



**Table1 Process of aging \*proportion of 65 and over in the population**

	7%	14%	7%→14%	20%
Japan	1970	1994	24	2006
Finland	1958	1994	36	2015
Germany	1932	1972	40	2012
Great Britain	1929	1976	47	2021
Denmark	1925	1978	53	2018
USA	1942	2013	71	2028
Sweden	1887	1972	85	2012
Norway	1885	1977	92	2022
France	1864	1979	115	2020

資料: [http://www1.ipss.go.jp/choku/Data/Relation/1\\_Future/1\\_doukou/1-1-A16.xls](http://www1.ipss.go.jp/choku/Data/Relation/1_Future/1_doukou/1-1-A16.xls)より作成  
注: 1950年以前はUN, The Aging of Population and Its Economic and Social Implications (Population Studies, No.26, 1956) 及びDemographic Yearbook.  
1950年以降はUN, The Sex and Age Distribution of World Population: 2000による。  
ただし、日本は総務省統計局(旧総務庁統計局)『国勢調査報告』及び国立社会保障・人口問題研究所『日本の将来推計人口』(平成14年1月推計)による人口(中位推計)による。  
1950年以前は既知年次のデータに基づき補完推計したものによる。それぞれの人口割合を超えた最初の年次を示す。  
推計年数は、7%から14%へ、あるいは10%から20%へそれぞれ要した期間。国の配列は、推計年数7%→14%の短い順。

3

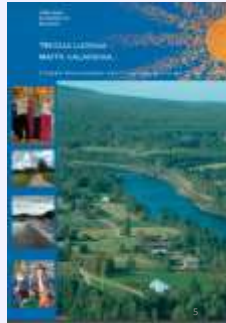


Yläkemijoen Aluelautakunta, 2004

## TEKOJA LUOKAA- MAITA VALAISKAA...

ITÄISEN- ROVANIEMEN –KEHITTÄMISSUUNNITELMA 2007-2013

Yläkemijoen kehittämissuunnitelman tavoitteena on tuoda esiin kylien vahvuuksia, määritellä kehittämisen pääsuuntaviivat sekä yksilöidä tarvittavia toimenpiteitä. Strategisena johtajatuksena on, että maaseutukylien kehitys ei määräydy yksinomaan kaupunkikeskuksen säteilyvaikutuksista, vaan siihen vaikuttavat kunnallisen päätöksenteon lisäksi monet laajemmat- jopa globaalit- tekijät sekä kylien omat tahdonilmaisut ja toimenpiteet. Yleisenä päämääränä on lisätä alueen vetovoimaa kilpailukykyisenä asuinympäristönä ja yritysten sijoittumispaikkana(: 5).



Lauri Hautamäki, 2002

## Teollistuva maaseutu

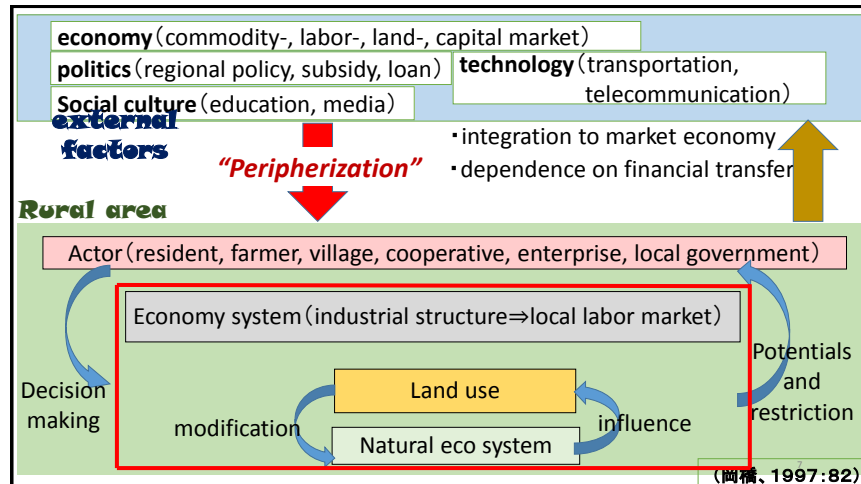
– menestyvät yritykset maaseudun voimavarana

On ilmeistä, että maaseudun säilyminen elävänä voidaan turvata vain yritystoiminnan ja nimenomaan teollisuuden avulla, koska vain teollisuus pystyy luomaan niin paljon uusia työpaikkoja, että maaseudulla asuisi riittävä määrä ihmisiä. Maa ja metsätalous sekä julkiset ja yksityiset palvelut työllistävät tulevaisuudessa yhä vähemmän. Myöskään matkailu ei joitakin turistikeskuksia lukuun ottamatta tuota mainittavasti uusia työpaikkoja maaseudulle (:139).

Maaseudun teollisuuden tukeminen olisi otettava maaseutupolitiikan painopisteeksi(:143)

(Kunnallissalan kehittämissäätiön tutkimusjulkaisut, nro 34.)

6



### Today's contents

#### 1. Description of rural area in Japan

- Village in Japan
- Geographical feature
- Demographic feature
- Agriculture

#### 2. Regional policy

- National land policy
- "The Comprehensive National Development Plan"

#### 3. Unique actions for revitalizing rural area

##### Case A: exchanges with the outside

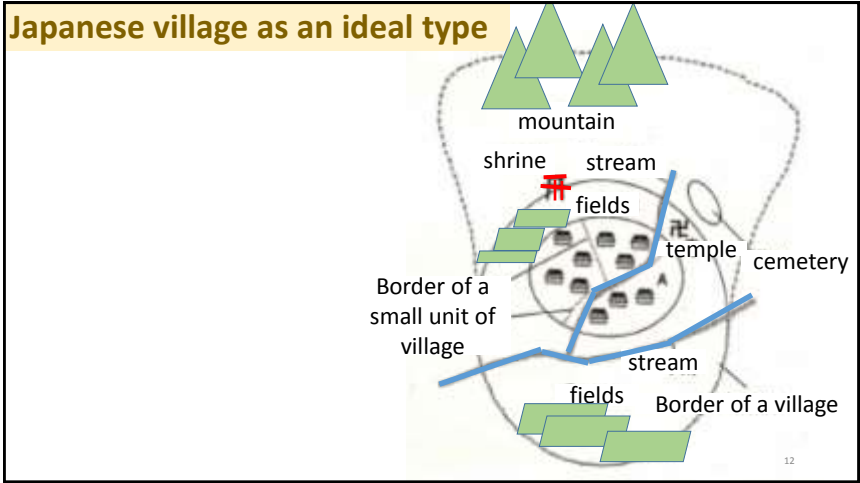
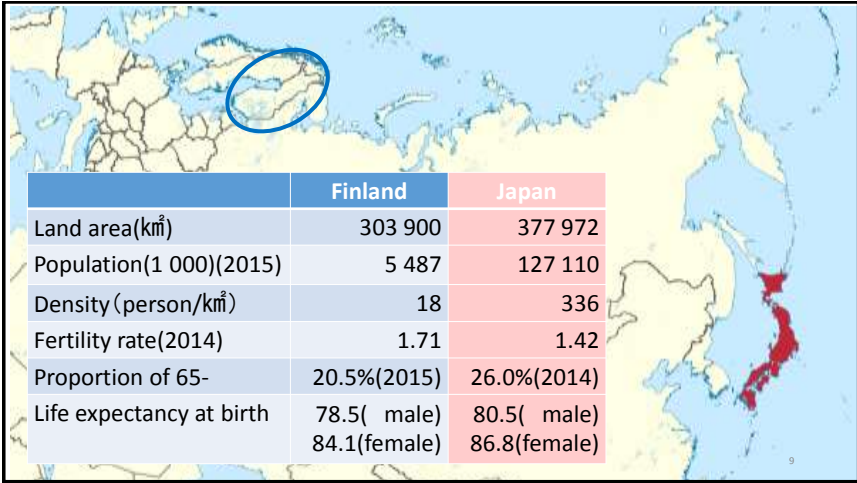
- Business in rural area
- Road side station
- Donation to rural area
- Young migrant from urban area

