

# Research on Japan's System of Agricultural Industrialization and the Enlightenment to China's Agricultural Industrialization Development

Bin HONG

Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan, 430070, CHINA

**Abstract:** This paper is mainly through the study of the Japanese system of agricultural industrialization, including agricultural industrialization organization establishment process and organization form of agricultural industrialization, the main function, the main feature of agricultural industrialization organization, through the study found that the Japanese agricultural industrialization what are the improvement and innovation in the system of innovation, and its characteristics introduced, and has been for some agricultural industrialization inspiration.

**Keywords:** Enlightenment; Agricultural Industrialization; China

## 1. Set up process and organizational form

In the 20th century, Japan began to appear farmer cooperative economic organization. Until 1947, however, by the agricultural cooperative group legal, will be officially began to appear the synergistic combination of agriculture, known as the ja. After through the agricultural cooperative group legal, in Japan, there have been some farmer cooperative economy organization, after years of development and perfection, gradually formed the ja, this organization has the three levels of service form, mainly by the basic level the ja, prefectures of the ja and national distributor. Integrated the ja mainly provides services to local farmers, to provide capital for local farmers to provide agricultural information, credit, required to produce the production, technical guidance, agricultural products, health care, life postharvest insurance, health services. At present, the traditional meaning of the earth-shaking changes have taken place in the ja, gradually developed into the now "the sogo shosha, the performance of the concrete has the following several aspects:

### 1.1. The Streamline

Wider coverage and large coverage, cause before the ja staff and grass-roots staff is overmuch, organization is too large, which will appear all sorts of the relationship between freely crisscross, its internal structure is more complex, so the poor flexibility and effectiveness. A reduction in the number of JiCengShe priority is to reform the ja. In relatively large organizations, Japan national more than ten thousand integrated the ja, at the time of

the ninety s and 1980 s, comprehensive the ja will reduce the number of three thousand and one thousand five hundred, five hundred and thirty-five, now only a few in most of the county are basically achieved a county a ja's status. Some scholars have advocated that cancel the ja at the county level, using two levels of the ja abandoned triple the ja, the architecture of the grass-roots level the ja and national direct docking of the ja, so as to achieve the ultimate concise ja's purpose. As for the ja streamlined gradually, a large number of relevant personnel to leave the ja. After the reform the ja, not only improved market competitiveness and efficiency, and effectively reduce the economic burden, but also the capital and ability of self adjustment ability, can gradually realize and high-tech technology, modern scale operation and effective unified membership requirements.

### 1.2. Market

For Japanese the ja, its main characteristic is pay attention to production, experience in technical personnel in farm fields. Between 1960 and 1960, Japan's rapid growth, during this period, provide service for manufacturing industry has played a huge role, its status is becoming more and more high. According to the agriculture, forestry and fisheries ministry had done "the ja statistics found that for the ja business LiRunLiang for insurance services, its share of only 1% in 1955, but by 1985 to reach 17%, in 1955, when the credit service accounts for only 23%, in 1985, 43%; At the same time, according to the statistical data of 1985, warehousing services, facilities, and sales service is directly related to

production of the association of profits in gross profit accounted for 1%, 7% and 1% respectively, compared with that in 1955, the percentage accounted for 10%, 12% and 10% respectively. The more profit service development speed is faster, that is, the pursuit of maximizing profits has replaced the guidance and services become ja's main management goal, and the change in a rapid speed in the early time began. In addition, the association not only adjust the focus and direction of the business, also use a variety of resources, gradually expand its service object and industry.

The ja is commonly used as a way in the process of agricultural management plays the role of "leading enterprise". Not only in agriculture products before, during and after the relevant link to provide services, provides the means of production sales and capital support, the agricultural products processing and warehousing services, and selling of agricultural products and the corresponding market management, also by signing relevant contracts with retailers and wholesalers, direct sales of product. For example, launched "ja" brand milk farmers themselves, because of their good quality and low price, by the vast number of consumers, playing the role of the cooperatives have known as the ja, realize the production and management cost greatly reduced. Some of the ja also started the sales companies and wholesale companies, realization and consumer direct docking. Relative to the direct way, this way is more shortened trading links, while reducing costs, improve the profit level. Can guarantee to provide more quality products to consumers. In Japan, the possibility of a "recreation agriculture".

