THE SURVEY REPORT ON JAPANESE FARMER'S LIFE

海外研修員による農家生活の体験報告

1975

Uchihara International Agricultural Training Centre
Japan International Cooperation Agency

FOREWORD

It is noteworthy that practice at the farm household has been highly appreciated by those participants of the Rice Cultivation and its Extension Course. Such chance seems rare but very precious for them to grasp the actual management of the Japanese farmers' own as well as the general circumstances surrounding the rural communities from the viewpoint of agricultural development in Japan. This on-the-spot training has been carried out every year by the courtesy of the authorities and farmers concerned in the selected rice planting area of the northern part of Japan.

The principal concern for the participants' training is to give them the idea of how the cultivation techniques have been stabilized and assimilated into the field in the application of the theories on rice growing. In addition, what is required of their special attention is the positive participation of the farmers in their cooperative association under the guidance of Extension Offices of the Prefectural Government.

The practice and survey would have been effective enough to enable them to obtain some hints of how to achieve the betterment of agriculture in their own countires after the model of Japan's modernized farming.

Thus the practical training resulted in success in spite of their difficulties in oral communication with the farmers and also the short stay of only one week restricting their activities of collecting various information and data.

The reports submitted by the participants of this fiscal year were compiled into this brochure which will be the guidepost to improve the future curriculum of this kind of practice and survey.

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Contents

I-1 Purpose of the practice

Purpose of the practice is to impart the practical information of rice growing area, the environment of rice growers, and technical standard of rice cultivation to participants by sharing daily routines in Japanese farm households with their counterparts.

Content of Training

To attain the above objective, participants were particularly sugested to call attention to the following items while in practice.

a) Farmers

To get a complate view of their life, behavior of the family members, farm management in general, and the technical standard of rice cultivation, as well as the know-how in the field of said crop through out the stay, while working together with them.

b) Rural milieu of the farmers

General condition of the community(Buraku) to which host farmer belongs, and their history if there is any thing worth menticning organization or humanrelationship customs, etc.

c) Others

The relationship among host farmers and public organizations like Agricultural Cooperatives, Agricultural Center, and Agricultural Extension Office.

Tchnical analysis of each factor which materialized high yielding (Unit area wise and community wise)

I-2 Daily program of the practice

a) Individual trainning at host farmer

Upon the arrival at Aizu-bange Town, Fukushima Prefectureo

on 24th July 1975. Courtesy visit to Town Mayer Mr. Kikuchi was held. And welcome adresses were given by the representatives of all related organizations, later, all the participants were guided by the designated host farmers to their respective homes.

This individual training continued up to 27th July.

b) Group study

27th(Sun) Though it was sunday all the participants were guided to following spots by Mr. S. Mitsuhashi, Director of Prefectural Agricultural Center.

1) Tadami River dam and hydraulic power station
2) Enzoji Temple(Yanaizu)
3) Tachigi kannon or The Merciful Goddess(Aizu-bange)

28th(Mon)

1) Observation of field and interview with Prefectural leading farmers(Mr. S. Satoh and Mr. M. Saitoh)
2) Agricultural Machineries Bank and Rice processing Center(Aizu-wakamatsu)
3) Aizu-ohkawara Cylindorical head works for agricultural use(Hongo)
4) Country elevator or large scale rice processing unit and land consolidation project(Kita-Aizu)

29th(Tue)

1) Study the function of Prefectural Agricultural Center and observation of field, related facilities.
2) Indoor study of functions and activities of Agricultural extension work.
3) Meeting with Prefectural members of International Farmers Association for Education.

30th(wed)

1) Lecture was given by Mr. S. Mitsuhashi titled as past and present status of rice cultivation in Aizu area

and its component factor of high yielding in the said place

2) At a glance evaluation meeting in the presence of all the related personals

31th(Thu)

Courtesy visit to prefectural Governer Mr. M. Kimure at Prefectural Government office.

I-3 The list of host farmers and participants

Name and location of host farmers	A briefing of farming condition			Name of participants and countries
	Lowland	Upland	Others	
Mr. I. Saze Kubo, Aizu-bange-machi, Fukushima	4.8Ha	2.5ha	Tabacco Forest	Mr. W. Dorji (Bhutan) Mr. S.L. Shrestha (Nepal)
Mr. R. Yamaguchi Kubokura, Aizu-bange-machi, Fukushima	5.1	1.0	Apple Forest	Mr. R.M. Joshi (Nepal) Mr. B. Kinophne (Laos)
Mr. S. Satoh Fukuhara, Aizu-bange, Fukushima	3.9	1.5	Beef Cattle	Mr. M. Sediq (Afganistan) Mr. H.M.Wicramasinghe (Sri Lanka)
Mr. S. Hasegawa Tsukahara Aizu-bange, Fukushima	2.8	1.1	vege- tables	Mr. N.S. Dhama (India) Mr. Mudzakir N. (Indonesia)
Mr. M. Akutagawa Aozu, Aizu-bange, Fukushima	4.5	1.8	Swine Apple	Mr. P.K. Desai (India)

I-4 The repots of participcurts

Report on the farm house practice

MOHAMMAD SEDIQ(Afganistan)

In order to become familiar with Japanese farmers' living Custom and farming activities, we had farm house stay practice in July, at Aize Bange town in Fukushima prefecture. My host farmer was Seiki Sato. He is living in Fukuhara Buraku, this Buraku is four km. Far from Aize Bange town. I stayed three days and three nights in Sato san's house, there are 8 members in this family. Sato san is 46 years old and he has one son and two daughters, his son and eldest daughter are marreid. Sato's younger daughter is a clerk in a bank of the nearby town, he has six brothers and sisters, his brothers and sisters are married, they live seperatly. members of his family are :-

1 - Seikichi Sato 80 years old father.
2 - Halowno " 74 " mother.
3 - Youko " 44 " Wife.
4 - Kiyotaka " 24 " son.
5 - Michiko " 23 " daughter in law.
6 - Takako " 20 " daughter.
7 - Tomoyuki " 6months grand son.

In the Buraku of Fukuhara, there are 65 houses, out of which, 40 house holds belong to farmers and 15 house holds belong to non-farmers. All farmers of this Buraku are fulltime farmers. Sato san is one of the leading farmers, he is getting high yield, his last year's yield record was 7.8 tons per hactare in the form of Brown rice. Rice is the main crop in this village, but they grow vegetables for home comsumption. In addition to crop farming he is raising beef cattle, the main purpose of raising cattle is to supply farm yard manure, there was a few poultry hens and a small pond of carp fish for home use, farmers of this village have one day rest a week, on that day no one is going to field for working. In addition to that, during my farm house practice I got some in formition on the following.

A:Daily life;

1- Relation of family:- Sato san is the head of his family, except his father mother and young child, each member of family were working, cooking is done by Mrs. Sato and table arrangement, sweeping and washing of pots was done by daughter and daughter in law, cleaning and sweeping of house belongs to his daughter, they are living in a quite good and lovely environment, they work as one team. Also they have a good friendship with villagers.

2- Food custom:- Mrs. Sato is incharge of kitchen, they serve meals three times daily, breakfast is served at 8 A.M, lunch at 12.30 and dinner at 8 P.M. They eat rice and vegetables, there was no change in food custom.

3- Religion:- They are Buddhists, all members of family pray twice a day in thier own Shine Room religous festival is on 22th August. They celiberate, festival at the temple of Fukuhara and 23rd of August is a holiday for farmers of this village.

B: Work in the field; Out of the Sato family, three are incharge of farming. They are sato san, his son and daughter in law. He has 4 hactares of paddy land and 20a of upland field for vegetable cultivation from which produce is mainly used for home consumption. This year 3vareities of rice were planted, the vareities are :-

1- Toyonishiki - one hactae		Both var. are high yielding and planted for selling.
2- Kiyonishiki - 2.8	"	
3- Sasnishiki - 0.2	"	This var. is not high yielding tasting quality is good. This var. is planted for home use.

Nursery and land preparation:- He use box nerseries, the preparation started on 15th April, he prepared his own seedlings and 25 boxes and used for planting 10a, land preparation was done on 12th and transplated on 15th May.

Fertilizer application:- Cattle manure and chemical fertilizer are applied, 2 tons of cattle manure and basic fertilizer as NPK at the rate of 4-7.2-6.4kg respectively per 10a.Manure is applied before

plowing and first top dressing of chemical fertilizer, after rotary tillage Aditional to that 6.

top dressings were applied as follows:

1) N-IKg.per 10a.on 25th of may.

2) P205-3.4Kg.per 10a.on 10th of June.

3) NPK-I.5-0.3-1.6Kg.per 10a. on 14th of June.

4) PK-4.8-4.8 Kg. per 10a.on 1st of July.

5) NK-1.6-1.6Kg.per 10a.on 20th of July.

6) a) Toyonishiki-N-0.9Kg. per 10a.on 6th of August.

b) Kiyonishiki-N-0.9Kg.per 10a.on 9th of August.

c) Sasanishiki-N-0.9Kg.per 10a. on 12th of August.

Weed-control:-It is done in two methods:-

a) Mechanically-two weeks after transplanting weeding is done by rotary, only once.

b) Herbicide-usually applied three times as follows:

1) M,0.9-applied two days before transplanting @3Kg.per 10a.by hand dustor

2) M,0.9-applied one week after transplanting @3Kg.per 10a. by hand dustor.

3) Saturn S-applied three weeks after transplanting @3Kg.per 10a.by hand dustor.

Disease and Insects:-

a) Diseases- common diseases and their control methods:-

1) Blast-for the control of blast, kitagine. P chemical @ 3Kg.per 10a. applied by power dustor.

2) Blast and Sheath blight-Mixed chemical(Kasumon) @ 3Kg.per 10 a applied three days before heading

3) Fungicides and Insecticides-Katatinun @3Kg.per 10a. applied one week after heading

b) Insects-Stem Borer, Paddy Borer and Green Leaf hopper are comon insects.