##### Case B: Inside Village

- Art exhibition
- A town in western Japan

### Conclusion

8



## Village as a base of municipality and neighborhood Association

- Rice farming demands cooperative work. ex. control of water
- Unit of the cooperative work is a family. Village is "organized families".
- A man participates in the village meeting as a representative of a family.

• "original" village 140,000

↓ (2 village form 1 village)

• Edo era (1603- 1868)'s village 70,000 for taxation

↓ (4-5 village form 1 village)

• Meiji era (1868- 1912)'s village 16,000



**Repeated merger**

• Municipalities (2014) 1,718

Community organization  
Neighborhood association  
298,700 (2013)

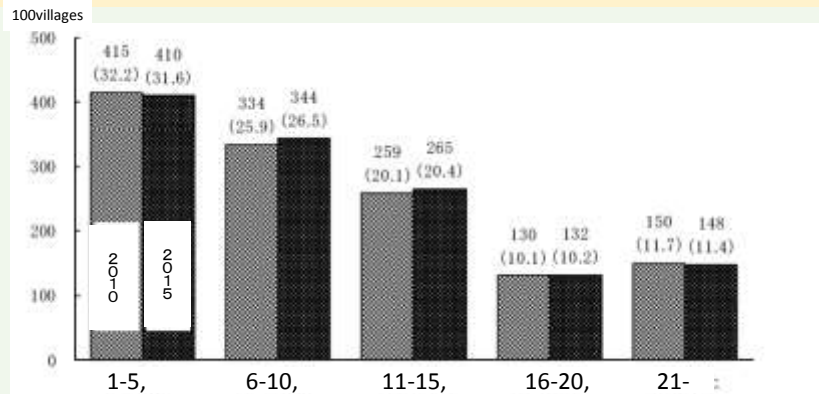
## Agricultural village which functions as a community

	Function	Not function	total(%)
2010	133,700(96.0)	5,500(4.0)	139,200(100.0)
2015	134,300(97.2)	3,900(2.8)	138,300(100.0)

**Function as a community includes,**  
**/Maintenance and management of local resources. ex. farm land and forest etc.**  
**/mutual aid in agricultural production. ex. cooperative work for harvest period**  
**/complementary function for everyday life. ex. funeral ceremony**

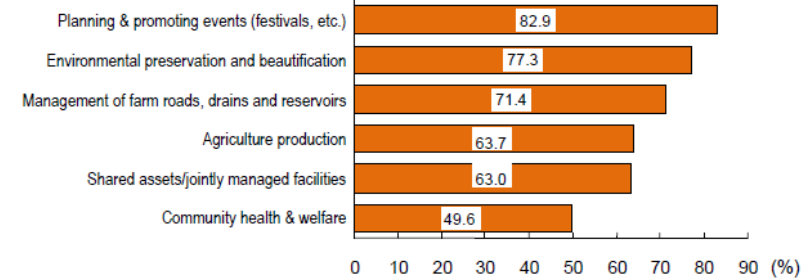
[http://www.maff.go.jp/j/tokei/census/afc/2015/pdf/census\\_15k\\_20160427.pdf:14](http://www.maff.go.jp/j/tokei/census/afc/2015/pdf/census_15k_20160427.pdf:14)

## Meeting per a year (2015 census data)



[http://www.maff.go.jp/j/tokei/kouhou/noucen/pdf/census\\_15k\\_s\\_20160427.pdf](http://www.maff.go.jp/j/tokei/kouhou/noucen/pdf/census_15k_s_20160427.pdf)

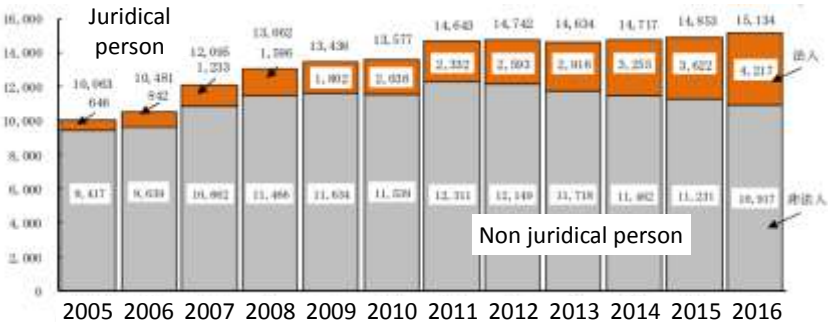
## Percentage of Rural Community Meetings by Topics (nationwide, multiple answers allowed)



Source: World Census of Agriculture and Forestry, Census of agriculture and forestry 2010



# Village farming system



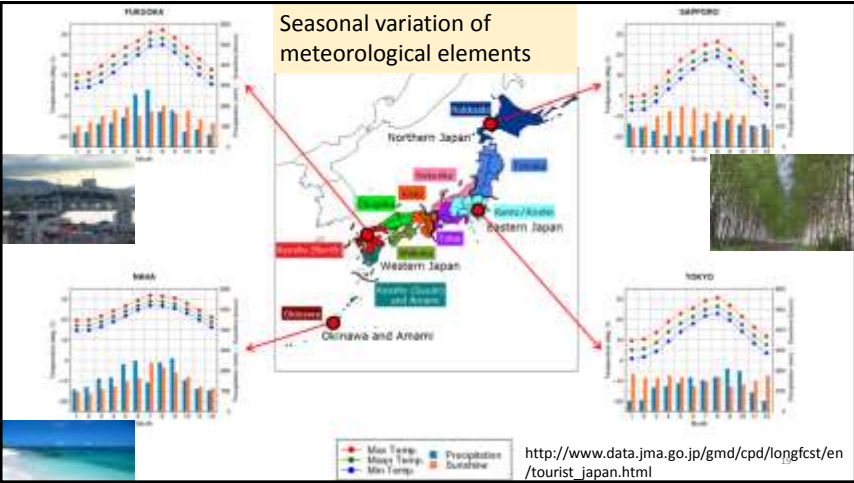
17

# Geographic feature



18

# Seasonal variation of meteorological elements



20

## Surface Area by Use

(1,000 square kilometers)