Ja's another measure is to recruit new members. When just started the ja, membership is given priority to with farmers, in 1973, Japan basically achieved industrialization, start integrating between urban and rural residents, and in Japan there is a belief that bastard is engaged in the agriculture, only office can inherit the agricultural industry, this will reduce the number of population engaged in agriculture; In addition, the multiple occupations of farmers has promoted the reduction in the number of farmers. Therefore, "the association" issued relevant measures, such as giving preferential treatment to join clubs farmers, and at that time, the number of membership jumped, which to a certain extent, expanded the faithful consumer of the society. A lot of social members to join the ja. Some members in non-agricultural will join the ja is treated as an associate member, after all of this action is to achieve consistency. At present, in general the ja member, associate member of the basic reached the proportion of a third, most of the businessmen, workers or clubs, etc. Take this route can be further expanded the ja sales team and consumer groups, is very effective for the ascension of the ja potential market.

The ja also take members contributive. A new development trend of the ja is contributive members and asso-

ciate members. According to relevant statistics found that by the end of 1995, in Japan's peasants associate, the proportion of capital contribution of the ja total accounted for the vast majority of the association. Members can get extra earnings after paid. In our country, this pattern is "the joint stock cooperative system. In fact, in 1995 after an international cooperative alliance, the nature of society is the joint stock cooperative system. Japan's in the 20th century eighty s has adopted this way, walk in the forefront of the world.

### 1.3. To carry on large-scale land management way

An important development trend of Japan the ja is "rationalization of land use. In 1947, Japan carried out land reform, to ban of the behavior of the rent of land, according to the regulation of the law, farmers not to transfer their land. Are conclude the rules in order to prevent the farmers' land rights and interests deprived, however, this regulation is also to a certain extent, affected the land use efficiency, especially as rural farmers non-agriculturalization, an aging population and the development of development, gradually appeared villages empty and urbanization development faster and faster, more and more manifests the unreasonable of the regulation. Based on a small scale and backward mode of production, the ja liberalisation in trying to land on one hand, this to a certain extent, played a role in the utilization of land; In addition, set up the joint mechanism of agricultural production, is conducive to the realization of scale management. Built by the end of 1988, a total of more than thirty thousand alliance, gradually rice, fruit, gardening, vegetables and livestock products. Under the influence of the ja merger, the consortium recently appeared a significant decline, but its business scale and role of continued ascension.

## 2. The Main Functions

### 2.1. To Guide Production

Ja, through the optimization of production plan, adjust the planting of institutions and improve agricultural production technology to guide farmers' production activities. In addition, the association also make full use of various resources and advantages, and continuously introduce new products, realize the continuous increase of farmers' economic benefits.

### 2.2. To Sales

Agricultural products through sales to realize the value of agricultural products and farmers' production. For the ja, is an important work in the wholesale market, direct sales platform, and supermarket to sell food, vegetables, fruits and flowers, and other products. Between different groups in this way can effectively avoid the situation of

heavy discounting and lower quality, to protect the interests of farmers; In addition, by focusing on sales, distributor and dealer can build plan sales system, through mutual cooperation between dependence and trust, and provide conditions for the ja planned organize production, and ensure the market supply, avoid blind production, also can realize the stability of the farmers' income.

### 2.3. The Means of Livelihood and Production Data are Centralized Purchasing

The ja member's actual demand, based on means of agricultural production and daily necessities, the uniform order manufacturer, and to the member points, so as to effectively reduce the cost of procurement of production. In addition, you can through the ja centralized purchasing members need necessities.

### 2.4. Credit Cooperation

The Japanese government to give the ja for the rights of the credit business for the ja, may be similar to the pattern of commercial Banks will organize the members of the funding of credit business, provide service for members. The association's financial activity basically has the following features: cooperate with the country's financial policy and agricultural policy; To develop agricultural production, greatly enhance the standard of peasants' lives, this also is helpful for expanding the scale of the funds; Is mainly based on services to all members, not for the purpose of profit. The ja credit and organization more attention to money, does not allow members to the rest of the money deposited in commercial Banks, the members are required to put money into belong to the association. The ja members based on the service for this purpose, money on the credibility and strive to grasp, guarantee funds are used in the field of agricultural production and farmers life two, so as to realize the reasonable use of funds and management.

### 2.5. All Aid and Social Welfare

Though Japan's agricultural development is relatively mature, but in terms of the whole national economy in Japan, the development of agriculture is still in a relatively weak position, natural condition and market factors can easily affect the agricultural production activities. Ja, therefore, by setting up risk fund system, based on the strength of all members to deal with all kinds of unexpected problems, for those due to accidents and natural disasters such as farmers economic compensation of losses, do utmost reduce the impacts of natural disasters to the agriculture and farmers. Vineyard<sup>4</sup> in various about marriage funeral on major events including investment, such as organization members to participate in the insurance, hospital, etc., these measures conducive to the members to reduce the economic burden.