Control-

1) Sumuthion:-30cc. of this chemical is mixed in 30 litres of water. This amount is sprayed in 10a.

two weeks after transplanting.

2) Sumuthion granuales:-applied four weeks after transplanting by Helicoptor.

Irrigation:-The water comes from the river. Depth of irrigation water in the rice field was kept at different levels according to the stages of growth.

Harvesting:-Time of harvesting vary according to variety-Harvesting is done as follows:

1) Kiyonishiki-on 20th of September.
2) Toyonishiki-Starts on Ist of October. All varieties are harvested by Combine. After harvesting drying and processing is done at his home.

Agricultural machinery:-

1) power tillerI
b) tractor-2 and one 30 hp. tractor in collaboration with four other farmers.
c) transplanter-2(two and four row types).
d) sprayer-2
e) dustor-2
f) combine-1
g) thresher-1
h) huller-1
i) dryer-1
j) polisher-1
k) one car and one truck.

Relation of farmer with other agricultural organization:-

a) Extension-farmers are visiting this office twice a month and an extension agent comes to farmers once in two months, and observe the farmers field.
If the farmer is faced with some problems, he will call extension office by telephone for necessory action.
During winter, farmers are not visiting extension office.

b) Agricultural co-operative:-all the Farmers of this village are members of this organization.

This organization supplies all necessary materials like machinery, chemicals, fertilizers and home needs.

These are given to them on credit. There is no other loan system, the farmer has to pay after harvesting.

Agriculture machinery Bank:-the purpose of this bank is to help those farmers who do not have their own machinery and also this bank has a rice dryer and processing unit. Most of the part-time farmers are hireing machinery from this bank; It supplies all necessary machines and gives on hire to the farmers from the beginning of agricultural activities up to the end.

c) Womens' hall and 4-H club;

Satoh san's wife visits the Womens' Hall once a month. Farmers wives are members of this Society. Members of 4-H club meet twice a month. The son of Mr Satoh is a member of this club. The membership fee is ¥500. Young generation are members of this club.

Field observation:-There was uniform growth of plants with dark green color, the NO:-Of tillers were 26per hill and 28 hills per Im2. The NO.of panicle were 718 per $1M^2$. Nature of soil is sandy loam, He paid more attention to land preparation and to maintain siol fertility, to increase water holding capacity, organic matter was applied. He works according to a schedule, all necessary records are maintained. The leading farmers discuss thier activities and experiences within the community for the benefit of other farmers.

This year he is expecting lower yield than the last year(7.8ton per ha.), because of less tillering,

According to him this is due to the cold and cloudy weather during the early period of growth,

Impresion: - At the time of my stay in farm house, I had no problem or dificulty. Except for languge barrior to some extend. The time was very short my investigation did not end. I was interested to get more information, but the time limit and the language problem did not let me.

Before my stay in a farm house, I learnd that Japanese farmers are getting high yields and I was unaware of the reason behind it. Now it becomes clear to me that Japanese farmers are taking much more attention to siol fertility, control of insects, dieases, weeds, siol improvement and water management at the different stages of growth, let me say it this way: Japanese farmers are taking care of thier field same as themselves Besides that the eforts of Agril. Experiment Station Agri. Extension, Agri.co-op. Agri.bank and other departments, who, are doing thier best for the welfare of farmers and the price policy of the Goverment should not be for gotten.

Really, farm house stay practice was a useful educational program and I got useful information about rice cultivation.
I wish to thank the staff members and teachers who helped us very much.

A case study of Japanese Farmer at Aizu-Bange-Fukushima-Japan

P.K.DESAI(INDIA)

Introduction

As a part of Rice training programe and with a view to get a close touch with Japanese farmer's family, the participants of the Course stayed for three days in a farmers house at Aizu-Bange Town in Fukushima Pref. and for three days in hostel of Aizu Bange Extension Training Center Between 24-7-75 to 30-7-75. The incumbant stayed at the house of Mr.M.Akutagawa of Awazu farming community. Information on various activities was collected from the host farmer and other nearby farmers by personal contacts.

General Information about Bange

Bange is one of the agricultural area in the Bange Basin. Other towns and villages are Mishima,Yugawa,Hongo, Nizuru etc., The population is about 43593 and there are 8562 farm house holds.

Land Utilization

Paddy----8148 Ha

Upland----10826 Ha

Forest---46,409 Ha

Crops

Main crop is paddy grown in one season only from April to October (first week). Other crops grown in the area are Vegetables like Tomato, Cabbage, Eggplant, Melon, etc., Cash crops are Tobacco, Hoppu(Humulus lupulus) for beer manufacture, Carrot for medicinal use, "Shitake" or Mushrooms, etc., Cultivation of flowers on large scale was also seen in some places. About 90% of the farmers are parttime farmers, Rearing of beef cattle, piggery & poultry too were done along with crop husbandary

Case study of AWAZU Community

Awazu is a small hamlet in bange. There are 83 house holds in the community out of which 60 are farm house holds and 23 are non-farm house holds. The total population is about 500

Land use

As per type of land and cultivation the area is as follows:

Low land Rice----------125Ha

Vegetable & upland-----12Ha

Apple, Peaches etc-----11Ha

Size of the Holdings

Number of House Holds	Area (ares)	Remarks
5	480-300	Average size of holdings is 177 ares. In other vil villages it varied from 130 to 180 ares.
13	299-200	
35	199-100	
22	99-50	
8	49-30	

Holdings as per type of land

Type	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Remarks
Upland	50area	3ares	15ares	
Low land	480 "	30 "	20.8 "	
Orchard	-	-	10	3 house holds
Forest	-	-	10	3 house holds only

Animal population

Out of 83 farm h.holds 5 families were rearing Holstein male cattle for beef purpose. One family had 50 heads and other 4 house holds had 2 heads each. Pigs were reared by five house holds. The total cattle heads were 60 and pigs 60.

Farm Machinery

With a view to know the extent of mechanization data were collected as regards major farm equipments which are power pperated

Number of H.holds	Tractir	Tiller	Combine	Harvester	Trucks	Car	Motorcycke	Remarks
15	15 units of 25	P.-	-	-	-			
50	-							
10	-	10						
10	-	-	-	10				
20	-	-	-	-xxx	20	-	-	smoll truck
83	-	-	-	-	-	124	83	

Such farmer had some small equipment like grass cutters, sprayers etc.

Aktugawa Family

History. Mr. M. Aktugawa is the biggest farmer in the community. He is aged 47 and his family consists of seven members i.e. his wife, two sons, mother, one daughter in law and one grand daughter. He has 480 ares of land. He with his wife and elder son works on the farm. One son goes to college. Daughter in law has taken a part time job in a store. Mr.Auktugawa has one daughter who is married. He has five brothers but no sisters. They stay in Tokyo and have no share in the landed property.

Mr. Aktugawa has constructed a new house in 1972 after demolishing his 200 year old family house. The cost of building was 11 million ¥. It has 11 rooms and all other amenities including 4 T.V. sets, air conditioners,furniture etc.,

Religion

They are of Buddist faith and have separate holy shelf in the house for God. Every morning mother of Aktugawa offers food to God. They do not go to Shrines except on special occations.

Agriculture

Mr. Aktugawa has 480 ares of land divided into six different parcels of 120 ares to 30 are size.

Cropping Pattern and Yield

Crop	Area	Season	RERIOD	Yield
Rice	480 ares	20th april to15th October	180 days	28 Tons
Potato	5 "	Mid April to Mid July	90 "	800 Kgs
Cabbage	1	November to April	160 "	150 Kgs
w melon	2	April to Mid July	100 "	150 "
Carrot				
Onion	2	Nov. to August	300 "	55 litres

Rice Cultivation

Sasanishiki 130 ares koyonishiki-100 ares, Sasaminore-50 ares and Kagami mochi-20 ares.

The seed was sown by box nursery on 20th April and transplan-

ting was done between 20th to 26th May by Transplanter.

Fertilizer Use

Different fertilizer doses were given as per variety.

Basal Dressing

	Variety	N	P205	K20	Kgs/10 ares
1)	asanishiki	5	13	13	"
2)	Toyonishiki	7.5	13	13	"
3)	Kiyonishiki				
4)	Sasaminori	6	13	13	

Topdressing

Same dose to all varieties

Ist dose with 2 N .....7 days after transplanting

2nd dose { 1.6N
1.6K20 .....60 days after transplanting

3rd dose I N Kg/10 ares..At heading time in mid August

A, Sulphate and mixture 16:0:16 were used to supply above does.

Plant Protection

Insecticides, fungicides and herbicides were widely used systemetically. To control Stemborers, Green hoppers, Blast and Sheath blight diseases prevalent in the locality.

Herbicides & Pesticide Use

Use-of herbicides for the control of weeds is done by every farmer First application of herbicide M.O. was done 7 days after transplanting followed by second application with Saturn-S 30 days after transplanting and last application with MCPA, is done 40-50 days after transplanting. In all the cases quantity used is 3-4 Kgs per 10 ares.
First pesticide application was done along with second application of herbicides.
Second spraying was done by the coop Union with helicopter one month after transplanting with Sumithion at the rate of 100c.cs for 10 ares. Third application was also done by helicopter by using Sumithion plus Kitazin (50;50) 100 days after transplanting. Fourth application was done by spraying Kitazin-P.at the rate of 3Kgs per 10 ares.

Intercultivation

Intercultivation was done only once 20 days after transplanting in the past, but at present due to the use of herbicides intercultivation is not done.

Irrigation

In Aizu Bange area water is available from 5 rivers lie. Honga, Tadami Okawa, Ipashi and Tsurunuma, The farmer gets water from Tsurunuma. There are four pumping atations to give irrigation water to the area. One pumping station irrigates 40 hectares of land her day.

Cost of Cultivation

With view to assess cost of cultivation information was collected as regards cost of various inputs and also the value of agricutural products which the farmer gets during the season.