Year	Total	Forestland and fields	Agricultural land	Inland water	Roads <sup>1)</sup>	Building land <sup>2)</sup>	Others
1980	377.7	256.8	55.9	13.1	9.9	13.9	28.1
1990	377.7	255.2	53.3	13.1	11.4	16.0	28.7
2000	377.9	253.8	49.1	13.5	12.7	17.9	30.9
2010	377.9	253.5	46.7	13.3	13.6	19.0	31.9
Percentage distribution (%)							
2010	100.0	67.1	12.4	3.5	3.6	5.0 ✓	8.4

1) Including farm roads and forest roads, etc. 2) Including industrial land and other land for buildings.

Source: Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism.

<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/handbook/c0117.htm>

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Classification of agricultural area <sup>1</sup>

- Mountainous area
- Hilly farming area
- Flat farming area
- Urban area

Mountainous and hilly farming area  
=73% of whole land= rural area

Expansion of  
urban area

workers in secondary and tertiary industry increased

proportion of workers in primary industry was abandoned as indicator →

## New classification of the agricultural area(1990- )

Municipality in which...

1. DID area is over 5% of the inhabitable land and 500- persons/km<sup>2</sup>. Or DID population is over- 20,000 ⇒ **(1) urban area**
2. Forest is over 80% and less than 10% is cultivated land ⇒ **(4) mountainous farming area**
3. The **cultivated land** is approximately over 20%, forest is less than 50% or over- 50% but mostly flat farming area ⇒ **(2) flat farming area**
4. Forest is 50-80% and the **cultivated land** is mostly slope ⇒ **(3) hilly farming area**

※Densely Inhabited District.....basic unit for census which has 4,000person/km<sup>2</sup> gathered together and in sum, it has 5,000 person

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**Table 5.4**  
**Commercial Farm Households and Commercial Farmers**

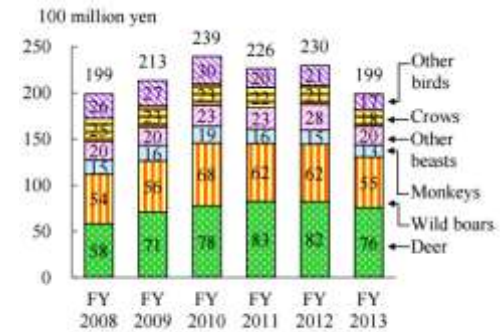
(Thousands)

Year	Commercial farm households				Commercial farmers	Aged 65 years and over (%)
	Total	Full-time	Part-time			
			Mainly farming	Mainly other job		
1990	2,971	473	521	1,977	4,819	33.1
1995	2,651	428	498	1,725	4,140	43.5
2000	2,337	426	350	1,561	3,891	52.9
2005	1,963	443	308	1,212	3,353	58.2
2010	1,631	451	225	955	2,606	61.6

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

<http://www.stat.go.jp/english/data/handbook/c0117.htm>

## Changes in crop damage by wild animals

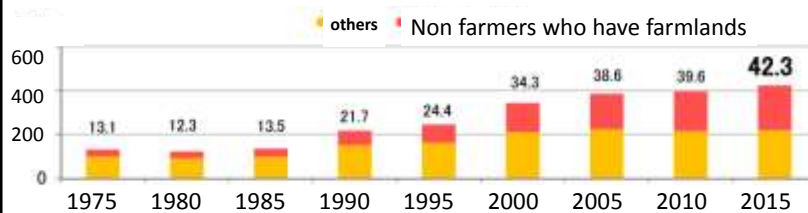


Source: MAFF surveys

[http://www.maff.go.jp/j/wpaper/w\\_maff/h26/pdf/fy2014.pdf](http://www.maff.go.jp/j/wpaper/w_maff/h26/pdf/fy2014.pdf)

## Abandoned farmlands

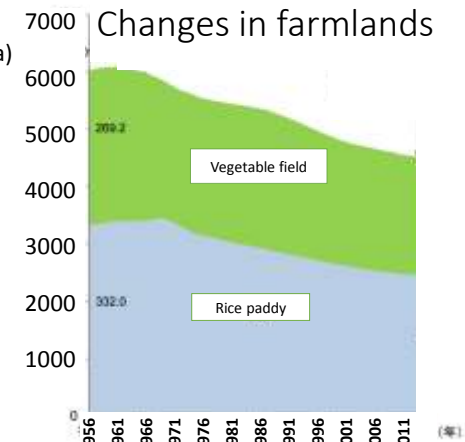
1000ha

[http://www.maff.go.jp/j/nousin/tikei/houkiti/pdf/2804\\_genjo.pdf](http://www.maff.go.jp/j/nousin/tikei/houkiti/pdf/2804_genjo.pdf)

27

## Changes in farmlands

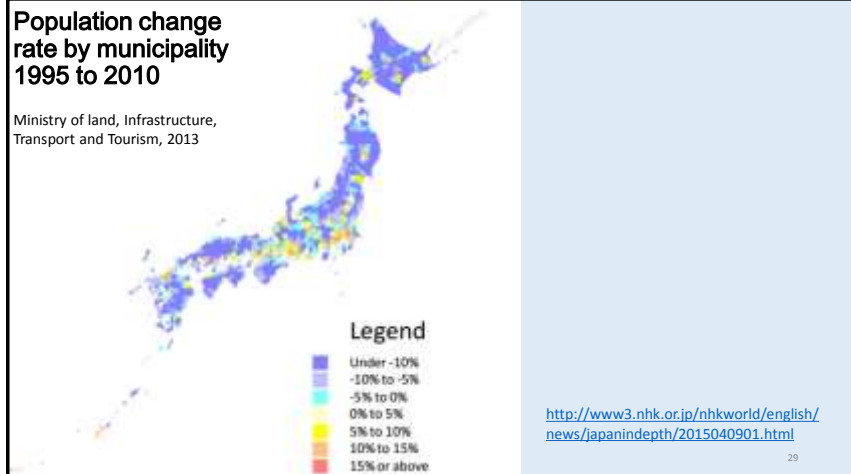
(1 000ha)

[http://www.maff.go.jp/j/nousin/tikei/houkiti/pdf/2804\\_genjo.pdf](http://www.maff.go.jp/j/nousin/tikei/houkiti/pdf/2804_genjo.pdf)

28

## Population change rate by municipality 1995 to 2010

Ministry of land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, 2013



## Long term changes in population



## Urban- rural disparity and the regional policy

Over 400 municipalities were bombed in World War II.

