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SUMMARIES OF ARTICLES

Recent Problems and Subject of Agricultural Corporative Management in Hokkaido

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The agricultural corporative management is regarded as an organization that will be important in Hokkaido agriculture. The purpose of this study is to make clear the course and problems for farther development of agricultural corporation. The method of analysis is based on the theory of agricultural business organization. The analyses of this study consist of three parts.

First, making clear formative process of agricultural corporation using statistics and making a survey.

Secondly, consideration on the reason for the dissolution of agricultural corporation.

Finally, making clear about the condition and subject for development of agricultural

Changes in the Local Labor Market and the Paddy Farm Management in Hokkaido in the 1980s

Ken Imai

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al corporative management.

The peculiarity of the local labor market in Hokkaido is that, affected by the industrial structure, a class of seasonal laborers was formed and is currently reproduced. So far, the farmers in paddy farming areas in Hokkaido have not worked generally in other industry than agriculture. Since the period of rapid economic growth, it is common for them to have a side job. The employment conditions are poor. Their wages are the level of day laborer, and the wages are below that of a standard workers.

So, the farmers are going to convert their farming from rice to more labor intensive products such as vegetables to become full-time farmers again. But vegetable farming needs more labor than family workers in the busy working season. So seasonal laborers or part-time workers who are available in the local area, for example housewives in a coal-mining area, are employed by the vegetable farms. I call such a farm not an enterprise but "a family farm supported by hired farmworkers," because its income is low and does not much exceed the day wages of hired farmworkers and day laborers.

Present Conditions of Rice Farming in the Marginal Areas in Hokkaido

Tsuneo Kobayashi

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Since 1970, rice farming in Hokkaido has been reorganized. The objective of this paper is to point out characteristics and condition of rice farming at the present stage in the marginal areas in Hokkaido. The main points mentioned in this paper are as follows.

1. The marginal areas of rice farming in Hokkaido are in the north of Kamikawa district, in the north of Rumoi district, in the center of Abashiri district and in the center of Tokachi district. After 1970, these marginal areas became the main producing areas of glutinous rice in Hokkaido. In 1993, about 80 percent of the total areas for glutinous rice in Hokkaido were in these marginal regions.

2. In the main areas in which glutinous rice is planted, there are two types of rice farming. One is the type in which rice is a major crop. Many in this type are in Kamikawa district. Another is the type in which rice is a minor crop. Many in this type are in Abashiri district.