Fertilizers

1)A.Sulphate---------575¥ for 20kg bag

2)N;K mixture--------930¥ " " Total cost on fertilizers-200000 ¥

Herbicides Insecticides etc.

1) M.O. -----3kg----575¥

2) Saturn --- " --1000¥

3) Saturn-S--- " --1200¥

4)MCPA ----- " --- 800¥

5) Kitazin --- " -- 800¥

6) Aerial Spray ---- 490¥ Ist spray
590¥ 2nd spray per 10ares

(In case of aerial spraying the cost of spraying is 450¥ and 550¥ in above, but additional 20¥,15¥,5¥ are added to the cost as charges of Cooperatives, Govt, and Insurance respectively)

Total cost on P.Protection-150,000¥

Seed

At the rate of 230¥ per Kg of paddy seed the seed cost for 178 Kgs comes to 40940¥

From above, the cost of inputs per Hectare works out to 106440¥

Besides the above cost the farmer pays Water Charge at the rate of 1000¥ per 10 ares and land tax to the extent of 500¥/10ares. Further to calculate total expenditure on farming business, the investment made by the farmer to purchage various farm machinery needs to be considered.

Farm machinery	Costin '000¥	Remarks
1) Power tiller	150	Seven year old
2) Tractor	1500	
3) Transplanter-21line	170	
41line	460	
4) Combine-Iseki	1200	
5) Huller	80	5 year old
6) Drier	470	3 year old
7) Pollisher	50	10 year old
8) Pump set	150	
9) Intercultivator	80	
10) Grass cutters-two	70	
11) Truck-Honda-350 Kgcapacity	150	

Besides, the farmer is having three cars the cost of which is about 1950 thousand Yen.

INCOME

The main income is from sale of Rice. Last year 28 tons of brown rice was produced. This was classified in grade III and the price fixed by Govt was 13600¥ per bag of 60 Kg Brown rice.

Broadly the income obtained by the farmer can be classified as follows:

1) Rice----------6800000¥
2) Vegetables -- 200000¥ (50000¥ from sale of seeds)
3) Piggery ------140000¥
4) Orchard ------100000¥

Sometimes the farmer after completing work in his farm go goes to work with his farm machinery to work in the fields of other needy farmers on payment.

The charges fixed are as follows;-

Ploghing ----------3300¥/10ares

Transpanting-------3000¥/ "

Threshing --------4000¥/ "

Combine & Drier -------- 14000¥/ 10ares

NON-AGRICULTURAL INCOME

During the non-farming season son of the farmer works as a bulldozer driver or truck driver for about 150 days in a year and earns about 100,000¥ per month. Daughter-in-low of the farmer works in a Dept. Store and earns 50,000¥ per month.

Farm House hold Income

From some of the data given it can be concluded that the av. income and standard of living is high. Some data supp supplied by the Extension Center of Bange are self explanatory.

Town/Village Av,Income

Town/Village	Av. farm house hold income per year	Income/10 ares
1)Aizu-Bange	1133000 ¥	28000 ¥
2)Yukawa V.	1413000 ¥	74000 ¥
3)Yanaizu T.	545000 ¥	54000 ¥
4)Aizu-Takada T	832000 ¥	72000 ¥
5)Hongo T.	979000 ¥	73000 ¥
6)Niizuru v.	1349000 ¥	80000 ¥
7)Mishima T.	321000 ¥	42000 ¥

Marketing and Cooperatives

The sale of farm produce and the spply of inputs like fertilizers etc is done by the Cooperatives. Mr. Akutagawa is one of the members of Coop. Union of Hirose. There are 60 members on the Committe. The price of the material purchaged throgh the Cooperatives is 7-10% lower than the market price. Loan is also given at annual interst of 3.5 to 7%.

Last year the farmer got the following price for his produce.

Rice-1st grade 14000 ¥/60 Kgs

2nd grade 13800 ¥/60 Kgs

3rd grade 13600 " " (farmers rice was of this grade)

4th grade 13200 " "

5th grade 11000 "

Potato	120 per Kg
Cabbage	40 "
Melon	200 "
Carror seed	500 per litre
Onion seed	160 "

Extension Agen y

Farmer gets technical help from two agencies i.e. Technical staff of the coop. Union and other from the Extention Centre. Bange Extention Centre has 12 Agri. Advisers and 3 Home Advisers. There is a Training Centre for imparting agricultural training to farmers and Youths.

General Impressions

Agriculure in general is quite advanced in Bange area mainly due to high labour efficiency and technical know how. The growth of the paddy crop in all the fields was good and uniform which indicated that all the farmers were progressive. Mechanized farming was followed in almost all cases. Labour input per hectare was 710 hrs(1974) which was lower than the pref. av. of 810 hrs.

There is trend towards diversified mixed farming for getting higher income. Rearing of beef cattle, pigs etc. was common.. An information visit to a farmer in Nitchuru Town revealed that the farmer had a piggery in addition to his 350 are farm. He gets 26 tons of rice and sells about 850 pigs per year (2000¥ per pig of 35Kg). A flower grower at Kitaizu village was having business of 10 million Yen from his 50 ares farm. This indicates high labour efficiency and efforts for maximizing yields from divesified farming.

Farmers are benefitted by the network of Cooperatives an and other facilities for storage, marketing etc.
As regards the Rice cultivation, the yields obtained were high. Some of the farmers which I visited had obtained 7.5 to 7.88tons per hectare. Poor soils were improved by appli application of compost and mechanised farming was done to the maximum extent thus reducing the labour input. As per some datas use of Transplanters and combines were to the extent

of 70% amd 52% respectinely at present. Further the price support in case of rice given by Gov. has motivated the farmers to increase rice production.

A net work of Cooperatives and other facilities for storage marketing etc beneficial to the farmers are worth mentioning.

Machinery Bank - This is a part of Cooperative. It provides various types of farm machinery to the small and needy farm farmers on hire basis. There are 3000 members of the Bank. The hiring charges are; Ploughing-3000¥ /Ha, puddling-32000¥, Transplanting 32000¥, Harvesting-10000¥/Ha etc.

Country Elevator - At Kitaizu a country elevator was seen. Its aim is to store paddy after harvest. It has a capacity of 900 tons and can serve an area of 150Ha of paddy. The charges. for hulling packing etcand storing is 630¥ per 60 Kg bag.

Rice Processing Unit: There are rice processing centres run by the cooperatives. The one which I saw was of 15000 bag capacity(60Kgbags). It works for two months. Immediately after the harvest the paddy is braught to the Centre, dried, dehusked and packed in bags. Paddy to rice recovery is about 70%(moisture content in paddy is 20 at the harvest time)

Family Life and social relationship - The farmers community have quite peaceful life in the hamlet. They visit each other at home. Mostly there is Joint family system and the family members do their designated work. The cooking work is shared by the housewife and her daughter -in-law and there seems little difference of openion on domestic issues.

FARM-HOUSE STAY PROGRAMME IN AIZU

BANGE TOWN

N.S.Dhama(India)

Farm work record:

The data collected with regard to farm record are as under mentioned : Sri S. Hasegawa was the head of the family. The name of the wife was Smt Reiko. They have two daughters and one son. The eldest daughter was employed in Kyoto City. one son and daughter were students.

The total land was reported 361 a

Total area under paddy = 267 a

orchard=28 a

Water melon=2 a

peanuts = 1 a

potato = 3 a

Data related to paddy cultivation during 1975 are as under :

Paddy Sasanishiki=35 a

Paddy Kiyonishiki=182 a

Paddy Toyonishiki=50 a

Total =267 a

Requirment of boxes for 10 a=20

Date of transplanting - 17th May 1975
&
20th May 1975

Transplanting after 30 days of sowing

Distance = Plant to plant 15cm

Line to line 27 cm

Herbicides was applied three times as per schedule given below.

1st 13th may 75.

2nd 8th June 75.

3rd 8th July 75.

The following herbcides were used

Saturn - 4Kg per 10 a

Saturns 4.5 Kg per 10 a

MCP 2.0 Kg per 10 a

Slight attack of Stem borer and plant hopper was noticed.

For controlling these pests Appa at the rate of 2.5Kg per 10 a was applied.

No incidence of any disease was noticed. Last year to control the blast disease Khitajin P at the rate of 3 Kg per 10 a was applied

No of tillers per sqmeter =604

Average tiller per Hill = 22

Fertilizer	application per 10a Bsaal dressing	1st Top Dressing	2nd Top Dressing
N	6.9 kg	10 Kg	3.5Kg
P	7.2		
K	6.4		

The crop is scheduled be harvesed in the second fortnight of Sept.

sri Hasegawa was expecting a yield of 6.5 tonnes per Hect.

Total income during the year 1974 = ¥ 3070969

Agri Machinery available with the host farmer

Tractor I

Transplanter I

Sprayer I

Harvester I

Thresher I

Huller I

Dryer I

Animals

Draft animal 2

Cropping pattern

Name of crop	season
Rice	May to Sept. Oct.
Nasu	May to Sept
Peach	April to May
Name of crop	Season
Soyabean	May to Sept.

Pean ut	May to Oct.

Residential condition	
Terebi	I
Radia	I
Reizoko	I
Denwa	I
Stereo	I
Casset	I
Cleaning machine	I
Tape Recorder	I
Car	I

Impression on Farm House Stay

During stay at the house of Sri S. Hasegawa of Aizu Bange town, I noticed that all the members of the farmily are very polite, helping and cooperative. The house wife assist her husband in day to day farm work. This is well and good that children are kept away from farming work so that they can fully devote their time to study.

Sri Hasegawa was the only Christan by religion in the locality while most farmers followed Buddhism according to their belief.

Regarding food, it may be stated that all the members take food togather. They take breakfast at 7.30 a.m. Lunch at 12.30 p.m. and dinner at 6.p.m. All member of the family help the house wife in preparation of food and cleaning of utensils.