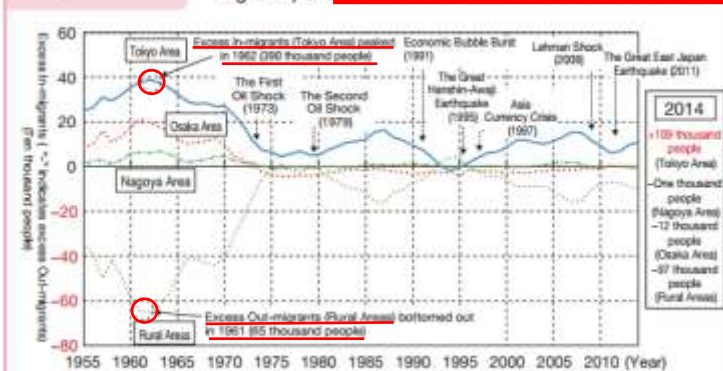
Victims in the big cities

- Tokyo 100,000
- Hiroshima 140,000
- Nagasaki 73,884
- Okinawa 94,000



[http://www.huffingtonpost.jp/2014/03/10/tokyo-daikussyu\\_n\\_4932459.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.jp/2014/03/10/tokyo-daikussyu_n_4932459.html)

Figure 1-1-5 Changes in the Excess In-migrants (In-migrants – Out-migrants) of 3 Major Metropolitan Areas and Rural Areas



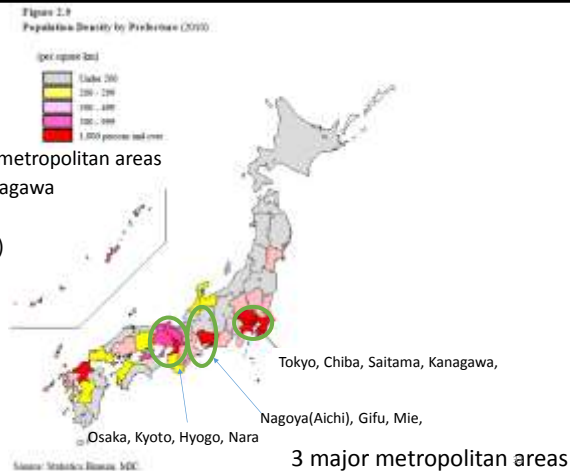
Source) Developed by MLIT based on "Basic Resident Register Demographic Shift Report" by MIC.  
source: <http://www.mlit.go.jp/common/001113559.pdf>



## Rural area <sup>2</sup>

All areas excluding 3 major metropolitan areas

- **Tokyo**, Chiba, Saitama, Kanagawa
- **Nagoya**(Aichi), Gifu, Mie,
- **Osaka**, **Kyoto**, Hyogo, Nara)



## Policies toward the acceleration of urban- rural disparity.

### •The Act Concerning the Industry Restriction

( 1959- Metropolitan area, 1964-2002 Osaka area )

### •1960 "Income Doubling Plan" "Pacific coastal belt"

←Objection

34

## The Comprehensive National Development Plan 1962

	I	II	III	IV	"V"
Cabinet dec.	1962	1969	1977	1987	1998
Background	take off toward highly economic growth	High economic growth	3.1977-1987, stable economic growth,	concentration of population and functions to Tokyo	Globalization, shrinking, aging, information society
Target year	1970	1985	1987	2000	2010-2015
Basic aim	Development balanced between regions	creation of rich environment	Reform of living environment	multi polarization	plural pillar, choice and responsibility of the region
challenging	Overpopulated city	Environmental pollution	Adaptation of new economical situation	Globalization and global city	
Way of development	Development on selected area	Construction of special express train network and high way	Constrain of centralization to big cities. Activation of rural area and reform of depopulated area.	Development of transportation and information technology.	Recommendation for regions and enterprises for participation and networking

## A principle of the nodal system development

- The central government decides standards, then local governments apply for it.
- The central government decides adoption.
- When the local governments prepare the infrastructure for attracting companies, the central government gives fiscal assistance.

### Standards for

#### "New Industrial City"(1962)

- Over 1000ha land for industrial use, over 300ha land for housing development, water for industrial use
- at the target year, population->200,000, industry delivery amount ->30 billion JPY.
- efforts to attract enterprises, plan of transportation system
- 44 candidates -> 15 adopted

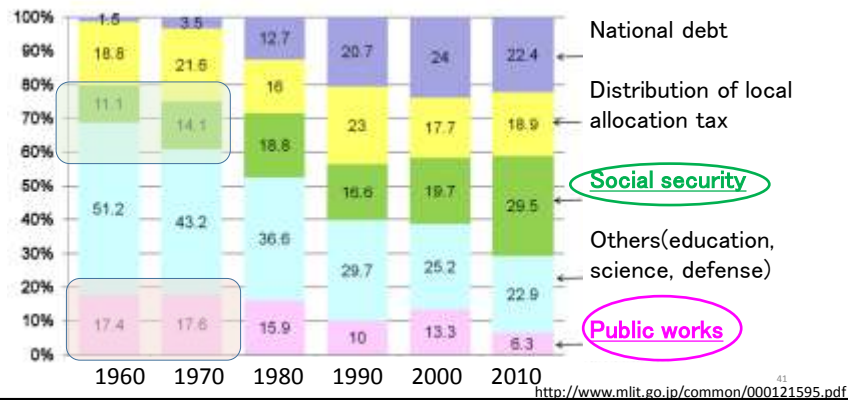
#### "Special area for industrial consolidation"(1964)

- 6 cities

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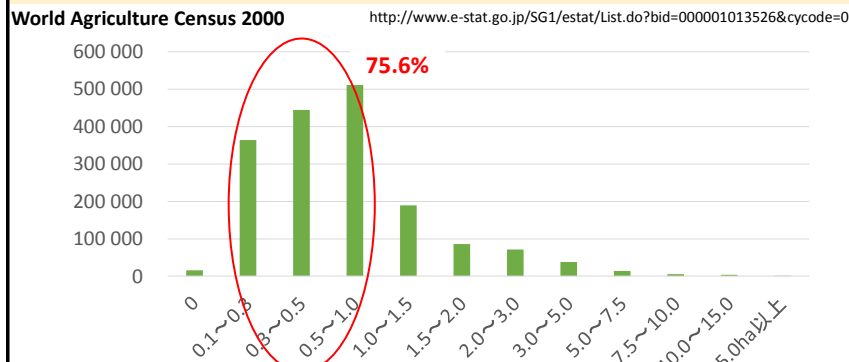
## Proportion of items in general account expenditure



