all or a part of their own farms. Therefore, in the latter case, the farmers would be engaged in two farm operations. This latter type is called Partial Joint Management in the statistics. The latter type is overwhelmingly more in number than the former, which never exceeded 10% in the 1960's. With 1966 as the peak year, the number of joint management in agriculture gradually decreased, to reach 60% of the peak year at present, or about 3,700.

We must take note of the fact, however, that if the 1975 statistics are disregarded as being irregular, the number of Total Joint Management has increased slightly all these years, numbering 700 at present.

The most frequent type of joint management in the production sector is seen in orchard, pig, poultry and dairy farms, etc.. This fact indicates that 1) in addition to the previous owner management, farmers mostly started the additional farming operation jointly by sector, 2) therefore, in many cases they chose the processing type of agriculture which requires comparatively little land, or they acquired unreclaimed land, 3) they wanted to take advantage of the assistance given by the government's project of structural improvement, and 4) they did not tackle the land problem in full.

Most of joint management which were made into corporations were of the Agricultural Union Corporation type, followed by limited company, limited partnership and unlimited partnership were rare. One must make note of the fact that overwhelming numbers were not juridical persons but voluntary unions, indicating that the new joint management has not finished the necessary legal procedures, and at the same time many of them are still considered to be financially insecure and unstable. Naturally the scope of the land under joint management is greater than that of a family and individual farm, varying in size. In paddy fields, it is very rare that the size of one farm exceeds 30 ha, and very few can be called large holdings.

This is related with the number of constituting households or their members. Most usual is a few or several households

joining together. This is especially true of Total Joint Management. The size of an individual farmer's holding who participated in joint management seems to be comparatively larger than the average of all farmers, but this may not be called a decisive tendency.

There is very little statistical data as to investment made in joint management, the scale of the fund, its source, etc.. If there is, then it is old data. Generally, small and equal cash investment was made, followed by investment in kind. Therefore, there is a tendency to try to raise the money by borrowing from the governmental long-term financing system. This tendency has been confirmed by the actual surveys made.

There is very little statistical data on how many members of one household participated in agricultural works in joint management and how long, etc.. It can be said, however, that although some type of joint management requires a labor force all year round, the need can be filled by some family members of the household, not necessarily by the head of the family. Generally, joint management is carried out by the heads and members of the households constituting the joint management organization. There are two types observed in supplying labor force. In one case all the joint management members and their family members participate while in the other some members and their family members play the central part, with the rest of the members and their family members playing only a supporting role. It is true that recently, the latter type seems to have increased. When the switch is made from the former to the latter, without involving any trouble as to the problem of employment, income,

and sharing of income, joint management is stabilized. On the other hand, when there is any trouble, it becomes a major stumbling block, leading to the dissolution of the joint management organization.

Since there is very little statistical data, we must rely on actual surveys made on the distribution of income accrued from joint management. When investment is made with a large loan, both capital and interest of such a loan must be repaid, limiting the payment of wages for the labor supplied by the constituting members. This is especially true of the initial stage of joint management. It is generally observed that this has very often brought about a crisis in joint management. In the case of joint management organizations which did not experience and extricate themselves from this difficulty, payment of wages tends to precede every other consideration. However, the wages are either the prevailing wages of the locality, or are somewhat low than that. It is very often the case that the constituent members demand to get the rent of the land paid or the preemption of profit equivalent to the rent over the dividend on investment or wages on labor at the time wages are paid or even a little later. When joint management does not realize the high profitability, —this tendency is general because in joint management, costs must be calculated strictly, while in small scale individual farming, it is easier to arrive at some profit — competition between wages and rent cast a dark shadow on joint management.

Finally, it is necessary to make mention of the right concerning the use of land proceeded from joint management. As has been described before, very often unreclaimed land is acquired

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in order to operate such additional work as orchards or livestock husbandry jointly, so that the share of ordinary upland, orchards, mulberry field, grass land, etc. is much larger than the average for total farms. At the same time, in case of joint management proprietorship classification shows that the most frequent land tenure type is rented land, not owned. Especially, this tendency is strong in the case of paddy fields. When new land is acquired in starting the joint management, for instance by reclaiming the hitherto unreclaimed land, it is generally turned into upland (especially orchard or grass land), and such land would be owned in the name of the joint management itself. However, when the land is put up by constituent members of the joint management, ownership is seldom transferred to the joint management (in the case of joint management, with very little initial investment of capital, depending mostly on loans, joint management would be shouldering great a financial burden if it is to buy up the land from the constituent members), it means merely the acquisition of right of lease from the members. In the case of voluntary associations, there is no regular relationship according to the law established, but it would take the illegal form of tenant land. And, under whatever name it might be paid, the rent is actually paid. Before 1970, it was the general tendency in case of joint management that the rent, exceeding the tenant rate controlled hitherto by the Agricultural Land Law, was paid, although in the book it might have been called something else. However, it is not the majority of joint management which paid the fixed rent unconditionally. A considerable number of joint management paid a variable amount as rent, as the share of proceeds. More often a joint enterprise

makes make a direct and joint purchase of the land, when new piece of land is to be bought from a constituent member, rather than an individual buying the land first and then renting it to the joint management. In this case, land ownership by the joint enterprise seems to have strengthened the tie among the constituent members. Therefore, today, there are not so many cases of joint enterprise which rely on rented land alone. Theoretically, however, the land problem of joint management still exists, because the constituent members still own their land, without relinquishing it.

4. (Supplement) Development of Collective Production Organization

This section is intended to provide supplementary information on joint ownership/use of machinery and facilities and common problems concerning the collectives crop cultivation and farming work.