Every member of the family is sincere and aware of his/her duty. Children respect their parents to the humble extent.

Sri Hasegawa being head of the family was over all responsible for the Agriculture operation work. He arranges inputs such as seed fertilizers, pesticides etc for the farm. He is guided by Extension office in selection

of varieties, time of top dressing etc. for his farm is ofcourse, assisted by his wife in day to day farm operation work. Sri Hasegawa reported that he is adopting mixed farming system in order to increase his income.

The farming community of the Aizu Bange town is very cooperative and social.

While doing social welfare work such as repairing of irrigation canal etc, they work togather as they are members of one family. Every member work sincerely. Such things are rarely found. The mechanization density seemed to me quite high as all the farmers were equipped with all type of Farm Machinery. Some farmers were reported hiring machineries from machinery Bank lacated in Aizu Bange town. There is one common hall for the farmers of the area to discuss their problems. The farmers live in a very humble way. They help each other in day to day work. The farming community observe holiday once or twice a month and no farm work was done on that day.

The farmers approach the Extension office of the Aisu Bange town for obtaining advice on modern technology on rice cultivation and other crops and vegetables. The staff of the Extension office also visit oftenly to the farmers for advising them on the spot. The extension agency of the Bange town is well developed.

The farmers dispose of their products, particularly rice grain through cooperative association located in the Bange town. This association eliminates any middleman and the chances of getting otherwise less price. Besides the farmers gets agro-inputs such as fertilizers and pesticides from these association at fixed price.

During my stay with sri Hasegawa, I felt difficulty in under standing the Japanese language. Due to this difficulty I could not collect information to the desired extent from

him. To my mind the best alternative is to provide a interpreter to over come this language difficulty so that maximum information may be collected from the host farmers. Besides as far as possible, only those farmers should be selected as host farmer, who are well versed in English language, This language difficulty can also be over come to some extent if the candidates selected for Rice cultivation course are informed at least one year before of the commencing of the session about their selection so that they come here after learning some japanese language from their respective countries. This can be done by sending some material also on Japanese language well in advance before departure for Japan.

On participation in farm house stay practice, I got the best opportunity to see closely the life of Japanese farmers life, their, culture and customs. It will certainly help me to improve the status of the farmers of my country after returning to my country

Report on the farm-house practice

Mudzakir N. (Indonesia)

In the month of July 1975, we had farm hause stay practice, in conformity with schedule of Rice Cultivation and its extension course. The aim of this program is to get some informations about Japanese farmers life and their agricultural activities.

The practice was done in Aizu Bange Town of Fukushima Prefecture. On this occasion we got some information and explanations about: farm work datas, farmers daily life, relation of family, farm management, rural community, agriculture association e.t.c.

1. Farm work record.

In the case of my host farmer Mr. Hasegawa, I got some data follows.

1.1. Family condition

NO	Name	Age	Final Education	Occupation
1	S.Hasegawa	45	Agric High School	Farmer
2	Mrs.Reiko	43	Junior H.S	do
3	Miss Hitor	20	Japan Engenering	official
4	Katsunari	18	Agric H.S.	student
5	Atsuko	14	Junior H.S.	do

1.2 Life teritory (relatives and their scattering distance from native place)

-. 725 Tateno uchi, Fukuhara, Aizu Bange-Machi, Kawanuma-Gun, Fukushima-Ken(500 m)

-. 294 Wadame-He,Nitsura,Mura-o, Numa-gun, Fukushima-ken (4 Km).

1.3. Rice cultivation in 1975.

Paddy field	Variety	age of seedling	Pland density	date of transplanting
1.82 Ha	Kyonishiki	30 days	27 X 15 Cm	May,17
0.50 Ha	Toyonishiki	30 days	d.o	May,20
0.35 Ha	Sasanishiki	30 days	d.o	May,20

Fertilizer application per 10 are.

For three varieties he did same application of fertilizer.

a)

Basic dressing			Top dressing I			Top dressing II		
N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
7	11	12	2	-	-	2	-	-

b)

Time	Time	Time
2 days before transplanting	20-25 days after transp.	40-45 days after transp.

c) Herbicides application per 10 are and interculture.

name of herb.	Saturn	Saturn	M.C.P
amount of herb.	4 Kg	4 Kg	2 Kg
time of application	15 days after tranp.	tillering stage	heading stage
interculture	24 days after transp.		

d) Plant protection.

I In this season, fortunately there are no incidences of pests and disieses, anyhow the farmer has applied some pesticides for prevention.

e)

No of hills/m^2	No of tillers/hill	No of panicles/m^2	Average no of tillers/hill
28	15-35	604	21.5

f) Previous yield/10 are (1974) = 600 Kg/10 are

g) Prevalent pests and diseses Aizu bange area

Diseses : Imochibyo, Shirahagarebyo, Bakanae

Incect pests : Nikameichu .Unka.

2. Opinion and impression.

a) On daily life(relation of family, food custom and religion)

Among the family, all members of family looks like one

team, each of them have a special duty depending on the job. Every-body was responsible for his or her own job. They also helped each other. I think that Japanese family was quite different when compared with Indonesian family, because in Japanese family consists not only the husband and his wife and their sons and daughters, but also grandfather, grandmother sisters e.t.c. Relation among the members of family are very close. In food custom, it is served three times a day and the wife responsible for cooking work, their daughters also help this job. Time schedule of eating are, breakfast;
8.00-8.30, lunch: 12.00-12.30, dinner: 19.00-19.30. They eat rice as staple food. As average Japanese they also take many kinds of drinks.

The relegion of my farmhouse hold is protestant, but the rest of the family are Buddhists. In the case of relegion I observed that most of Japanese people especially the young generation followed relegion not as a principle on their life, but I think only as a comfession or scularisme.

b) Agriculture management.

However, in the present time agricultural sector in Japan is still in important position, anyhow the industrial sector has quite rapidly increased. As a developed country, every effort should be concentrated to get profit as much as possible, in other words profitable enterprise is the final target. In the same case as in orientation, Japanese farmers always concentrate how to get maximum income(output) with minimum expenditure(input). Thatway almost all Japanese farmer are completely commercial farmers, although agricultural activities are done and managed by old generation. Most of younger generation is not interested in agriculture and they do not want to be farmers in the future.

Anyhow by the progress of technology, agricultural development in Japan has repidy increased. I think those can be made.

Possible due to the aviilabelity of facilities, especially in comminication facilities, extension activities, high level of farmer education, agricultural research and experiments, government subcidies e. t.c.

In almost all paddy fields in Japan there is no rotation system. Paddy rice to be cultivated only once a year. Farmer cultivates up land rice, vegetables in up land field and several fruit crops in orchard.

c) On related organization.

I think that all farmers in Japan are members of Agriculture Cooperative, besides they are also members of Farmers' Association. Agriculture cooperative in Japan has important function for development of farm management and for betterment of farmers living condition.

Actualy, agriculture cooperative association has multiple functions to care for all farmers needs for instance: marketing, supplying, financing, insurance, utility services and farm guidances, so that there are no difficulties in farmers side, in other words cooperative association is a body to support farmers life in general.

In case of agriculture training center and agriculture extension office, the farmers has a good relationship among them. If farmers have some difficulties in solving agriculture problems, they will contact the Agriculture exstension center to solve their problems and Extension center will give guidance.

3. Difficulties or troubles in this practice.

Actually I did not have any troubles or difficulties during my stay in the farm house hold. I think the common difficulty of each participant is due to the limited knowledge of Japanese language, so we could not get much informations and explanations directly from the farmers. Really I was very

interested and wanted to discuss everything with the farmers, especially in agricultural field.

4. Self assesment of my experiences(target and achievment)

By participating in farmhouse stay practice, I think that it was the best oppotunity for all participants to see and to observe on the spot, the Japanese farmers way of life, their culture, custom and their agricultural activities especially in rural community. Though, I could not speak Japanese fluently, I could get some valuable imformation through the farmers and some of it was quite new and will be in my memory throught. I hope, I can apply these experiences in our country for the betterment of our farmers living, of course by adopting them according to the situation and. condition of our country.

5. Ideas and suggestion for the future program.

5.1 I think the selected farncers should not be only progressive farmers but ordinary farmers also may be selected as respondent by random selection.

5.2 Duration of farmhouse stay practice; it is better to prolong arrond one week without combination with another program.

Thank you.

Mr.Mudzakir Noer

Indonesia

A HARVEST FROM AIZU BANGE TOWN

W.Dorji(Bhutan)

W.Dorji(Bhutan)

The thirst for knowledge of how Japanese farmers lived, pricked my consciousness to make the best use of my stay in Aizu Bange town. Every day seemed short for me there because my hunger to know of who a Japanese farmer is and how he achieved a high yield of rice, always arose to some endless questions.. Subsequently such situations brought the spell of everlasting memories.

Days and nights were hot but I little cared about it because I had much more other things to concentrate on. The first out of a lot was the yield differentation in that area. It is worth adding that the nature in that area favoured the paddy growth but it was not this fact alone. When asking the Sese family I learnt that they cared the rice plant much more than a mother nursed her beloved children. Thus when such situations coincided with each other it lead to a yield called bumper harvest. The experiences of farmers also framed the fame of high yield.

Regarding to the family I stayed with, the total summed up to eight people. Among them four were just kids of ages below nine years. All the internal works were burdoned by Mrs. Sese and partly by her daughter-in-law who had to help the field works too. Consequently, outdoor exhaustions were shared among Mr. Sese and his son. One amusing charector I noticed in them was that no one in the family told another of what they should do and surprisingly performed the works smoothly. It really was a conspicuous unity and understanding among them, for, such worthy examples are comparatively less in my country. The earliest one to get up from bed was Mrs.Sase who did all polishing, sweeping and cooking in the house while the rest occupied themselves in the field works. At about 9o' clock they use to return for breakfast.