## Agricultural policy

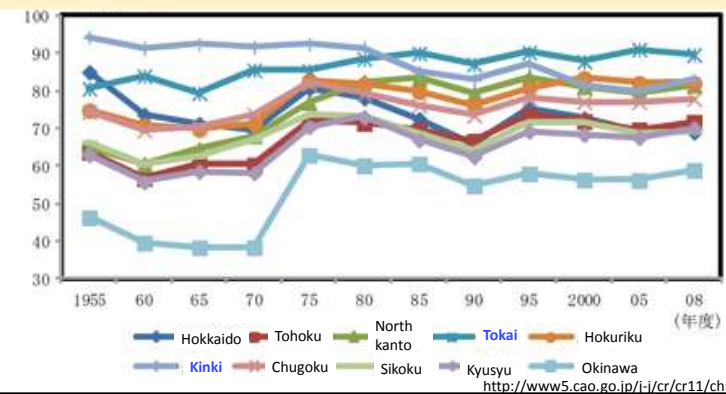
- To improve the condition of farming  
**Land improvement act(1949)**  
 → Farm consolidation
- To improve the income of farmers and modernization of agriculture  
**Agricultural Basic Act(1961)**  
 → Stable prices(Rice)
- To make the rural area more convenient and modernized

## Number of farmhouse with rice product × plant area (Total 1,744,172) (Total 1,469,434ha)



Plant area includes the plant area of the farmhouse with rice product which does not aim to sell. The number of the fh is 335,545

## Income level by regions(Tokyo metropolitan area=100)



## Depopulated area <sup>3</sup>

/Area = municipality

[High Rate of population decreasing] and [Index of financial situation]\*

ex. population of 1960/that of 1995 = 0.3- and 0.42

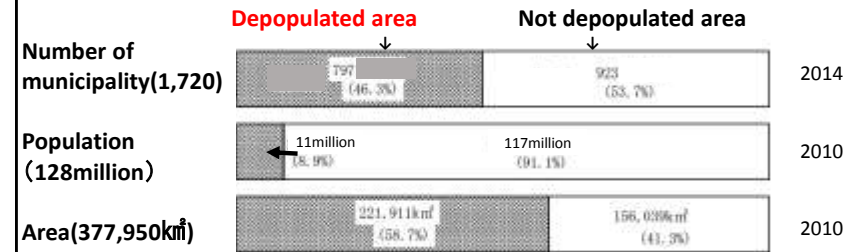
\*Index of financial condition of the municipality =

$\frac{\text{Standard financial revenue (} \equiv \text{tax revenue of their own etc.)}}{\text{Basic fiscal demands (based on the population)}}$

Related ministries: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications,

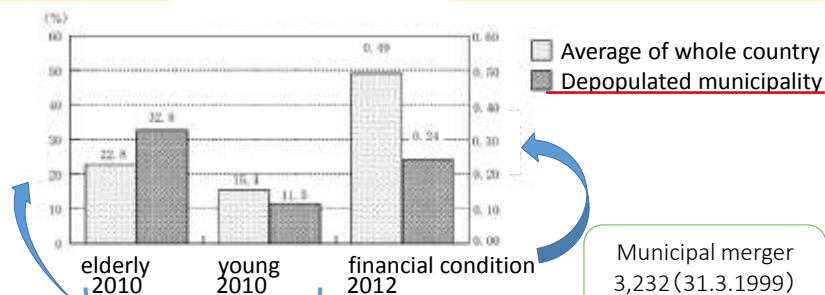
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

## Proportion of the “depopulated area” in whole country



[http://www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_content/000350138.pdf](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000350138.pdf)

## Proportion of elderly, young and economy in depopulated municipality



Municipal merger  
3,232 (31.3.1999)  
⇒ 1,820 (1.4.2006)

[http://www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_content/000350138.pdf](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000350138.pdf)

## Decentralization 1990s-

Changes in the regional policy and the land plan.

The fifth comprehensive national development plan, 1998

→ The principle of cooperation between municipality and residents

2005

- The comprehensive national development plan abolished
- The national land utilizing law  
Land utilization is led by local government

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## The Great East Japan Earthquake 2011 and the backlash of regional policy

earthquake-related death 3,472 at 31.3.2016



Ogatsu town in Ishinomaki-city, Miyagi



Kesen town in Rikuzen takada-city, Iwate

Kesennuma-city, Miyagi



<http://seiji.yahoo.co.jp/article/124/>  
<http://dot.asahi.com/photogallery/archives/2015062300195/>

## Grand Design of National Spatial Development towards 2050 Creation of a country generating diverse synergies among regions --Ministry of land, infra structure, transport and tourism, MLIT. 2014.

### Challenges:

- Progressive demographic shrinking and low fertility rate
- Hyper-aging society
- Heightening of city versus city competitions and globalization
- **No time to lose to prepare for mega disasters** and aging infrastructure
- Threats to supply food, water and energy and global environmental problems
- Technological innovation including those of ICT
- **"Compact" and "Networks"**
- **Fostering diversity is therefore key for regional innovation**

<http://www.mlit.go.jp/common/001088248.pdf>

## "Small Stations" in rural regions as the key for service delivery and regional innovation



- Concentrating basic services delivery hubs supporting life, including daily shopping and medical services at former elementary schools, or town halls.
- Creating new employments in collaboration with the existing "roadside stations", as centers of regional innovation, or diverse actors producing local specialties by bridging primary, secondary and tertiary industries, the "sixth industries", and promoting locally based renewable energy generation.

<http://www.mlit.go.jp/common/001088248.pdf>

## Basic Strategies

- 1) **Locating "Small Stations"** as the basic units of regions and "High-Grade Links of Cities"
- 2) Developing future industry clusters, and searching for creative cities and regions, towards territorial development seeking for "Proactive compact"
- 3) **Designing a "Super-Mega-Region"** nurturing new links
- 4) Making maximum use of both the Japan Sea regions and the Pacific Rim regions, and encouraging exchanges between the Dual-Corridors
- 5) **Promoting tourism, illuminating diverse treasures of the regions**
- 6) **Creating urban-rural demographic flows by demonstrating joys of rural life**
- 7) **Regenerating local communities, friendly both to young and "silver" generations**
- 8) **Creating beautiful and disaster-resilient cities and regions**
- 9) Achieving smarter-use of infrastructure
- 10) Establishing a society envisioned together with the private sector and fostering innovation
- 11) **Nurturing locally based actors working for inclusive development in regions**
- 12) Seeking for flexible solutions in overcoming energy constraints and environmental problems



/the Law for Development of Comprehensive Resort (1987)

ex. Ski resort, golf course and marina ... "development" have invaded deeply into rural area.