Gradually, progress was made in joint utilization of big agricultural machines and facilities, subsidy was given in the purchase of the machinery and facilities, the agreement being reached among the farmers as to the technology to be adopted, when such necessity arises. Cooperative work is more extensive at present compared with the first half of 1960's (See the Statistical data.) . Beginning with rice crops, in various other products, too, collective cultivation, joint utilization of machines and facilities, cooperative acceptance of some agricultural work commissioned, etc. came to be practiced. Generally they are called

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Collective Production Organization, by agricultural administrators. Since rice cropping, the major cropping in Japan's agriculture, is closely related to advanced irrigation, water control inevitably requires cooperation based on land-based human relations. In addition, there has been another trend in recent years. Because of the tendency that agricultural machines have become bigger and there have been more agricultural facilities installed, cohesiveness as an independent farming operation has been diluted and lost. Instead, there is stronger tendency seen to organize the agriculture in respective areas by complementing such individual farming operation with various functions of Collective Production Organization, and incorporating the lower level part-time farmers around the group of nucleus farmers.

Until recently there was no legislation aiming to foster such Collective Production Organization. Legislation for the effective utilization of land was enacted for the first time with the Agricultural Land Use Promotion Law promulgated in 1980 (to foster collective renting and leasing). However, it is a fact that the government has been fostering Collective Production Organization since the 1960's through various programs which provided large subsidies and low-interest loans. The present situation is a result of this policy. However, there does not seem to be a possibility of this Collective Production Organization shifting to joint management. Rather, it is more likely that it will lead to the expansion of individual management in scale with agriculture carried out increasingly on a part-time basis and the aging of the labor force.

5. Conclusion (Consideration)

Lastly, a few words to summarize the above discussion.

There are approximately 40,000 to 50,000 households which are participating in joint management, and their holdings cover 50,000 to 60,000 ha. They constitute, both in the number of households and the dimension of the holdings, 1% of total farmers' households and arable land in Japan. However, they do not seem to be increasing today. On the other hand, amid the high economic growth of the 1960's onward, the expansion of management scale and the development of independent management hardly made progress. It was due firstly to the too rapid economic growth, which made the farmers anxious to grab cash income as casual laborer, reducing them to become part-time farmers. Secondly, agriculture came to be mechanized, and bigger and bigger cultivators and tractors came to be in use. Rapid change took place in making production facilities bigger also. Thirdly, compared with these changes taking place, mobility of land is very small and agricultural land price rose quickly and greatly with rapid economic growth. It made it difficult to expand the scale of agriculture rapidly, whether they were small family type farming or joint management among the small scale farmers. The heart of the matter then was naturally the land problem. Moreover, another condition which causes a difficulty for the Japanese agriculture is a drastic increase in agricultural imports from other countries led by the U. S. While Japan's industrial exports markedly increased due

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to its industrial development from the 1960's onward, the development of agriculture fell far behind that of industry during the process and the overseas pressure on imports of agricultural products increased in return. Such circumstances are resulting in a surplus of domestic agricultural products while Japan's self-sufficiency ratio of agricultural products has shown a marked decrease. In particular, surplus rice has forced more than 20% of paddy fields to be converted to other crops. Under such circumstances, the development of joint management is confronted with extreme difficulties as in the case of agriculture in general or individual management.

The movement for joint management began in 1960's was one of the efforts made by the diligent Japanese farmers to cope with the situation where agriculture tended to fall behind under high economic growth. Although their wish to realize all their efforts in a concrete form is a justifiable one, they could not fully achieve their wish, under severe conditions. I am not going into an abstract discussion whether or not the joint management would accelerate or prevent the dissolution of the farmers' class. However, the farmers, who would have been part-time farmer and partly-casual laborers (giving up farming in Hokkaido) are making a decent income. In this respect there are some examples of successful joint management which can be cited.

The form of tenure of the land for joint management should be ideally ownership. However, if the land is to be acquired by the sale of the constituent members' land, it would be a heavy burden on the joint management, although the rights to use is strengthened. Then the remaining method would be to make

more investment of land itself and purchase of land from other people. Since leasing or loans for use of the land is the majority case, bearing not a small burden of payment of rent, there is not much cash investment made. This dual characteristic may be regarded as opportunistic. In order to overcome this dual characteristic or the farmers' opportunistic attitude, speculative rise in land price must be eliminated and above all the management must be stabilized. The problem concerns not only joint management but the existence and development of agriculture in general in the future. There does not seem to be a legal problem which should be solved at present concerning agricultural legislation. Of course, it is meaningful to think about the following policies for related areas or future problems not connected with the law to contribute to the development of joint management. Exemption from registration fees, special long-term low-interest finance system limited to joint management only, giving priority right to joint management to purchase in case the land is to be sold, the system of returning the land in kind, etc., when some members wish to withdraw from the joint management may be mentioned. In order to prevent the division of land when it is inherited at the death of the member of joint management by his successor so that the size of joint management will not become too small an institutional study of a new form of joint management will be justified.

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Annex

STATISTICAL DATA

Source: Major sources are in the following alphabetical order.

- A..... Result of survey on joint management in agriculture, made in 1961-1968, such as "Agricultural Survey", "Survey on Agricultural Joint Management", by Statistics and Survey Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The number of joint management has been corrected a few times after each survey.
- B..... "1965 Agricultural Census. Report on the survey of Joint Management", Statistics and Survey Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- C..... "Report on survey of Agricultural Joint Management, 1965", Feb. 1, 1966, Statistics and Survey Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- D..... "1970 World Agriculture and Forestry Census. Report on the survey on agricultural organizations, other than individual farmers", Statistics and Survey Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- E..... "Report on Agricultural Production Organizations, Aug. 1972" Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- F..... "1975 Agricultural Census. Report on agricultural organizations, other than individual farmers", Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- G..... "Report on Agricultural Production Organizations, July 1976", Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- H..... "1980 World Agriculture and Forestry Census", Statistics and Information Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- I..... "Annual Report on agricultural land adjustment", Agricultural Administration Section, Structural Improvement Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (formerly, Agricultural Land Division, Agricultural Land Bureau).