Then after 10 AM they were like being compelled to rest in the house because the heat inscreased. Thus they usually had to laze around for some hours calling it as an interval to sleep. Then when heat became less intense their outside routine continued again till darkness clothed over the area. Useally, dinner in the Buraku Block seemed to had started with drinks and ended with eating rice. In every meal they had different menu of eatables and I beleive that it was not to rise monotony out of eating the same kind of food every day. In regarding to eating I had also found out that Japanese take comparatively less time. It is a wonder whether this is due to the busy atomoshere or something else but I have not found out the answer for this yet.

Regarding the religion, they made about twelve major services in a year. The offerings were usually like fruits, flowers, vegetables, rice and some holy smokes. Bhuddhism was their religion.

This Community consisted of twelve houses with total people of hundred and two.
Almost all of them owned lowlands of more than 2 ha. My host farmer had the most land with 5 ha of lowlands; 25 a of upland and one hectare of forest. All the families had a power tiller each exception being Mr.S.Hasegawa with three and Mr.K.Ishimi with five. Moreover only five farmers had no tractors while the rest ownes one each. In regarding about the cars too, each had one but again appeared Mr. Ishimi with none at all. As a whole all looked well off.

Rice being the staple food through out the South East Asian countries, this Buraku had the same occupation on paddy cultiv-ation. Their side crops were like tobacco, Vegetables and other cash crops. The farm record my host farmer had kept were said as some what similar to those of the others in that area. He had his transplanting done in

the month of May and expected to harvest around 16 th Sept. The amount of fertilizers applied were recorded for basal as 72N, 180 P205, and 80 K20 per ha. in the month of May, also 50 P20 were used at the time of ploughing. As for top dressing the following amount of fertilizers were consumed:- time of ploughing.

TOP DRESSING

18 Kg	OKg	OKg - three days after transplanting.
20	20	30 - 20 - 15 days after transplanting.
10	0	20 - 20 days after heading.
10	0	20 - 10 days before heading.
20	0	0 - 7 days after heading.

Herbicides, my host farmer used were Mo, saturn, and MCP. The amount applied were 3 Kg Mo/10a- three days before transplanting; 4Kg saturn-15 days after transplanting and MCP 4Kg/10a 30-35 days after transplanting. On the whole he practiced only one time hand weeding.

Ultimately, I would willingly accept that my farm house stay practice was very interesting and hope the future participants to enjoy the same exhaultation as I underwent. The only problem I confronted with was the difficulty of conversation in Japanese. If there was no language barrier I would have been the Happiest man alive. In relation to above practices I would like to thank the authorities concerned for including abservation tours like visiting Tadami Gawa Dam; Agri.Bank; Land improvement project etc. Such examples also helped us to improve our knowledge.

FARMERS AND FARMING IN JAPAN

S.L.Shrestha(Nepal)

As a foreigner, I had long been waiting to know the Japanese farmers' way of life since my arrival in this country. This thirst received a good means to meet that nequinement in July. 1975.

On 24th July, I with other fellow participants started for Aizu-Bange, Fukushima pref as per programme. Reaching there and having had general introduction with the farmers and staff members in Agricultural Extension Training center, Mr.Dorji and I went to the farmer's house to stay and know their way of working and living. Our host farmer was Mr. Iwao Saje at Takatera village.

As we reached his house with his son Mr.Tadao Saje, his family welcomed us. All the members were introduced. Mr. Tadao used to speak English to some extent and we were fortunate because his ability lessened at least a bit of our inconveniences of lauguage barrier.

He tried to keep us interesting by means of social, religious, agricultural and economic discussions. Also he familiarised us with his neighbours. Drinks like osake and beer turned to be the important means to be intimate with one another. Both sides felt enthusiastic to learn about each other. Most of his neighbours participated us together in dishes and discussions. This reflcted their co-operation, humour and happiness among one another.

Mr. Tadao took us to his tobacco field the following morning. We detopped the tabacco plants together. And at the same time he went on answering our questions about the rice and other crops.

We observed every corner of his field. We got ag. informations from Agric. co-operative also. According to the information available, they are as follows.

Rice is the first crop and the second is tobacco. in

Takatera village.241 farmers cultivate rice.

Rice	250ha
Tobacco	36, ,
Tomato	6, ,
Beef cattle	110heads.

Besides these, potatoes, beans, egg plants, melons, watermelons, mush-rooms, cucumbers, hopps etc are grown mostly for home consumption.

Our host farmer's family consists of eight members in all. The working members are four Mr.Saje himself, son, wife and daugher-in-law. Others are his grand-children who are at present studying in the schools. The working four are High school graduates. He has four sisters and three younger brothers living at Tamaizu-machi, Tamate-machi and Bange-machi. One brother is in service.

He has seven houses in total. His house is equipped with modern facilities like. T.V. sets, bath-rooms, washing machines heaters, stoves, fans chairs, tables etc.
His house construction has safety measures against fire, lightening and earth-quakes.

As far as religion is concerned, they worship, Buddha. They worship every morning & twelve major services are made in a year.

Concerning to their meal custom, they take three times daily. And they go to bed at 10.00.
His agrarian land is 6.05ha.
Paddy 4.8ha
Potato, tobacco, beans
and brinjal etc. 0.25ha.
Forest ..... 1.00ha.
Poultry ..... 16heads and Beef cattle one head

His farming is fully mechanized with the help of 23 H.P. tractor, Power tiller, transplanter, sprayers, dusters combine harvester.

thresher, huller, dryer, polisher, pumping set one each and other accessories. Usually his rice cultivation period is 25th April to September, tobacco from March to August, potato-April to August and so on. According to his cropping system, his family used to be busy in the field from March to November. Winter in that area is a period to rest due to hailstone.

The following varieties of rice are being grown in respective acr-eages.

1) Kiyonishiki.....2.5ha. 3) Sasanishiki.....0.2ha.

2) Sasaminori.....0.6,, 4) Toyonishiki.. .....1.5ha.

Sasanishiki,as its taste is good is grown as the best variety. The variety Toyonishiki is blast susceptible. He sowed the seeds on 25th April,1975. The application of fertilisers in his field is as follows:-

150^{N} : $250^{P}205$: $150^{K}20$ Kg/Ha.

At plowing time:		$50^{P}205$		
Basal dose	72^{N}	$180^{P}205$	$80^{K}2^{O}$.	
Topdressings: i'	18^{N}	0	0	thro'A/S 3days after transplanting.
ii'	20^{N}	20	30	Complex fert.15days,
iii'	10^{N}	0	20	20days before heading.
iv'	10^{N}	0	20	,, ,, 10days ,,
v'	20^{N}	0	0	,, 7days after ,,

He used herbicidal and pesticidal chemicals like Mo, Saturn, Sumithion, Kitazine,Kasumin etc.

Though that area has ne gligible appearance of disease and insects, he complained the presence of blast, sheath blight, stem borer, green leaf hopper etc. in the previous years. His rice field was very uniform and healthy

On the observations of the rice field this year, at the booting stage, the following Data were observed.

Average no. of hills/sq.mtr.-21

,, ,, tillers/hill=25

According to Mr.Saje, the yield of rice achieved last year was generalised as followes:

Maximum yield of rice=7200kg/ha

Average ,, ,, =6200 ,,

Minimum ,, ,, =4800 ,,

Estimated yield of crop this year is=6600kg/ha as an average

The source of irrigation water is from Tadamigawa river from where pumping system is being facilitated by the farmers' association. Also I observed the work under the land improvement management project in Katakado village to convert forests into about 60 ha of land for rice cultivation.

On our discussion with the farmers I realized that very encouraging incentives for the farmers are being given by Agri. Coop., Agri. Extn. Office etc. The farmers have good opportunity to produce high yield. So the farmers are free from the disturbances of inputs unavailability, marketing and price fixation of the produce resulting in a secured condition of farming. In his house Mrs.Iwao Sase used to take care of the kitchen works and the daughter-in law helped her when she was free. The members of the family are well united and are self-conscious of their own responsibilities at home and in fields. I felt that the family, as a whole was well disciplined and peaceful. Their behaviours are quite, submissive, co-operative and kind. Hospitality was of superior quality. I am highly impressed also with the standard of family thinking, living & education, and hard working nature.

After three days, we with Mr.Tadao came back to Agriculture Extension training Centre as per programme and visited religious places Enzoji temple and some others like Tadami Gawa Dam system.

On the next day, we visited high rice yield producing

farmers' and discussed with them, their usual practices and attention to get bumper harvest. I am astonished at seeing the field history mainlained for a long years. I found Mr.Saito's very keen, effortful contribution to inscrease rice yield and realized that they read the field very well and treated accordingly.

Their experience on rice production is vast. To step up the rice yield in the area, their mutual meeting or discussion about the practice and the result in the agricultural field held among the members of the community is felt very productive and contributing. I realized this as a very good spirit for agricultural development. Moreover they have grown Agri. crops in the way as we bring up children with affection and care. Their heart is open, frank and their working behaviour is receptive to new agriculture informations, sincere and hard working.

In addition to that we observed agriculture machinery bank, Rice Processing Centre, Ohkawa Cylindrical Headwork, Agri. Structural Improvement Project, Country Elevator etc. The govermental management about the farming and processing facilities are very satisfactory.

Next most interesting & important knowledge about the rice was from Dr. Mitsuhashi, Director of Agri. Training Centre in Aizu Bange. His lecture in Japanese, well interpreted by Mr.Chida was to the point, very clear and analytical. The talk given was " past and Present of rice yield in Aizu, Technical analysis of high yield of rice and task in tropical rice "

At last before I conclude, I cannot remain without extending my hearty thanks to Dr. Mitsuhashi, Mr. Watanabe, area Deputy Director, Agri. Exth. Office, Mr. Otsuka, Mr. Masaki and all the host farmers who arranged, cooperated excellently despite being much busy in work and made our stay there very instructive and successful. Also I hasten to thank our guiding instructors-our first to last

helping hands in the trip whose hard work made our trip most useful and comfortable was worth-praising.