→ ended in failure

Local  
brand

Exchange  
between urban  
and rural areas

Local product  
for local  
consumption

- Revitalization of the rural area.
- Movement in the rural area
- New way of support for rural area

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## “Happa (=LEAF) BUSINESS” BY IRODORI. 1986-



1/5



## “Leaf business” in Kamikatsu



- Town Kamikatsu in Tokushima Prefecture
- Forest land 85%
- Population 1,662
- Household 823 (1. 4. 2015)
- 65+ population 51.5%

[http://www.iodori.co.jp/asp/nwsitem.asp?nw\\_id=2&design\\_mode=0](http://www.iodori.co.jp/asp/nwsitem.asp?nw_id=2&design_mode=0)

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## “Leaf business” in Kamikatsu

- Main products .....timber, satsuma orange  
/1980s- imported timber, 1981 Big chill.  
→ 320 different leaves.
- Annual sales of Irodori → 2 million Euro.  
\* Euro, to indicate the amount of money, exchange rate is 1Euro 120 JPY.
- a senior citizen who earn about 83,000 Euro/year.
- Internship by university students, over 600.
- Migrants → 20
- Study tour. Visitors come also from abroad.

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## Road side station “michi no eki”1993-

2/5



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## Road side station



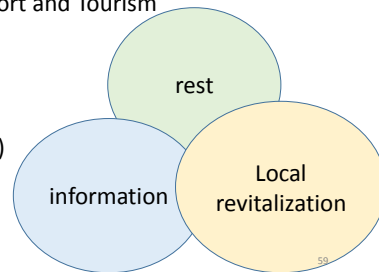
<http://www.michinoeki-yunishigawa.jp/michinoeki-yunishigawa/>  
<https://www.pref.kagoshima.jp/ag01/sangyo-rodo/nogyo/syokuiku/suishinten/navi/osumi/wasyoku/sikisai.html>

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## “Roadside station”

- Shop of local product and restaurant with restroom by highways.
- 103 station registered at 1993  
Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism  
↓
- 1,093 stations at 2016

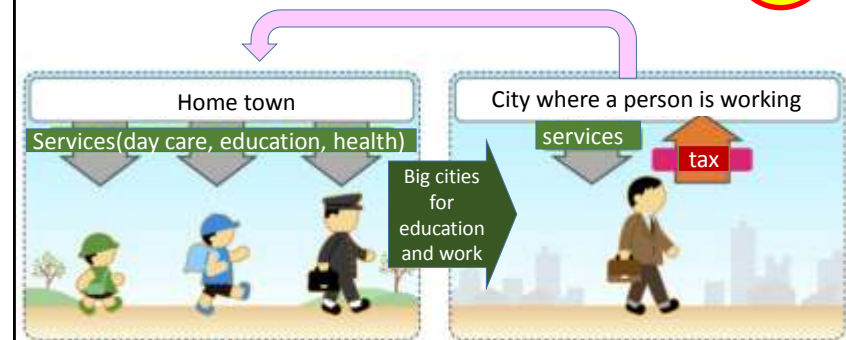
- whole sales **1.75 billion Euro(2012)**
- Total number of customer **210million**



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## “Home town tax (donations)” 2 -

3/5



[http://www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_sosiki/jichi\\_zeisei/czaisei/czaisei\\_seido/furusato/about/](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/jichi_zeisei/czaisei/czaisei_seido/furusato/about/)

60

## Home town tax (donations)"

- The donor gets
    - deduction of income tax for the year
    - deduction of resident tax of the next year.
    - "Gift in Return"
  - Own expense is about 17 Euro.  
=amount of donation -- total amount of refund by deduction  
\*about 2% of annual income as amount of donation is preferable.
- ↓
- In 2015, total amount of the donation = 1.38 billion Euro.
  - The most popular municipality got about 35 million Euro in 2015.
  - The tax revenue of the urban municipality decreased.
    - Tokyo metropolitan area will lose 207.5 million Euro in 2016
    - Kanagawa prefecture which is next to Tokyo, will lose 70 million Euro.



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## Community-Reactivating Cooperator Squad (2009-)

Ministry of internal affairs and Communication

4/5



The term of service is 1-3 years

Subsidies for "a person"  
not for constructions.



## Community-Reactivating Cooperator Squad

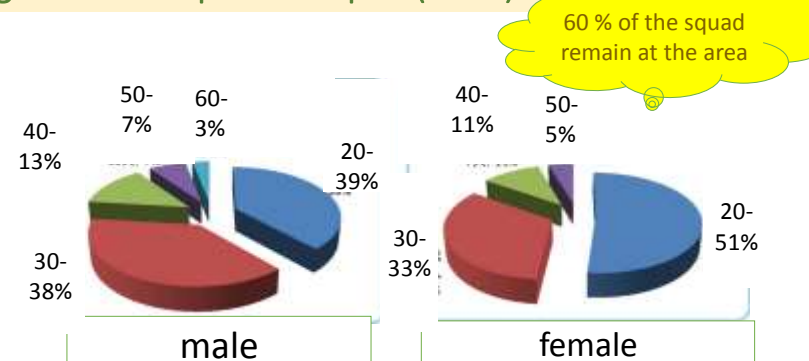
	Number of members	Adopted local government	In which prefectures	In which cities, towns, villages
FY2009	89	31	1	30
FY2010	257	90	2	88
FY2011	413	147	3	144
FY2012	617	207	3	204
FY2013	978	318	4	314
FY2014	1,511	444	7	437
FY2015	2,625	673	9	664

4,000

[http://www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_sosiki/jichi\\_eyousei/c-eyousei/02eyousei08\\_03000066.html](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_sosiki/jichi_eyousei/c-eyousei/02eyousei08_03000066.html)

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## Age of the cooperator squad(2012)


[http://www.soumu.go.jp/main\\_content/000107994.pdf](http://www.soumu.go.jp/main_content/000107994.pdf)

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## Art triennale at Echigo-Tsumari. 2000-

5/5

### "Humans are part of nature"

As our civilization reaches a critical juncture, the rich nature of the satoyama existence in Echigo-Tsumari can impel us to review our attitude to the environment, calling into question the modern paradigm which has caused such environmental destruction. This is the origin of the concept "humans are part of nature", which has become the overarching concept for every program taking place in the Echigo-Tsumari Art Field. Regional development in Echigo-Tsumari is advanced with the aim to present a model for how people can relate to nature. <http://www.echigo-tsumari.in/eng/>



"In summer, cultivate the fields; in winter, cultivate the mind."

Echigo-Tsumari is known for heavy snowfall in winter. This motivates cultural exchanges based upon the principle captured by the Japanese expression "seikô udoku", which can be rendered in English as "In summer, cultivate the fields; in winter, cultivate the mind."



<http://www.echigo-tsumari.jp/eng/>

## Art triennale at Echigo-Tsumari. 2000-

- Artists → from over 40 countries
- The exhibition period → 50 days
- The visitors → about 500,000 (2015)
- In 1994, Governor of the Niigata prefecture raised a local revitalizing program and the idea of "the art necklace" → The triennale started in 2000
- The exhibition site is 760km<sup>2</sup> in Tokamachi- city, Tsunan-town,
- In 2005, Tokamachi city- merged with surrounding 4 towns and villages.