- J..... "Statistics on the present number of Agricultural Cooperatives, etc. (annual report)", Agricultural Cooperation Division, Economic Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.
- K..... "1978 Statistical Chart on Agricultural Union Corporations", Agricultural Cooperation Division, Economic Bureau, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

1. General Statistics Concerning Joint Management

	Total	Total joint management	Partial joint management
1961, 8 (Aug.)	3,201	311	2,890
63, 3 (Mar.)	3,983	330	3,653
65, 2 (Feb.)	5,884	441	5,443
66, 2 (Feb.)	6,022	443	5,579
67, 2 (Feb.)	5,947	451	5,496
68, 2 (Feb.)	5,758	429	5,329
70, 2 (Feb.)	4,697	505	4,192
72, 8 (Aug.)	4,511
75, 2 (Feb.)	4,164	1,053	3,111
76, 7 (Jul.)	3,806	694	3,112
80, 2 (Feb.)	3,738	698	3,040

Source: A, D, E, F, G, H

Note: (1) The total number of agricultural joint management has been corrected a few times, finally at 1968, retroactive to the past. The figures quoted here are those corrected most recently. Therefore there is some discrepancy between them and the totals listed in the statistical chart to be quoted later.

(2) Total joint management means the sort of joint management the members of which carry on no farming of their own. Partial joint management means that some of the participating members still retain some farming of their own. However, in both cases, all the processes of production sale, settlement of account are carried out jointly.

(3) Only in the years since 1975, Okinawa is included (The same is true of the following tables, A-H). In 1975, there was one total joint management (vegetables), and 9 partial point management (industrial crops, 3, and one each of vegetable, orchard, hog raising, poultry, beef cattle, mushroom) in Okinawa.

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2. Breakdown of Joint Management by Major Types of Crops

		Total	Rice	Indus- trial crops	Fruit trees	Vege- tables	Horti- culture in green- house	Dairy	Hog raising	Poul- try	Beef cattle	Seri- culture	Mash- room	Others
Total	1963.3	3,983 [3,944]	[128]	...	[545]	[267]	[535]	[1,250]	[636]	...	[233]	[202]	[(148)]	
	65.2	5,884 [5,128]	[208]	...	[926]	[412]	[497]	[972]	[745]	...	[583]	...	[(785)]	
	66.2	6,022 [5,752]	[221]	...	[1,045]	[383]	[525]	[1,036]	[763]	...	[779]	[597]	[(403)]	
	67.2	5,947	233	...	1,156	383	516	1,008	761	...	772	667	(451)	
	68.2	5,758	232	...	1,154	350	480	831	738	...	816	707	(450)	
	70.2	4,697	519	144	967	62	137	387	488	584	167	656	447	139
	72.8	4,511	467	...	974	103	130	339	399	448	194	552	584	(321)
	75.2	4,164	460	191	824	127	158	308	325	388	234	453	473	223
80.2	3,738	478	178	649	194	169	251	273	265	225	203	431	422	
Total Joint Management	1963.3	330 [329]	[81]	...	[21]	[11]	[132]	[23]	[22]	...	[4]	-	[(35)]	
	65.2	441 [389]	[60]	...	[16]	[19]	[173]	[20]	[37]	...	[8]	-	[(56)]	
	66.2	443 [422]	[72]	...	[14]	[15]	[185]	[27]	[41]	...	[7]	-	[(61)]	
	67.2	451	77	...	21	16	183	32	44	...	8	-	(70)	
	68.2	429	73	...	23	17	172	28	45	...	6	-	(65)	
	75.2	1,053	209	42	165	25	46	143	65	131	35	49	71	72
	80.2	698	169	22	75	27	29	113	37	69	36	11	39	71
	Partial Joint Management	1963.3	3,653 [3,615]	[47]	...	[524]	[256]	[403]	[1,227]	[614]	...	[229]	[202]	[(113)]
65.2		5,443 [4,739]	[148]	...	[910]	[393]	[324]	[952]	[708]	...	[575]	...	[(729)]	
66.2		5,579 [5,330]	[149]	...	[1,031]	[368]	[340]	[1,009]	[722]	...	[772]	[597]	[(342)]	
67.2		5,496	156	...	1,135	367	333	976	717	...	764	667	(381)	
68.2		5,329	159	...	1,131	333	308	803	693	...	810	707	(385)	
75.2		3,111	251	149	659	102	112	165	260	257	199	404	402	151
80.2		3,040	309	156	574	167	140	138	236	196	189	192	392	351

Source: A, D, E, F, G, H

Note: Figures in brackets are the ones before corrected.

3. Distribution of Joint Management by localities, 1975, by types of crops

	Total	Rice	Industrial crops	Fruit trees	Vegetables	Horticulture in greenhouse	Dairy	Hog raising	Poultry	Beef cattle	Sericulture	Mushroom	Others	
Total Joint Management	All Japan	1,053	209	42	165	25	46	143	65	131	35	49	71	72
	Hokkaido	263	92	9	6	2	1	81	7	11	7	-	-	47
	Tohoku	128	25	6	14	4	10	8	9	14	1	15	20	2
	Kanto	54	1	4	2	2	1	9	15	11	3	1	2	3
	Hokuriku	80	23	5	6	3	2	4	5	3	2	13	8	6
	Tosan	14	1	-	1	1	-	3	1	2	-	1	3	1
	Tokai	205	44	4	52	4	17	16	11	28	5	9	10	5
	Kinki	57	5	2	15	-	7	2	6	12	3	1	1	3
	Chugoku	122	12	11	21	5	6	12	-	18	5	5	25	2
	Shikoku	34	-	-	12	1	1	2	3	14	-	-	1	-
	Kyushu	95	6	1	36	2	1	6	8	18	9	4	1	3
	Okinawa	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partial Joint Management	All Japan	3,111	251	149	659	102	112	165	260	257	199	404	402	151
	Hokkaido	137	25	3	-	5	2	7	9	7	13	-	24	42
	Tohoku	831	121	34	75	33	25	20	70	27	50	187	162	27
	Kanto	135	6	1	13	6	10	10	33	10	5	14	17	10
	Hokuriku	238	19	14	21	12	2	9	32	22	14	48	27	18
	Tosan	133	13	2	8	7	1	13	20	14	6	20	24	5
	Tokai	289	32	30	99	5	22	8	19	23	18	10	21	2
	Kinki	200	12	9	34	6	22	33	5	36	9	21	3	10
	Chugoku	421	12	17	109	21	9	30	19	32	27	54	79	12
	Shikoku	192	4	5	71	-	8	8	17	23	15	21	14	6
	Kyushu	526	7	31	228	6	11	27	35	62	41	28	31	19
	Okinawa	9	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-