I am very much satisfied with this trip which has given us much new practical informations about rice cultivation and also farmer's way of living. This met my great thirst which I had before.

SHRESTHA SHAMBHULALL (NEPAL)

Farmers and farming in Japan

R.M Joshi (Nepal)

8 As a part of my training, I went to perform farm house stay practice in Mr. Yoichi Yamagushi's house at Kubo village of Aizu Bange, Fukushima Prefecture from 24th to 27th July 1975. I present here what I could get about the family; farming practices; related organizations etc. during the stay.

FAMILY CONDITION:

Sl. No.	Nama	Age	Relation	Ocuupation
1.	Yochi Yamaguchi	70	House master	Forestry
2.	Rinsuke "	48	son	Farming
3.	Koichi "	24	grand son	"
4.	Satoshi "	22	"	Student
5.	Chiyoki "	66	wife	home managemet
6.	Kayoku "	47	daughter in law	farming & h home namage ment
7.	Tetsuya "	19	Grand son	Student

RESIDENTIAL CONDITIONS :

Almirah-	5 Nos.
Tables	10 "
Television	3 "
Washing Machine	2 "
Room cooler	2 "
Electric fan	4 "
Refrigerator	2 "
Radio	3 "
Fire extinguisher	2 "
Gas stove	1 "
Electric Heater	1 "

RELIGION;-

Bhuddhism was their religion - praying every morning by the head of the family.

MEAL CUSTOMS: -

Breakfast - 8 Am.

Lunch - 12 Noon

Dinner - 6-7Pm.

Snacks - 3 Pm.

Usual menu are rice, vegetables, soup, meat, fish, buck wheat noddl es etc.

BURAKU COMMUNITY:

There were twenty house in total and out of them there were nothing bad that I could talk on. All looked very neat and tidy and I liked it very much. After seeing such good places and appreciable unity among them I wish my country farmers to be of the same condition. Among the agriculturists there twelve of them were part time farmers while the rest seemed to be full time farmers.

FARM HOUSE RECORD:-

Actually the farm house record my host farmer had could have been very essential for our studies but un fortunately our language barrier some what prevented us to gain more than the ones jotted below:-

Yamaguchi family grew five different varieties of rice and they were sasaminori (Iha 70a) ; Toyonishiki (2ha); kyonishiki(Iha 30a) and koganemochi covered 30a.
Thus the total land sum up to 5ha and 60a.
These varieties jotted above were sown in the month of April; transplanted in May 15-30 by machines and harvest was mostly expecting to be around Sept. or October. The amount of fertilizer (compound) were 500 kg in gradient of 12N-20P 14K. Leaf, panicle and sheath blasts and stem borer were the major diseases and insect pests.

The weedicides applied were Saturn S and Mameto at the rate of 3-4Kg/10a. Fungicides and insecticides were applied one time by helicopter during the month of June. On the whole, as an interculture one weeding by weeder was given.

FARMING CONDTTION OF THAT FAMILY

Labour abailability	-	3
Family member	-	7
Male	-	5
Female	-	2
A. Enagaged person	-	
Male	-	2
Female	-	1
Casual hired labour	-	Nil
B. Agralian Land:-		
Paddy field	-	5ha
Upland	-	Ia
Forest land	-	50 ha
Pasture Land	-	2a
Orchard	-	1a
Agri. Machineries:-		
Power tiller	-2	
Transplanter	-	2
Tractor	-	1
Sprayer, duster	-	2
Combine harvester	-	2
Huller	-	1
Dryer	-	1
Polisher	-	1
Grass cutter	-	2
Car and truck	-	2
Motor cycle	-	2

MY IMPRESSION

The relationship among the family members were quite peaceful and harmonious. The members engaged in farming were quite hard working. This was well programmed schedule of work which they followed. The family was only cultivating rice once a year.

The co-operatives (Agri.) and Extension Service were quite efficient in solving the farmers' problems.

The only diffeculty was the language barrier.
My suggestion is to continue this practice, but the participants should first be made able to talk in Japanese at least to some extent.

FARMERS AND FARMING IN JAPAN

KINAPHONE B.(LAOS)

My farm house stay practice was in the village called Kubo in Aizu Bange town. The family I stayed with was Yamaguchi, head being Mr.Yoichi Yamaguchi handling the house problems quite smoothly. The details I achieved are as follows:-

FAMILY CONDITION

	Name	Age	Relationship	Occupation
1.	Yoichi Yamaguchi	70	House master	Forestry
2.	Rinsuke "	48	Son	Farming
3.	Koichi "	24	Grand son	"
4	Satoshi	22	"	Student
5.	Chiyoki "	66	Wife	Mohe management
6.	Kayoku "	47	Daughter in Law	Farming & home management
7.	Tets ya "	19	Grand son	Student

RESIDENTIAL CONDITION

Almirah	5 Nos.
Tables	10 "
television	3 "
Washing machine	2 "
Electric fane	4 "
Refrigerator	2 "
Radios	3 "
Fire extinguisher	2 "
Gas stove	1 "
Electric heater	1 "

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RELIGION

Bhuddhism was their religion - Prayers were performed every day especially by the head of the family.

MEAL CUSTONS

They usually had breakfast around 8 Am and it lasted for about half an hour consuming the time both in eating and chatting. In the same way lunch began at about 12 O' clock, and after that around 3Pm they used to have snacks including some tea and cakes. Finally dinner was served from 6-7 in the eveing and after that it was the time for all to rest. In general their usual menu were rice, vegetables, soup, meat fish, buck wheat, noodles etc.

BURAKU COMMUNITY

There were twenty four houses in total and out them there was nothing that I could talk something bad of. All looked very neat and tidy and I liked it very much. After seeing such goodness and unity in them my feelings towards Japanese farmers have further wealthed with appreciation. Among the agriculturists there, twelve of them were part time farmers while the rest spent their time only in farming.

FARM HOUSE RECORD

Actually the farm house record my farmer had, could have been very essential to our studies but unfortunately the language barrier curtailed all the knowledge that screened on the wall. Out of a lot, some ideas recived are as flllows:-

Yamaguchi family grew five different varieties of rice and they were Sasanishiki which covered 30 ha of the total land; Sasaminori (Iha); Toyonishiki (2Ha) ; Kyonishi(Iha 30a) and Koganemochi covered thirty ha. Thus the total land summed up to 5ha 60a. These varietie jotted above were sown in the month of April; transplanted in May 15-30 by machines and harvest was expected to be around Sept. 20th.

The amount of compound fertilizer used were 500 Kg ingradient of 12 N,20 P,14K. Leaf, pancile and sheath blasts and stem borer were the major diseases and insect pests.

The weedicides applied were Saturn S and Ameto at the rate of three to four Kg. 10 a. Fungicides and insecticides were applied once by helicopter during the month of June. On the whole as an interculture one weeding was given by weeder.

FARMING CONDITION OF THAT FAMILY

Labour availability	3
Family member	7
Male	5
Female	2
(a) Engaged person	
Male	2
Female	1
Casual hired labour	Nil
Agrarian Land	
Paddy fields	5ha
Upland	1a
Forest land	Ha
Pasture	2 a
Orchard	1a
Agricultural Machinery	
Power tiller	2
Tractor	1
Transplanter	2
Sprayer and duster	2
Conbine harvester	2
Huller	1
Dryer	1

FARMING CONDITION OF THAT FAMILY (contd)

polisher	1
Grass cutter	2
Car and truck	2
Motor cycles	2

MY Impression

The relationship among the family members were quite peaceful and harmonious.

The members engaged in farming were quite hard working. and was a well programmed schedule of work which they followed.

The family was only cultivating one crop of rice per year.

The difficulties I faced during my farm house stay practice was the problem of speaking in Japanese.

REPORT ON THE FARM HOUSE STAY PRACTICE

H.M.WICKRAMASINGHE(SRILANKA)

I had the cpportunity to stay in a Japanese farmer's house for nearly three days in Fukuhara village of the Fukushima Prefecture. This training was started on 24th July and upto 27th July I got the chance to work with them in their farm. The name of my farmer is Mr. Seiki Sato who is very energitic and hard working.

Early morning at 6 0' clock I went to the field with junior Sato and started collecting and transporting of fodder grass which was cut by his wife the previous evening.
This was done till 7:30 Am and transported fodder grass was sundried for one day and was stored to be fed to the beef cattle which he was raring. In the evening at 5Pm I again went to the field to cut grass and heap them. This type of work was continued for the rest of the two days also, as there was no other work to be done in the paddy fields. During my free time I went with junior Sato san to their paddy fields to inspect the verious diseases and insects attacking their crops. But I could hardly find any symptoms except for some blast lesions here and there.

Mr. Seiki Sato is a Bhuddhist and he does his prayers every morning at 6' clock before starting the days work, along with the other members of the family. The breakfast is taken at 7:30 Am after a brief spell of work in the field. Usually the rice is taken for all the three meals that is breakfast, lunch which is taken at 12 noon and dinner at 8Pm.
Lot of vegeables and fish or meat and fruits are taken along with rice. A plot of land (0.2Ha) is kept to cultivate Sasanishiki which variety is mainly used for home consumption. His family is composed of himself and his wife, his fatherand mother, his son and son's wife and his daughter. His son has a little kid too.

Out of all these members only Mr. Sato, his son and the daughter in law are the people who are engaged in farming. His father and mother are too old to be engaged in farming. Wife does the home management and cooking, daughter is working in a bank. When ladies in the house are free they do the cooking and house hold work together. It is very interesting to note that they work to a schedule and they follow it strictly. The family is very happy and peaceful and they help one another every time.

This farmer had four ha of paddy field and 25a of upland field which is their kitchen garden. Three verieties of rice are cultivated in the paddy fields. They are toyonishiki, I ha, kiyonishiki, 2.8ha. And Sasanishiki, 0.2ha. The variety Sasanishiki is for home consumption which according to him is more palatable than the rest.