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*For the lots of lost windows*

Utsumi Akiko, Japan

<http://www.echigo-tsumari.jp/artwork/#1/>

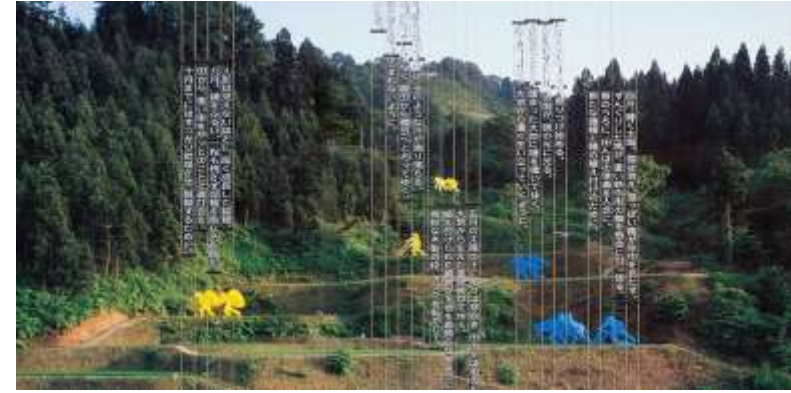




*Set North for Japan(74° 33' 2")*

Richard Wilson, England

<http://www.echigo-tsumari.jp/artwork/#1/>



*The Rice Field*

Ilya & Emilia Kabakov, Russia

<http://www.echigo-tsumari.jp/artwork/#1/>



*Hachi & Seizo Tashima  
Museum of Picture Book Art*

Seizo Tashima, Japan

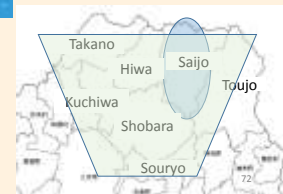
<http://www.echigo-tsumari.jp/artwork/#1/>

## Case: town of Saijo, in Shobara-city, Hiroshima prefecture



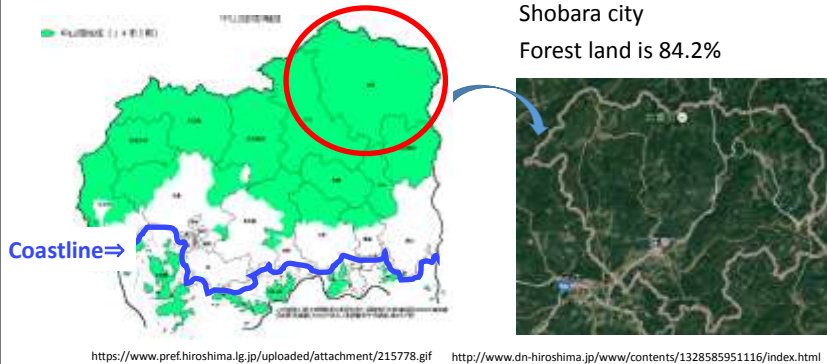
Hiroshima  
prefecture

Shobara city and Saijo town





Hilly and mountainous area in Hiroshima prefecture  
= 14 cities and 5 towns/ 14 cities 9 towns



## City of Syobara in 2016

Town	population	household	Proportion of 65 years old and over(%)	Ratio of employees by industry in Syobara, 2010
Syobara	18,475	4,557	35.9	
Saijo	3,625	1,168	47.7	<p>%</p> <p>19,7</p> <p>58,2</p> <p>22,1</p> <p>■ primary industry ■ secondary industry ■ tertiary industry</p>
Tojo	8,197	2,520	43.9	
Kuchiwa	2,084	651	46.4	
Takano	1,868	564	46.7	
Hiwa	1,454	501	50.9	
souryo	1,427	445	43.5	
total	37,130	10,406	40.9	

Financial index: 0.256(2012)  
Population: 81,000 (1960) → 40,000 (2010)  
⇒ Designated as the depopulated area

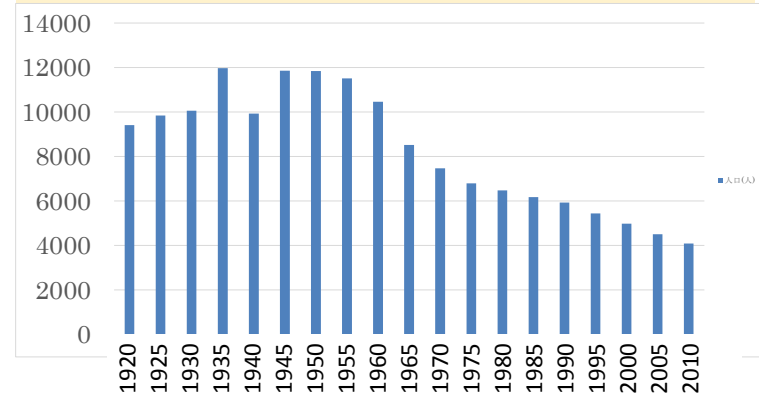
<http://www.city.syobara.hiroshima.jp/government/profile/post-258.html>  
<http://www.city.syobara.hiroshima.jp/government/kaso.pdf>

## Merger and “development area” in Shobara city

- In 2005
- Multi- pole development plan
- established 22 “development area”
- an association for local revitalization
- on the basis of the “neighborhood association”
- 3 million Euro/year



## Change in population in Saijo town





Poster session about neighborhood association in Syobara city 22.07.2011.



One day event  
"Fire fly café" at Ooya NA 02.07.2011.



Open regularly in the weekend  
"Izanami tea house" in Kumano NA 02.07.2011.



Farmers market  
Open every Sunday morning

@the parking space of the convenience store 14.11.2010.  
by members of Hattori NA

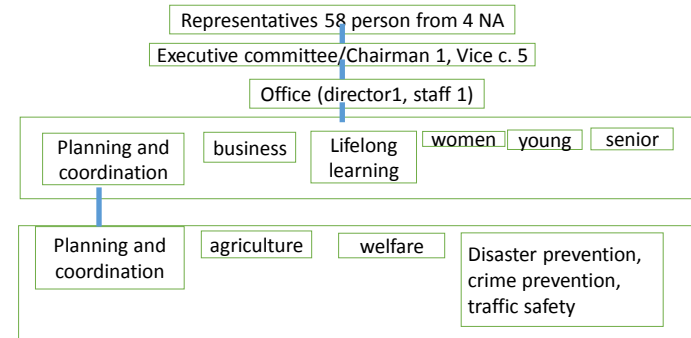


## Farmers market in a neighborhood festival

in Hiroshima city. 17.10.2010.



## Yahoko “development area”



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## Year-end charity performing art festival

in Saijo town 05.12.2010.