Source: F

4. Joint Management broken down by types of organization

	Total				Total Joint Management				Partial Joint Management			
	Total	Agricultural Union Corporation	Company	Voluntary Association	Total	Agricultural Union Corporation	Company	Voluntary Association	Total	Agricultural Union Corporation	Company	Voluntary Association
1965.2	5,016	683	295	4,038	380	82	80	218	4,636	601	215	3,820
66.2	5,157	844	318	3,995	393	83	87	223	4,764	761	231	3,772
70.2	4,697	1,402	171	3,124	505	-	-	-	4,192	-	-	-
75.2	4,164	1,635	159	2,370	1,053	478	95	480	3,111	1,157	64	1,890
80.2	3,738	1,546	119	2,073	698	350	68	280	3,040	1,196	51	1,793

Source: B, C, D, F, H

Note: Figures of 1965 and 1966 are the ones before corrected.

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5. Joint Management broken down by number of constituent households.

		Total	2 Households	3 - 5 Households	6 - 9 Households	10 - 19 Households	20 - 29 Households	30 - 49 Households	Over 50 Households
Total	1965.2	5,016	572	2,278	1,121	735	155	90	65
	66.2	5,157	637	2,345	1,097	759	158	94	67
	70.2	4,697	590	1,912	971	695	229	168	132
	75.2	4,164	500	1,718	827	654	183	126	156
	80.2	3,738	455	1,552	758	580	173	110	110
Total Joint Management	1965.2	380	82	200	62	31	2	2	1
	66.2	393	97	204	56	35	1	-	-
	75.2	1,053	177	427	189	142	40	26	52
	80.2	698	111	342	104	87	22	13	19
Partial Joint Management	1965.2	4,636	490	2,078	1,059	704	153	88	64
	66.2	4,764	540	2,141	1,041	724	157	94	67
	75.2	3,111	323	1,291	638	512	143	100	104
	80.2	3,040	344	1,210	654	493	151	97	91

Source: B, C, D, F, H

Note: Figures of 1965 and 1966 are the ones before corrected.

6. Number of Joint Management broken down by the size of cultivated arable land.

		Total	Exceptional provision	Less than 1 ha	1-2	2-3	3-5	5-7	7-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-50	50 ha and over	
Total	All Japan	1965.2	5,016	1,912	943	465	498	434	239	131	127	64	63	49	91
		66.2	5,157	1,910	896	474	545	446	259	158	167	66	77	62	97
		70.2	4,697	1,568	552	402	341	449	301	236	296	119	144	137	152
		75.2	4,164	1,253	566	320	312	326	275	250	295	119	153	120	175
		80.2	3,738	455	1,552	758	580	173	110	110					
Prefectures		1965.2	4,791	1,876	932	462	494	426	233	128	116	46	38	20	20
		75.2	3,764	1,205	553	313	300	312	259	235	261	90	101	78	57
Rice Crop 1966 (all Japan)	Total		179	-	25	6	12	24	12	27	20	16	22	6	9
	Total J.M.		67	-	-	2	2	12	5	15	5	8	12	3	3
	Partial J.M.		112	-	25	4	10	12	7	12	15	8	10	3	6

Source: B, C, D, F

Note: Figures of 1965 and 1966 are the ones before corrected.

7. Agricultural Land Managed by Joint Management

A. As of 1965

	Average dimension of cultivated land (ha)	Proportion of cultivated land (%)			Ratio of rented land (%)	Ratio of J.M. which has rented land (%)			Rented land broken down by renter (%)			
		Paddy fields	Upland	Orchard and mulberry field		Rented from members	Rented from other than members	Rented for each crop	Rented from members	Rented from other than members	Rented for each crop	
Total	4.0	15.2	58.2	26.6	48.1	23.2	16.6	4.7	75.7	21.0	3.3	
Total Joint Management	Total	27.8	11.5	86.5	2.0	45.3	28.4	24.2	7.4	93.3	5.9	0.8
	Rice crop	17.9	84.7	14.5	0.8	22.5	31.6	22.8	3.5	82.2	17.5	0.3
	Dairy	28.3	3.9	95.3	0.8	19.7	18.7	30.4	12.9	74.7	21.4	3.9
Partial Joint Management	Total	2.1	19.2	26.7	54.1	51.2	23.0	16.0	4.5	58.4	35.9	5.7
	Rice crop	11.3	98.2	1.2	0.6	65.5	36.0	18.4	-	98.5	1.5	-
	Fruits	4.4	3.2	3.8	93.0	30.1	17.3	19.0	0.1	49.5	50.5	0.0
	Vegetables	0.6	27.2	71.0	1.8	67.5	45.2	35.5	12.9	44.0	40.9	15.1
	Industrial crops	1.8	3.7	49.2	47.1	42.8	40.3	28.2	1.6	55.5	43.1	1.4
	Ordinary upland crops	9.9	0.5	99.5	-	3.5	-	23.1	-	-	100.0	-

Source: B

B. As of 1975

	Arable land under Joint Management					Hot house	Green house (with glass panes)	Permanent meadow & pasture
	Total	Paddy fields	Ordinary upland	Grass land	Orchards and mulberry fields			
No. of Joint Management hold arable land	...	760	786	418	1,494	320	95	201
Dimension (ha)	55,556 (100.0)	7,163 (12.9)	7,221 (13.0)	31,184 (56.1)	9,987 (18.0)	66.6	43.2	4,031
% of Joint Management hold arable land	...	18.3	18.9	10.0	35.9	7.7	2.3	4.8
Dimension per Joint Management hold arable land (ha)	...	9.43	9.19	74.6	6.68	0.21	0.45	20.05
No. of Joint Management with rented arable land	1,122	354		490	433	-	-	-
Dimension of rented arable land	11,441	2,596		6,939	1,906	-	-	-
% of rented arable land	20.6	36.2		18.1	19.1	-	-	-

Source: F

Note: (1) % of Joint Management hold arable land is the proportion of total number (4,164) of Joint Management.

