



Title	SUMMARIES OF ARTICLES
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Citation	北海道農業經濟研究, 4(1), 67-68
Issue Date	1994-11-30
Doc URL	http://hdl.handle.net/2115/62968
Type	other
File Information	KJ00009064928.pdf



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SUMMARIES OF ARTICLES

Labor Employed Management in Beef Production

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The amount of labor employment in beef production is increasing and is generally expected to be a promising form of management. The purpose of this paper is to outline conditions in the labor employed beef production management. Results indicate that the labor employed management is different from the family farm. The wage rate is higher in employed management than in the family farm. Where labor is employed, productivity is higher than family farms due to high fixed capital

investment. In addition, productivity is higher and the scale is larger in the labor employed management. The average cost of labor in employed management is not much lower than that of family farm because of higher labor cost and replacement costs in labor employed management form. Finally, the employment conditions are not good in beef production. Thus, an increase in employment in beef production is unlikely.

The Evolution of The Counselling System for Agricultural Technology and Management in Agricultural Co-operatives in Hokkaido

Naoko Tabuchi

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This paper examines the evolution of the task of counselling in agricultural technology and management planning in Hokkaido Agricultural Co-operatives during the period from 1955 through 1965, with particular focus on the counselling

system. From the first half of the 1950s, there was less emphasis on counselling, it was not until the 1960's that its importance was realized. Since the 1960's, specific measures were taken to strengthen counselling which became the basis of the today's

system. Throughout the period, the importance of members' agricultural management planning has been recognized. An accounting system (Kumiaiin-Kanjo-Seido) implemented for a short time as a means of implementing the agricultural management

plan. However, this planning system was never realized. As a result, the present counselling system is limited and insufficient to bring about changes in the co-operative federations' system.

Price Elasticity Change and Price Variation in Vegetable Wholesale Market: A Case Study of Hokkaido Onions

Kang Kyoung Koo

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It has been commonly recognized that supply change causes price variations in the case of agricultural products. Thus, price stabilization policy has been taken with supply control. On the other hand, it is well known that the low price elasticity of demand and supply lead to large price fluctuation. We will state the relationship between price elasticity and coefficient of variation, and verify that decrease of price elasticity leads to price fluctuation. We divided the analyzed period into two terms. The first one is from 1973 to 1981, the other is from 1982

through 1990. Comparing to first term, there are a number of changes, such as marketing change and policy change etc, which declining price elasticity in second term. We made clear the fact that in second term, price variation is as large as that of first term, in spite of a steep decrease of supply fluctuation. We regarded that this fact is due to decrease of price elasticity of supply and demand in second term. We examined the change of price elasticity and verified statistically their decrease in Tokyo Central Wholesale Market.