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## “Oosa Village”, a neighborhood association

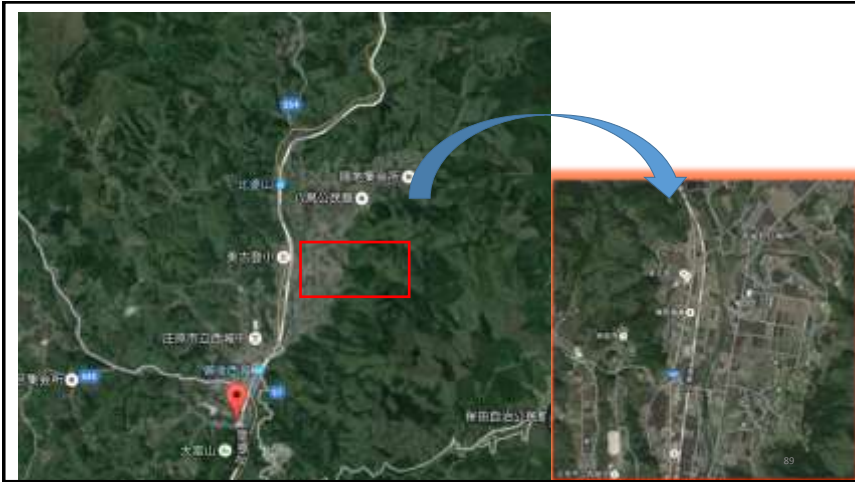


<https://www.facebook.com/Saijojichi/posts/891995447480246>

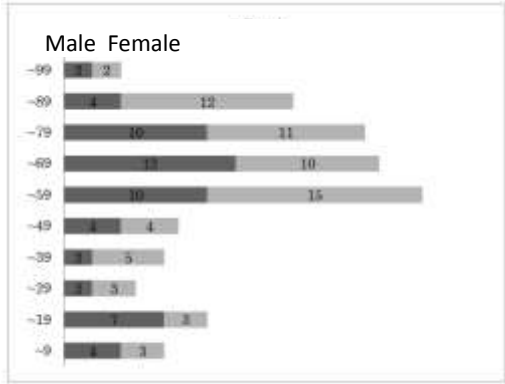
Research on household in Oosa  
September and November in 2011  
The number of households 51  
The answers from 40

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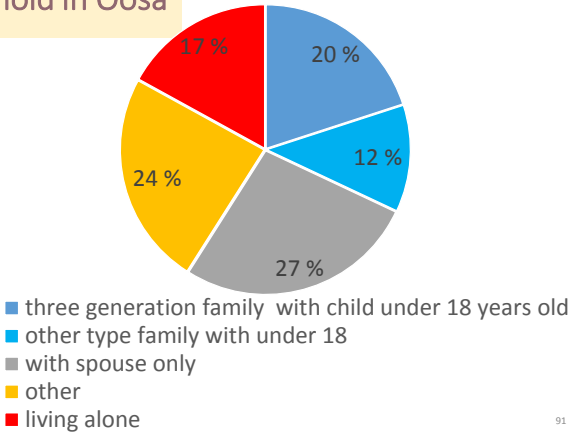


Age structure of the residents of Oosa



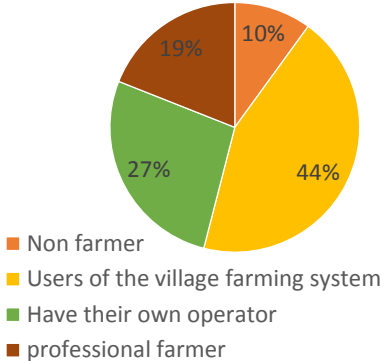
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Types of household in Oosa



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Farming work



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## Voice of villagers 1/3

*WOMAN, 80s (WIDOWED, LIVING ALONE AT OOSA IN SAIJO DA)*

*"At night when I go to sleep, I feel I am happy."*

->"Reference group".  
Comparing with past

->Full of supportive relationship.  
Many friends of same generation in their village  
Brothers and sisters live near to her village  
Neighborhood association taking care of the elderly well

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## Voice of villagers 2/3

*WOMAN, 70s (WIDOWED, LIVING ALONE AT YUKI NA IN YAHOKO DA)*

*"I feel very sorry, when I think about ancestors "*

←Japanese traditional family as ideal type

1. Family is a management body which has family's own property and with the property run the family business.
2. Ancestor worship
3. It is important that the family will last over the generation by direct descent and enhance its prosperity.

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## Voice of villagers 3/3

*MAN, 70s (LIVING WITH SPOUSE. RETIRED AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE STAFF, ONE OF THE LEADER OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION OF OOSA AND DEVELOPMENT AREA IN SAIJO)*

*" Long ago, rice planting day was fun. Many people in a field, even played a music record loudly... "*

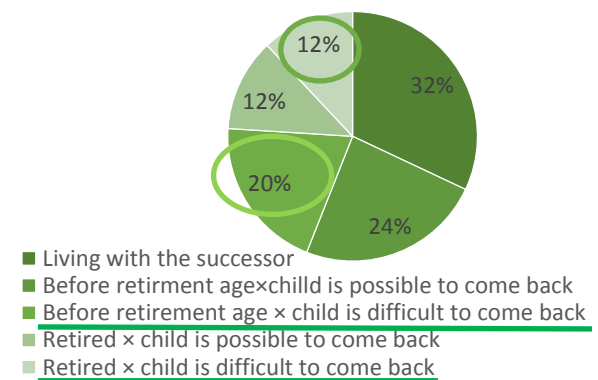
*"Feel dissatisfied when I see her ( a young newcomer village coordinator at community center ) asking a villager, "Hello! Then, what your name? "*

*"I don't say so, but I expect that my son will come back soon."*

Continuation of village and continuation of family, inseparable

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Age of the head of the household × " Moved out child"'s possibility of coming back



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## Rural development in Japan

Rural area is under the influence of external factors.

In Japan, the natural eco system in each region differs a lot but still, the rice farming determines the lives of rural area basically.

### Rural area

- Rice farming, water sharing
- Family and village
- **Neighborhood association**
- Village farming system
- Actions for rural revitalization

- Women
- Young
- New comers

- Migrants from urban area
- Community-Reactivating Cooperator Squad
- coming back of "moved out child"

### External factors, relation with urban area

- Policies to resolve the disparities between urban and rural
- Policies toward rural revitalization

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## Rural development?

### Development as unfolding the latency

- **Difference between urban and rural**
- **Differences between the rural areas**
- **Difference between residents**
- **Difference as a base of exchange**
- **Exchange makes "wealth"**



"Fostering diversity is therefore key for regional innovation"  
Grand Design of National Spatial Development towards 2050 (2014)

The development that has been accomplished.

- By the plan of central government
- By the policies to resolve the disparities between urban and rural
- One standard for various areas

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