They apply compost at the rate of two tons per 10a into the paddy field before ploughing and other chemical fertilizers are applied subsequently as follows per 10 a:-

On 5th May	-4Kg urea 7.2Kg CSP 6.4Kg Muriate of potash	Basal
On 25th May	-1Kg Urea as top dressing	
On 10 June	-3.4 kg CSP "	
On 14th June	-1.5kg Urea 0.3kg CSP 1.6Kg MP	TOP DRESSING
On 1st July	4.8kg CSP 4.8kg Mp	"
On 20th July	1.6 kg urea 1.6 kg MP	"
On 6th August	for variety kiyonishiki 0.9kg urea-at heading.	
9th "	" Toyonishiki same amount of urea at heading.	
On 12th "	" Sasanishiki "	

Apart from this, routine application of herbicides, funficides and pesticides is strickly adheared to. Box nurseries are sown on 15th April at the rate of twenty five boxes per 10 a. Transplaning is done by machine on 15th May. Harvesting is done on September 20th, October Ist and Oct. 10 th for the varieties Kiyonishiki, Toyonishiki and Sasanishiki respectively by combine harvester.

The farmers of this area seem to have a very close relationship with the Agri. Extension Centre, Agri. Coop. and the Agri. Training Centre. They get their latest technical information through the extension Centre and all the materials needed for production as well as their home needs are purchased from Agri. Coop. and all their Agri. Produce is also disposed off through the agricultural cooperative.

During my stay at Mr. Sato's house I really felt that I was at home. Their kindness and hospitality are far above average. If not for the language barrier I could have gathered more experience and knowledge and also about their surrounding.

According to the set target I should say that; farm house stay was 90 % success. I could gather many informations regarding Japanese agriculture and their Farm community. It would have been cent per cent successful if I was fully conversant with Japanese language which was the a draw back on my part.

To improve the efficiency of future similar programmes I would like to stress the point that one participant should be given one place instead of two in one place.
And also the duration of the programme may be extended to about five days in order to gather more experience and information.

I join with Mr. Mukawa, the chief instructor of our course to say that this programme was the highlight of our training in Japan and also I appreciate the attitute taken by the staff

of the Aizu Bange Extension Office and the Training Center for their kind assistance and guidance without which this programme would never have been a success.

ま　え　が　き

一般に課外授業で農家実習といえば，文字通り農家の営農計画に従って作業し労働を通じて農業の実務を学ぶことであろう。従ってビッチリと農業する心をも仕込んで戴くというのが本来の目的である。

ところが，例年各県にお願いしている当センターの稲作普及コース研修員の農家実習はそもそも日本の農家の実態を見聞すること自体に意義があるということである。そして農家とその周辺が日本農業の発展に占めてきた位置や役割をどのような刺戟（インパクト）として受け取ったかに関心がもたれる。さらに歩を進めて農業者の心情に立入り，栽培技術の現地解析に挑むなどは，彼等にとってこの短時日では至難のことというべきであろう。

発展途上国の現状は，日本の農業環境とは程遠く，技術普及に対する農民の反応は我われの想像外に低い。日本における技術研修を通じて，研修員が技術普及者あるいは試験研究者，農政担当者として帰国後のリーダー的役割にどのような抱負をもち夢を描くか，または逆に将来とも開発の夢は叶わぬものとして失意のまま終るかは，彼等自身の問題ともいえよう。

ともあれ，この農家実習が彼等の日本における最も印象に残る行事であったことは間違いない。そして今年もまた，福島県当局の御熱意，地元機関，農家の御協力により，予想外の成果を収めることができた。それは彼等の報告内容からも伺い知ることができる。

しかしながら，今後農家実習を重要な教課として改善し，より有意義なものとするため，この機会に成果の一部を印刷することとした。

ここに計画の実施に当り，業務繁多の折柄御協力を惜しまれなかった関係各位に対し厚く御礼申し上げたい。

所長　瀧嶋康夫

Ⅱ－1　研修の目的

海外から稲作技術研修のため来日した研修員を日本の代表的稲作農家に宿泊させ，実際に日本の稲作，その技術，あるいは農家生活を体験させることによって日本の稲作技術水準を知り，研修員母国の農業の発展への糸口とし，合わせて国際親善の一端をも担う。

研修の内容

1）農家について

農家での生活，仕事等を通じて，生活の実態，経営の内容，その技術水準を把握する。

2）農家をとりまく環境

個々の農家が属する集落，集落の成り立ち，しくみ（組織，構造），うごき，習慣等の調査見学

3）その他

公的（農業部門）機関との関係，農業センター，普及所農協との有機的連携および地域における高収量米作農家における技術解析，等

Ⅱ－2　研修計画概要

月　日	内　　容	場　　所
7月24日 （木）	研修員受入れ会 県農業改良課，会津農業センター，会津坂下町役場，会津坂下農協，会津坂下農業改良普及所，受入れ農家（5），内原国際農業研修センター，研修員（9）， 受入れ農家に分散配置 受入れ農家にて研修（農業経営，稲作技術，農家生活等）	会津農業センター 受入れ農家
25日 （金） 26日 （土）	受入れ農家にて研修 〃	受入れ農家 〃

期　日	内　　容	場　　所
7月27日 （日）	会津農業センターに集合 只見川ダム式発電所見学 寺院，仏像等見学（柳津円蔵寺，立木観音）	会津農業センター 柳津町 柳津町，　会津坂下町
28日 （月）	高位稲作技術調査（斉藤基，佐藤清輝），農村調査 会津若松市農業機械銀行 ライスセンター 会津大川円筒頭首工 農地基盤整備状況 カントリーエレベーター	会津坂下町福原 会津若松市農協 〃 本郷町大川改良区 北会津村農協
29日 （火）	農村調査取まとめ 国際農友会との交換	会津農業センター 〃
30日 （水）	技術解析　三橋農業センター所長 視察研修，会津若松～福島	会津農業センター
31日 （木）	福島県知事表敬	福島県庁

Ⅱ－3　受入れ農家及び研修員の組合せ

受入れ農家			耕地		その他	研修員名				
氏名	住所	年令	田	畑		班	氏名	年令	国名	現職
佐瀬岩男	会津坂下町窪	55	10a 48.	10a 2,5	たばこ	5	ドルジー	20	ブータン	農業局研修生
							シエルスタ	27	ネパール	ジヤナカプール地区ハルデナート農場長
山口林助	会津坂下町窪倉	48	51.	1.0	りんご	2	ジョシ	39	ネパール	バニワニプール農業事務所主任
							キナフォン	30	ラオス	ビエンチャン平原開発局勤務（タゴンP）
佐藤清輝	会津坂下町福原	44	39.	1.5	牛	3	セディク	33	アフガニスタン	農業省普及局日本派遣専門家のカウンターパート
							ウイクルマシング	34	スリランカ（セイロン）	農業局農業指導官
長谷川重夫	会津坂下町東原	45	28.	1.1	野菜	4	ダーマ	33	インド	多収性品種育成担当上級技術者
							ムザキル	32	インドネシア	農業普及事業食料作物専門技術員
芥川正彦	会津坂下町青津	46	45.	1.8	養豚 りんご	1	デザイ	30	インド	国家普及計画専門家

Ⅱ－4　研修員の眼 －彼等の活動と報告から－

この農家実習は前述のとおり日本の農村，農家の把握および農家の稲作技術構造を知ることにあるので，この二つの目的がどの程度達成されたか研修員の口頭による反省やレポートの中から拾って見ることとする。

a　農家をとりまく実体の把握

農家をとりまく農村生活，農村社会については短期間であったが農家滞在中，および日程の中で可なりの認識を得たものと思われる。

彼等が農家の中で最初に直面したのは農家の家族関係であった。

Mr.Dorgi（ブータン）は次のように言っている「自分が厄介になった農家は家族8人でそのうち4人は9才以下の小児であった。全ての家事はM氏の奥さんの肩にかかっており，一部を奥さんの姉さんとM氏と彼の息子さんが担当していた。特に興味深く感じたのは誰も家の中で他の人に仕事を命令するという様な人がいないのに家事が円滑に進んで行く事であった。これは家族間の結合が余程うまく行っていると見られる素晴しい例で，自分の国ではこの様な例は非常に少ないと考えられる。日本人は食事時間に比較的短かい時間しか費さない様に見える。これは日常の仕事が忙しいためなのか他に理由があるのか明らかにし得なかった。」

Mr.Wikramasinghe「農家の中で幾世代かの人々が一緒に生活しているのに家族が協調しているのには感心させられた。」

Mr.Desai「家族関係がこんなにうまく行っている事は自分の国では考えられない事である。自分が宿泊した農家はこの部落で最も大きい農家であり，主人のA氏は47才，家族は妻と2人の子息，1人の娘と母親，および祖父の7人家族であった。」

農村社会について

Mr.Desaiは集落について詳細なデータをとった。その中には農家構成，土地利用，兼業化の実態，部落内の農業以外の事業所等についてくわしく実態を計数的にも調べた。しかしそれらのデータが意味する社会経済的背景については何等の感想が述べられていなかったのは，或は彼が批判めいた事は意識的に差しひかえたのではないかとも見られる。

Mr.Sherestha は宿泊農家の案内で農協の支所，灌漑用水取水口，第2次構造改善の土地改良工事等を見学し，日本の農村でのいろいろの政府機関や民間機関の活動を見学した。農協では肥料，農薬等，農業資材の取扱高等をきいた。また椎茸生産農家の生産現場を直接訪問し原木の採取から原木

の処理，椎茸菌の埋込などについて見学し，日本の農家が所得拡大について懸命の努力をしている実体を肌で感じた様であった。

Mr.Dhama と Mr.Mudzakir は土用の炎熱の中で集落の灌がい用水の清掃整備の共同作業に参加し，農家の人々とすっかり打ちとけた様であった。これは研修中の最もほゝえましいハプニングであった。レポートの中で両研修員は農家同志の連帯感について感銘をうけたとしMr.Dhama は農家の共同作業は一家の様であると感想を述べている。