Currently in Japan, there are about four thousand grassroots the ja, ja members are basically farmers. Ja's operation model is reasonable, and the efficiency is high, the advantage of the current Japanese agriculture is anti-season, variety and high income.

## 3. The Main Characteristics

Technically, the reason why Japan can appear the ja, this is not a result of farmers' efforts, but after the war, the Japanese government in the United States in high command under the command of implementation. This not only can solve the problem of postwar Japan there is a shortage of food, also to a certain extent, instead of Japan's wartime implementation industry combination. It directly as a result, the ja the organization between the officer and the people. Japan's relevant scholars also believe that the ja have relatively strong village nature. On the one hand, this is because part of the members of the ja, from farmers at that time, Japan almost all farmers joined the ja, ja to guide all the farmers, not only for its services; On the other hand, the organization of the ja generally divided into three, namely the ja, ja at the county level at the grass-roots level and the national nature of the ja, the planning and administrative areas are basically identical.

Japan's peasants associate is basically do not have, everything. Ja's staff said that the association not only in terms of before, during and after each instruction, and be responsible for all the members of the physical. Therefore, in the service and guidance provided by the ja, includes a general guide to buying services, credit services, services, selling services, insurance services, and health care services.

Is affected by the demand, the association is a comprehensive organization, the more professional the ja is small, the ja is basically no money, the scope of its business activities are limited, and even the professional the ja replaced by comprehensive the ja.

Began in general, the ja is the nature of the officer, and the people, is a non-profit organization, the main is to provide services to members of production and life, the ja basically is comprehensive, and have a certain degree of professionalism.

## 4. Enlightenment to the Development of Chinese Rural Cooperative Economic Organizations

Our country should draw lessons from and reflection is the development of integrated the ja ideas. Japan is an important experience of the development of the ja comprehensive development of the association. Specifically, in the realization of the keep itself in traditional organizational resources under the premise of the ja with before path, gradually expand the development of a new train of

thought. Japan the ja change based on the change of the institutional environment, and always take comprehensive the ja as a starting point. But in our country, as a comprehensive cooperation organization, the economic function of the people's commune has followed its collapse and die. Only to establish which serves for the farmer economic organization, organizational resources waste phenomenon arises; And farmers spontaneous form of farmer cooperative economic organization in business coverage, business scale and the scale of the service has some problems and limitations, it is difficult to adapt to the development trends of agricultural globalization, modernization and marketization. Our country should rethink most is historic problems, namely suddenly stop comprehensive cooperative. The main feeling is we draw lessons from Japan the ja, given full attention to the comprehensive cooperation organization.

Ja's new approach is very worthy of our reflection and reference. In our country, has been with the role of "leading enterprise", members of the cooperative investment, attracting new members and other similar practices, such as joint-stock cooperation. So, a lot of people think that there is no need to draw lessons from the Japanese model. In fact, Japan's peasants associate and have much difference between the actual practice of our country. The practice of our country more showed a "band-aid, becoming" characteristics, what is the organization service for farmers, which serves for the farmer how effective such

issues, there is no solution. In terms of the number of farmers in China is much more than the Japanese, however, did not use the effect of leading enterprises to realize the increase of farmers' income, township and village enterprises is more and more shows the trend of out of the country, at the county level based on spontaneous and farmers cooperatives of small size, quantity is little, not to mention the provincial and national, to help farmers vital to consider how many, how much voice again. Therefore, the development of the cause of our country rural economic cooperation, need to invest a lot of energy and make a lot of work, for those who have begun to take shape of the farmer cooperative economy organization, to promote the establishment of system, in this way, to keep up the good cooperative development in the future.

## References

- [1] Li Yuandong. Modern agricultural development in the Netherlands experience and enlightenment [J]. Journal of anhui agriculture report (semimonthly). 2009 (05)
- [2] 2. Yang Zhen. Holland agricultural cooperatives enlightenment on the new rural construction in our country [J]. Market BBS. 2009 (3)
- [3] 3. Ding Haifeng Zhang Xueping. Holland agricultural perspective [J]. Journal of agricultural science and technology communication, 2006 (05)
- [4] 4. He. The development status of factory farming in Japan [J]. World economic outlook. Science and technology, 1999 (7)