(2) Average arable land size per total Joint Management is 13.34 ha.

Hokkaido No. of Joint Management 400. Arable land 16,447 ha. Average 41.12 ha.
 Prefectures No. of Joint Management 3,764. Arable land 39,109 ha. Average 10.39 ha.

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8. Labor Force and Labor in Joint Management

A. Situation of full times and hired labor

		Full times labor (1966) (%)				Average No. of full times (1966)		Hired labor (1965)			
		Total number of Joint Management	Joint Management with full times	Out of membership	Use full times hired labor	Total full times	Hired labor	Number of joint Management	Joint Management with hired labor (%)	Days worked by hired labor	
										Average per joint Management	Average for joint Management with hired labor
Total		(5,157) 100.0	53.8	49.8	13.5	2.8	0.3	(5,016) 100.0	38.7	178.1	460.4
Total Joint Management	Total	(393) 100.0	98.7	98.7	18.8	9.6	0.4	(380) 100.0	65.8	258.3	392.6
	Rice Crop	(67) 100.0	100.0	100.0	16.4	10.6	0.4	(57) 100.0	80.7	360.2	446.4
	Dairy	(175) 100.0	99.4	99.4	14.3	8.3	0.3	(171) 100	56.1	197.3	351.4
Partial Joint Management	Total	(4,746) 100.0	50.1	45.7	13.1	2.2	0.3	(4,636) 100.0	36.5	171.6	470.4
	Rice Crop	(112) 100.0	53.6	52.7	2.7	7.5	0.1	(136) 100.0	54.4	1,178.1	2,165.2
	Fruit Trees	(921) 100.0	20.5	17.9	3.9	1.4	0.1	(891) 100.0	24.2	83.3	343.6
	Vegetables	(110) 100.0	12.7	11.8	1.8	0.9	0.0	(155) 100.0	27.7	44.3	159.8
	Industrial Crops	(140) 100.0	40.7	39.3	4.3	2.4	0.1	(124) 100.0	47.6	109.4	229.9
	Others (crops)	(77) 100.0	26.0	24.7	5.2	1.2	0.2
	Dairy	(309) 100.0	91.6	87.1	20.1	2.9	0.3	(323) 100.0	59.5	172.0	315.7

Source : C

Note : Figures in brackets are actual figures.

B. Labor provided by participating households - Surveyed in Feb. 1966.

	Number of participating households per Joint Management	Number of households who work usually per Joint Management	number of households who mainly work for joint management per Joint Management	Ratio of number of households who usually work for Joint Management (%)				Ratio of number of households who mainly work for Joint Management (%)				
				None	Below 50%	50% and over	100%	None	Below 50%	50% and over	100%	
Total	8.0	6.7	1.1	2.1	8.7	9.4	79.8	66.5	12.5	6.0	15.0	
Total Joint Management	Total	4.7	4.5	4.4	-	1.3	5.3	93.4	1.3	2.1	8.4	88.3
	Rice Crops	5.5	5.3	5.0	-	-	13.4	86.6	1.5	1.5	17.9	79.1
	Dairy	4.3	4.2	4.2	-	1.2	3.4	95.4	-	1.2	7.4	91.4
Partial Joint Management	Total	8.3	7.0	0.8	2.3	9.3	9.7	78.7	71.9	13.2	5.9	8.9
	Rice Crops	15.4	14.5	4.7	-	1.8	12.5	85.7	43.7	10.7	16.1	29.5
	Fruit Trees	14.6	12.6	0.5	0.9	2.9	9.1	87.1	89.8	6.2	1.6	2.5
	Vegetables	6.5	6.2	0.2	3.9	-	8.1	88.2	93.6	0.9	1.8	3.6
	Industrial Crops	10.6	8.4	0.5	-	1.4	5.7	92.9	85.7	2.8	2.1	9.3
	Others (Crops)	11.5	10.3	0.5	-	1.3	10.4	88.3	89.6	3.9	2.6	3.9
	Dairy	6.1	4.0	1.7	1.3	19.7	18.0	60.8	31.4	30.4	12.7	25.6

Source: C

Note: Total=5,157

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9. Investment Made on Joint Management - Surveyed in Feb. '65.

A. Joint Management by types of investment

(Unit : %)

		Types of Investment					Equality of Investment			
		Total	Mainly cash	Mainly in kind	Cash and in kind being nearly equal	No investment	Unknown	Total	Equal	Inequality
Total		(5,016) 100.0	61.3	25.2	6.3	5.7	1.5	(3,476) 100.0	80.7	19.3
Total Joint Management	Total	(380) 100.0	37.4	53.9	7.1	1.1	0.5	(187) 100.0	50.1	49.9
	Rice Crops	(57) 100.0	33.3	57.9	7.0	1.8	-	(25) 100.0	44.6	55.4
	Dairy	(171) 100.0	26.3	67.2	5.3	0.6	0.6	(89) 100.0	52.7	47.3
Partial Joint Management	Total	(4,636) 100.0	51.4	34.4	10.5	3.1	0.6	(3,559) 100.0	83.4	16.6
	Rice Crops	(136) 100.0	42.7	44.1	2.2	8.1	2.9	(88) 100.0	72.7	27.3
	Fruit Trees	(891) 100.0	65.3	21.0	5.3	6.7	1.7	(699) 100.0	85.7	14.3
	Vegetables	(155) 100.0	38.7	36.8	3.2	17.4	3.9	(115) 100.0	94.3	5.7
	Dairy	(323) 100.0	68.1	18.3	6.0	6.1	1.5	(223) 100.0	71.7	28.3

Source : B

Note : Figures in brackets are actual figures.

B. Joint Management of size of investment

		Size of Investment (%)						Investment & Long-term Loan (in ¥1,000)				
		Total	Below ¥2 mil.	¥200-500	¥500-1,000	¥10 mil. and over	Un-known	Average of total J.M.	Investment		Long-term loan	
									Average of total J.M.	Average of J.M. with investment	Average of total J.M.	Average of J.M. with loan
Total		(5,016) 100.0	55.9	22.5	12.3	7.0	2.3	3,267	844	860	2,423	2,877
Total Joint Management	Total	(380) 100.0	19.2	31.6	19.5	24.2	5.5	7,274	1,783	1,836	5,491	6,101
	Rice Crops	(57) 100.0	26.3	29.8	19.3	15.8	8.8	5,208	1,426	1,563	3,781	4,399
	Dairy	(171) 100.0	7.0	33.9	19.3	38.0	1.8	10,432	2,388	2,431	8,043	8,236
Partial Joint Management	Total	(4,636) 100.0	59.0	21.8	11.7	5.5	2.0	2,938	767	781	2,172	2,593
	Rice Crops	(136) 100.0	80.2	11.0	5.2	0.7	2.9	1,291	276	285	1,015	1,971
	Fruit Trees	(891) 100.0	56.4	22.1	10.8	8.0	2.7	3,549	839	861	2,709	3,362
	Vegetables	(155) 100.0	91.0	2.6	3.2	1.3	1.9	662	234	238	428	840
	Dairy	(323) 100.0	18.0	36.2	32.8	12.4	0.6	5,561	1,480	1,489	4,081	4,212

Source : B

Note : Figures in brackets are actual figures.

10. Distribution of Proceeds by Joint Management.

A. Payment of wages and proceeds by Joint Management

(Unit : %)

		Total	Both	Only wages	Only proceeds	Neither	
1965. 2	Total	(5,016) 100.0	12.5	35.7	19.3	32.5	
	Total Joint Management	(380) 100.0	24.2	55.8	14.2	5.8	
	Partial Joint Management	(4,636) 100.0	61.5	34.1	19.7	34.7	
1966, 2	Total		(5,157) 100.0	10.4	43.6	16.9	29.1
	Total Joint Management	Total	(392) 100.0	18.6	58.5	20.1	2.8
		Rice Crop	(67) 100.0	37.3	35.8	25.4	1.5
		Dairy	(175) 100.0	13.1	66.3	18.9	1.7
	Partial Joint Management	Total	(4,764) 100.0	9.7	42.4	16.6	31.3
		Rice Crop	(112) 100.0	28.6	45.5	17.9	8.0
		Fruit Trees	(921) 100.0	1.6	21.8	7.7	68.9
		Vegetables	(110) 100.0	19.1	15.5	44.5	20.9
		Industrial Crops	(140) 100.0	16.4	42.2	20.0	21.4
Others (Crops)		(77) 100.0	18.2	32.4	23.4	26.0	
Dairy	(309) 100.0	7.4	64.4	12.0	16.2		

Source : C

Note : Figures in brackets are actual figures

B. Types and level of wages paid by Joint Management - Surveyed in Feb. '65.

(Unit : %)

		Total	Predetermined		Not predetermined			Comparison with general wages level of agricultural hired workers			
			Total	Paid actually	Total	Paid actually (Includes proceeds)	Of which wages are separately paid	Total	Higher	About equal	Cheaper
Total		(5,016) 100.0	56.7	44.5	43.3	7.6	3.7	(2,611) 100.0	8.7	39.8	51.5
Total Joint Management	Total	(380) 100.0	77.4	75.2	22.6	5.8	2.9	(308) 100.0	6.5	28.2	65.3
	Rice Crop	(57) 100.0	77.2	75.4	22.8	8.8	3.5	(145) 100.0	6.3	50.0	43.7
	Dairy	(171) 100.0	83.6	80.1	16.4	4.7	3.5	(48) 100.0	6.2	24.8	69.0
Partial Joint Management	Total	(4,636) 100.0	55.1	42.0	44.9	7.6	3.7	(2,303) 100.0	8.9	41.4	49.7
	Rice Crop	(136) 100.0	66.3	61.1	33.7	11.7	6.6	(99) 100.0	12.1	68.7	19.2
	Fruit Trees	(89) 100.0	44.1	22.5	55.9	2.2	1.3	(221) 100.0	6.3	48.9	44.8
	Vegetables	(155) 100.0	42.6	30.3	57.4	9.7	3.2	(62) 100.0	25.8	43.6	30.6
	Dairy	(323) 100.0	69.4	61.3	30.6	6.8	3.7	(220) 100.0	4.1	35.0	60.9

Source : B

Note : Figures in brackets are actual figures

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C. Types of payment of proceeds in joint Management - Surveyed in Feb. 1965.

(Unit : %)

		Total	Types of payment of proceeds									
			Total	Uniform amount		Proportional to investment	Proportional to labor put in	Uniform amount plus proportional to investment	Uniform amount plus proportional to labor put in	Proportional to investment and labor put in	Uniform amount plus proportional to investment and labor put in	Others
				Equal to investment	Inequal to investment							
Total		(5,016) 100.0	31.4	17.8	1.2	3.5	4.6	0.4	1.8	0.8	0.3	1.0
Total Joint Management	Total	(380) 100.0	38.4	13.4	3.9	9.5	4.7	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.8	3.2
	Rice Crop	(57) 100.0	57.9	12.3	3.5	19.2	10.5	-	1.8	1.8	1.8	7.0
	Dairy	(171) 100.0	31.6	12.9	5.3	7.0	2.3	1.2	-	0.6	-	2.3
Partial Joint Management	Total	(4,636) 100.0	30.8	18.1	1.0	3.0	4.6	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.9
	Rice Crop	(136) 100.0	50.0	18.4	2.2	13.2	6.6	-	2.9	1.5	-	5.2
	Fruit Trees	(89) 100.0	9.3	5.6	0.4	0.7	2.0	-	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
	Vegetables	(155) 100.0	67.7	25.2	-	3.2	14.8	-	21.3	-	-	3.2
	Dairy	(323) 100.0	21.4	11.8	1.9	3.7	2.5	-	0.9	0.3	-	0.3

Source : B

Note : Figures in brackets are actual figures.

11. General Statistics Concerning Number of Agricultural Production Corporation

	Agricultural Union Corporation	Limited Co.	Limited partnership	Unlimited partnership	Dissolution and disqualification in the past year	Total
1963, Dec.	139	369	4	-	...	512
'64, FY	388	583	10	-	...	981
'65, FY	568	712	14	-	...	1,294
'66, FY	699	1,214	12	2	...	1,927
'67, FY	891	1,353	22	1	56	2,267
'68, FY	989	1,467	21	3	49	2,480
'69, FY	1,144	1,569	24	3	64	2,740
'70, FY	1,308	1,739	19	3	31	3,069
'71, FY	1,411	1,810	21	2	...	3,244
'73, Jan.	1,592	1,942	25	4	54	3,563
'74, Jan.	999	1,921	20	2	502	2,942
'75, Jan.	856	2,007	13	3	176	2,879
'76, Jan.	877	2,042	15	3	214	2,937
'77, Jan.	916	2,062	15	4	103	2,997
'78, Jan.	944	2,023	15	4	171	2,986
'79, Jan.	1,015	2,020	18	4	173	3,057
'80, Jan.	1,157	2,001	18	3	140	3,179

Source : I

12. Number of Agricultural Production Corporation by the Form of Organization and by Localities - as of Jan. 1, 1978.:

	Agri. Union Corporation	Limited company	Limited partnership	Unlimited partnership	Total
All Japan	944	2,023	15	4	2,986
Hokkaido	224	1,218	4	2	1,448
Tohoku	210	48	1	1	260
Kanto	37	80	2	-	119
Hokuriku	23	9	-	-	32
Tosan	38	5	1	-	44
Tokai	42	9	-	-	51
Kinki	46	16	-	-	62
Chugoku	97	56	-	-	153
Shikoku	69	447	-	-	516
Kyushu	155	126	5	1	287
Okinawa	3	9	2	-	14

Source : I

13. Number of Agricultural Production Corporations by the Year of Establishment - as of Jan. 1, 1980.

	Before 1961	1962 - 1965	1966 - 1970	1971 - 1975	After 1976	Total
Agri. Union Corp.	-	255	345	305	252	1,157
Limited Co.	98	433	666	569	235	2,001
Limited partnership	5	3	4	4	2	18
Unlimited partnership	1	1	1	-	-	3
Total	104	692	1,016	878	489	3,179

Source : I

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14. Number of Agr. Production Corp. by Types of Crops, by Types of Organization - as of Jan. 1, 1980.

	Rice, barley, wheat	Fruit trees	Vegetables	Special crops	Livestocks	Sericulture	Others	Total
Total	743	700	103	137	1,103	80	313	3,179
Agri. Union Corp.	231	200	65	78	405	79	99	1,157
Limited Co.	510	498	38	59	689	1	206	2,001
Limited partnership	2	1	-	-	7	-	8	18
Unlimited partnership	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3

Source : I

Note: Classification by types of agriculture with more than 50% gross profit as standard. In case there is no gross profit exceeding 50% gross profit it is classified under "others".

15. Number of Agricultural Production Corporation by Types of Landholding.

	Ownership	Lease	Loan for use	Ownership and lease	Ownership and loan for use	Lease and loan for use	Ownership, lease and loan for use	Others	Total
1967									
Total	667	753	543	152	118	4	6	24	2,267
Agri. Union Corp.	423	153	183	71	38	3	5	15	891
Ltd. company	234	599	353	79	78	1	-	9	1,353
Limited partnership	9	1	7	2	2	-	1	-	22
Unlimited partnership	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1980									
Total	739	720	709	511	348	53	54	45	3,179
Agri. Union Corp.	374	218	124	241	112	28	19	41	1,157
Ltd. company	357	497	584	265	234	25	35	4	2,001
Limited partnership	8	4	1	4	1	-	-	-	18
Unlimited partnership	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3

Source : I

Note : The survey covered cultivated arable land and grass land only.

16. General Statistics Concerning Number of Agricultural Union Corporation

	Single Crop										Combined					Total
	Ordinary crops	Industrial crops	Vegetables	Fruit trees	Livestock				Sericulture	Others	Crops and livestock	Crops and fruit trees	Fruit trees and livestock	Livestocks	Others	
					Dairy	Hog raising	Poultry	Others								

(Total)

1965	319	59	45	266	186	148	218	50	92	73	61	6	11	14	31	1,579
'70	371	150	94	492	381	261	412	171	358	200	121	17	23	50	79	3,180
'75	419	281	305	608	495	391	491	321	405	391	130	30	27	85	176	4,555
'78	466	342	535	682	585	503	552	438	404	596	135	38	30	93	209	5,608

(Corporation under Art. 72-8-2 of Agricultural Cooperatives Law) A

1965	90	16	23	96	49	54	58	5	27	18	28	3	5	3	13	488
'70	101	28	37	163	111	99	99	27	55	30	27	5	10	16	18	826
'75	100	57	52	187	110	110	105	42	53	52	34	7	5	20	27	961
'78	88	61	60	194	126	137	123	64	55	79	39	12	9	25	32	1,104

(Corporation under Art. 72-8-1 and 72-8-2 of Agricultural Cooperatives Law) B

1965	85	30	15	109	80	66	111	20	44	23	33	3	6	9	15	649
'70	164	40	37	233	179	113	200	81	146	85	54	8	12	30	44	1,426
'75	181	80	79	290	220	172	227	163	176	178	61	17	17	48	107	2,016
'78	207	108	110	315	243	195	246	200	178	245	68	19	17	48	126	2,325

A+B

1965	175	46	38	205	129	120	169	25	71	41	61	6	11	12	28	1,137
'70	265	68	74	396	290	212	299	108	201	115	81	13	22	46	62	2,252
'75	281	137	131	477	330	282	332	205	229	230	95	24	22	68	134	2,977
'78	295	169	170	509	369	332	369	264	233	324	107	31	26	73	158	3,429

Source : J

Note : (1) Surveyed as of March 31.

(2) Agr. management is possible by those corporations (A+B) which qualify under the clause on investment Sub-paragraph 2, paragraph 8, Article 72 of Agricultural Cooperatives Law.

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17. Landholding by Agricultural Union Corporation - 1978

(Unit : ha. %)

	Owned land			Rented land			Grand total
	Acquired from members	Acquired from people other than members	Total	Rented from members	Rented from people other than members	Total	
Total	(32.9) 14,126	(26.4) 11,372	(59.4) 25,498	(24.7) 10,589	(15.9) 6,837	(40.6) 17,426	(100.0) 42,924
of which under Article 72-8-2	2,495	2,552	5,047	5,186	3,119	8,305	13,352
of which under Article 72-8-1 and 2	6,219	3,598	9,816	3,838	2,847	6,685	16,502

Source : K (1977 FY)

18. Types of Agri. Union Corporations - 1979

A. By no. of members

(Unit: Ratio to total of No. of Unions)

	5 - 10	11 - 20	21 - 30	31 - 50	51 - 70	71 - 100	Over 101 persons	Total
Total	61.4	17.3	5.9	5.7	2.2	2.5	5.1	(2,614) 100.0
of which under Article 72-8-2	68.5	18.2	3.8	3.8	1.7	2.0	2.0	(809) 100.0
of which under Article 72-8-1 and 2	65.9	17.3	6.2	4.8	1.3	1.4	3.1	(775) 100.0

Source : K (1978 FY)

Note : Figures in brackets are actual figures

B. By amount of investment

		Below 300,000 (yen)	300 ~ 500	500 ~ 1,000	1,000 ~ 3,000	3,000 ~ 5,000	5,000 ~ 7,000	7,000 ~ 10,000	10,000,000 and over (yen)	Total
Paid up with cash	Total	25.5	5.6	9.0	20.9	9.6	8.1	7.0	14.2	(2,336) 100.0
	of which under Article 72-8-2	17.9	4.1	7.1	26.3	11.6	10.0	7.0	15.9	(761) 100.0
	of which under Article 72-8-1 and 2	26.1	3.9	8.9	20.4	10.2	7.6	7.9	15.0	(739) 100.0
Paid up in kind	Total	7.1	4.3	12.2	24.7	16.1	7.6	7.5	19.6	(255) 100.0
	of which under Article 72-8-2	5.6	2.8	9.3	25.9	21.3	8.3	6.5	20.4	(108) 100.0
	of which under Article 72-8-1 and 2	8.3	5.5	14.7	25.7	11.0	8.3	6.4	20.2	(109) 100.0
Total	Total	23.6	5.2	8.7	20.2	9.5	8.8	7.8	16.2	(2,390) 100.0
	of which under Article 72-8-2	16.1	3.6	7.3	24.1	11.9	10.7	8.2	18.2	(784) 100.0
	of which under Article 72-8-1 and 2	23.1	3.7	8.6	20.2	9.1	8.3	8.7	18.2	(757) 100.0

Source, Note : cf. Table A

C. By types of wage payment

(Unit: Ratio of No. of participating farmers)

	Hourly wage	Daily wage	Monthly wage	Use together	Others	Total
Total	19.2	30.8	25.1	18.7	6.3	(1,520) 100.0
of which under Article 72-8-2	13.6	29.4	30.3	17.5	9.3	(691) 100.0
of which under Article 72-8-1 and 2	20.8	28.6	24.4	23.6	2.6	(581) 100.0

Source, Note : cf. Table A

D. By No. of members worked in Agricultural Union Corporation

(Unit: % of persons)

	More than 150 days	60-150 days	Less than 60 days	Those who did not work	Total
Total	16.2	8.8	42.2	32.8	(49,954) 100.0
of which under Article 72-8-2	22.9	10.5	34.0	32.7	(12,541) 100.0
of which under Article 72-8-1 and 2	22.3	12.0	29.2	36.5	(13,775) 100.0

Source : cf. Table A

Note : (1) The figures in brackets are the number of members.

(2) The total number of cooperatives is 2,271, of which 791 are formed under Art. 72-8-2 and 750 under Art. 72-8-1 and 2.

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19. Number of Agricultural Collective Production Organization by Type

	1972	1976
Total of Collective Production Organization	(29,213)	38,150
Joint Use Organizations	(13,025)	20,148
Paddy rice	5,093	8,970
Wheat	...	150
Fruit trees	4,482	4,848
Vegetables	378	702
Horticulture under facilities	531	564
Sericulture	2,541	2,269
Others	...	2,645
Collective Cultivation Organizations	(6,275)	5,519
Paddy rice	5,354	3,371
Wheat	...	212
Fruit trees	...	255
Vegetables	921	916
Horticulture under facilities	...	548
Sericulture	...	15
Others	...	202
Contract Organizations	2,788	4,569
Management Contract	77	309
Contract Farming	2,711	4,260
Livestock Production Organizations	2,614	4,108
Joint Management	4,511	3,806

Source: F, G.

- Notes : 1) The aggregate of Agricultural Collective Production Organizations includes 1,149 of duplication for 1972 and about 2,000 for 1976.
- 2) The 1972 figures do not include Okinawa.
- 3) Collective Production Organization may be defined as productive groups consisting of two or more than farmers under an agreement on joint operation for parts of the whole of the production process, including those organizations which carry out contract concerning agricultural management and farming operation.
- 4) Joint Use Organizations may be defined as those organizations consisting of more than two farmers under rules concerning the use of machinery and facilities. Joint use only for distribution such as joint shipment is not included. If joint organization has a cultivation agreement, it is regarded as Collective Cultivation Organization; but it is regarded as a Joint Use Organization if the crops are not unified.

注: 本稿は、比較法国際アカデミー国内委員会（事務局東大法学部内）の依頼をうけて第11回比較法国際会議（1982年8月29日～9月5日、ベネゼエラ国カラカスで開催予定）の農業法部門へ提出するナショナル・レポートとして執筆したものであるが、同会議での公刊予定はないとされているので、本誌に掲載させていただくこととしたものである。ただし、本誌への掲載にあたっては前文部分において一般には不必要な数行を削除したほか、統計数値を含めて全体にわたって若干の補正を行った。