この他農村社会についての現地での感想を拾ってみると，

Mr.Shrestha （ネパール）

公共機関の働きは大変なものであると感じた。これらの農村における機関の活発なのは農民の教育が根本的な要因をなしていると思う。

Mr.Wichramasinghe （スリランカ）

集落の中で共同作業，機械の共同利用などが実によく行なわれている。

Mr.Mudzakir （インドネシア）

日本の農家が商業的に発展している事が印象的であった。

Mr.Joshi （ネパール）

農家と農村諸機関との関係は病院の医者や看護婦と患者との関係に似ており関係機関は農家のニードをよく知り，また適切な指導も行なっている様であった。

Mr.Desai

生産技術の指導機関の協力体制は機械銀行，土地改良区の取水に見られるように実によく行っておりこれは日本独特のものである。

Mr.Sediq

農業資材が農協で不自由なく提供されているのは実に驚異的であった。

現地に滞在中見学した場所は前述のとおりであるが東北電力の只見川電源の柳津ダムではオートメーションによるダムの管理システムについては山奥にこんな近代的な装置をした電力ダムを見て研修員一同少からぬ感動をうけた様であった。また戦前に施行された会津大川土地改良区円筒頭首工では地域社会における灌がい用水配分の工夫や政府機関の指導方法について質問があった。

なお，この頭首工は灌がい用水を地域内に公平に配分出来る様放射線状に取入口を4本設けて農作業に合わせて水量を調節出来る様になっている。

b　稲作の技術構造へのアプローチ

会津盆地の稲作は福島県はもちろんのこと，日本全体からいっても非常に高い単位収量で知られているところである。例えば，会津坂下町福原部落のように軒並み６００Kg以上で，７００Kgになんなんとしているし，かっては7.８８１Kgのレコードホルダーも居られる。このことは一朝一夕に成しとげられた結果ではないはずである。

このような状況下において研修員に望んだことは，〝研修の内容〃にも述べているように農家および農家をとりまく環境をダイナミックにとらへ，しかも現在の高位生産の現況及び高位生産（収量）を構成している因子を科学的に把握せしめることであった。そうすることによって，研修員が所属する国々の稲作と比較し，さらにこれからの技術改新の指標になると考えたからである。

会津盆地の稲作の技術構造を研修員はどの様に観察したのであろうか。

前述の英文レポート及び，研修の最終日に実施した現地での反省会からまとめてみると，いづれの研修員も，品種毎の栽培の概要をこく明に記録することにつとめた。その中でも特に施肥量，施肥時期，病虫害及び雑草の防除方法に関する記録が目出っている。

この様な共通の基盤から，何故に会津盆地の稲作が高位の生産をあげ得るようになったか，純技術的な面に特に言及している例を揚げてみると，

土壌改良（２名）

病虫害，除草及び除草剤使用による雑草防除（２名）

等が掲げられる。又，この様な技術を可能ならしめた社会経済的要因として次の様な項目が掲げられている。

政府買い上げによる価格安定が農家の生産意慾をかりたてた（２名）

情報が豊富であるため，最も適切な栽培方法を知ることができる（１名）

しかも必要な時に必要な物資を手に入れることが可能（２名）

農家間の連けい（隣組，機械の共同購入）（３名）

結局，農家の人々は稲を〝自分をいたわる如く〃〝子供をいつくしむ如く〃育てる気風を持ち(4名)，それは農家の人は水田一枚毎に特徴をつかんでいることも証明される（２名）と報告している。

所　見

１９３５年頃の会津の稲作は4.８トン／haであったのが，１９７５年には約6.6トン／haで，過去４０年間に1.５～2.０トン／haの増収（三橋農業センター所長談）になった。この様な収量のテイクオッフを成し得た要因について，多くの研修員は農家段階における栽培環境の整備に言及している。又，レポートでも明らかなように研修員は栽培の概要を把握することに傾注したき

らいがある。

各々受入れ農家がどの様な資器材，農業機械を所有し，いかに多くの資材を投与しているかを報告している。物資が不足している彼等の国々の事情を思うに，過剰投資の批判の眼を持ち得なかったこともうなづけることである。

我々が意とした〝高位生産（収量）を構成している要素〃については，レポートで4名，反省会の席上で3名が言及したにすぎなかった。このことは，研修の時期的な問題（研修が出穂直前），又前述した如く，資器材の所有，栽培概要等の印象の影にかくれてしまったためか予想外に少なかった。増収のメカニズムとしてはもちろんのこと，稲作を科学的見地から把握し，しかも各々の国の低位生産の解析と増収への糸口を見い出すであろう収量の構成要素についてベーヂをさき，言及した研修員は以外に少なかった。分けつ数２６本，m^2当りの株数２８で穂数が７２８本（MR.Sedi）又MR.Shresthaは自らの調査で分けつ数２５，株数２１／m^2であることをたしかめながら，一軒に収量は6.6トン／ha（佐瀬氏談）として，粒数，登熟歩合，あるいは千粒重については言及していない。もし，穂肥，実肥等３～４回も行っている事実と収量の構成要素等とのかかわりについて言及されれば，尚，会津の稲作技術構造へアプローチができるとともに内原センター，ひいては彼等自身の稲を科学的に見なおす絶好の機会であろうと思われる。

Ⅱ－５　計画改善のための意見から

a　問題点と計画改善の為の意見の要約

問題点　ⓐ 言葉（全員，内７名はレポート，１名は反省会の席上で指摘）

ⓑ 期間が短かすぎた。（３名）

計画改善の為の意見

ⓐ 通訳がつけば解決する。（１名）

ⓑ 英語を話せる農家を選定する。（１名）

ⓒ 来日前にこの計画がわかっていれば，以前から日本語を勉強した。（１名）

ⓓ もっと日本語研修を継続したかった。（１名）

ⓔ 農家滞在の期間を１週間位のプログラムにする。（２名）

ⓕ 研修員１名が１農家に配属される様に配慮する。（1名）

所　見

殆んど研修員が言葉（Communication）の問題を指摘している。

言葉のことは単に研修員の側の問題だけでなく，受入れて戴いた農家の方々にとっても全く

同様のことだったろうと思われる。

そして，このことは附表３の〝受入れ農家の皆さんへ〟の中にも触れている様に企画立案の段階でも充分予想したことである。

具体的な対応策としては正に研修員が指摘した如く，上記計画改善の為の意見のⓐ～ⓓを総合的に考慮する以外には目下のところ妙案がない。ⓒについていえば，この種の計画をできるだけ早い時期に研修員に理解せしめることによって，日本語研修を充実させることは大切なことである。当センターに於いては研修員の来日以来，外来講師による日本語の定期的研修を４月～６月迄の期間に合計３８回（月曜日～金曜日の8.30～9.20迄）にわたり，テキスト〝日本語を学びましょう〟Vol.1（日立製作所宣伝部発行）を使用して実施すると共に，この農家滞在のための技術用語を中心とするクラスを２週間にわたり実施した。

しかるに言葉については，今後共，研修員の来日後，できるだけ早い時期にプログラムの内容を説明することによって，研修員の日本語研修に対するレディネスを作ると共に，より充実した日本語研修を考慮する必要があろう。他方依頼する農家の人々の英語力については，日本の実情からみてもそれを期待することは将来共困難であろうが，できるだけ家族構成等の条件の中で英語力を考慮する必要があると思われる。

言葉以外についての意見はⓔ期間及びⓕ研修の方法について述べられている。その中では具体的に期間を１週間位，しかもこの期間は農家調査に専念できる程度に延長すべきだという意見と農家１戸に１名の研修員を配属するような計画を，という意見もみられた。

指摘されるまでもなく，彼等の国の文化的，経済的形体の異る日本農村，農家は数日間滞在することによって，その地域社会の全てを理解することは不可能であろう。加えて前述した言語の障害をのりこえて実施する計画にはおのずから限界があることはいなめない。この点，目的にそった適当な研修の期間や方法を功罪てらし合せると共に，一方彼等が心理的生理的にどれだけ農家に滞在し，建設的な調査や体験が可能かを考究する必要があろう。

以上の様な計画と実施上の多少の相違，またこの計画をとりまく経費，等の制約条件があったにもかかわらず，全部の研修員が受入れ農家や関連する諸機関の親切な準備と寛大な指導に心から感謝していることは注目すべきことである。

〝家族の一員として〟〝私の父母と一緒にいる様な感じ〟で表現されているように，言葉が解らず，大変だったという研修員でさえも受入農家や地域の人々との人間的接触には深い感銘を得ている。又このことが，とりもなおさず，多くの問題をはらみ，関連する機関の皆さんに迷惑をかけるにもかか

わらず，例年継続する原動力となっている。

研修員は来日以来，整備された環境の中で，言葉，生活上の問題のない専用の施設で研修をうけて来た。それがたとえ数日であっても，生活上のことはもちろん，与えられた研修のパターンからときはなたれ，全て自力で考え，行動したにもかかわらず一人の脱落者も病気も出ずに終了したことは世話していただいた農家の人々，直接間接に参加していただいた方々の善意がそうさせたのである。それを可能ならしめた研修員の努力に対しても賞讃を送らねばならない。

Ⅱ－6　研修上におけるわれわれの反省

研修を実施した結果から今後共考慮すべき点をあげると大要は次の通りである。

a）　農家調査では何と言っても研修員と受入農家，町村当局，その他関係機関の理解と協力がなくてはいくら研修計画が立派であっても成功しない。そのため研修の意図を明確にしこれを携えて事前に受入町村と折衝し，話し合いを進める事が必要である。今年度は現地に研修員が足を踏みこむ前に担当者が２回も現地に赴き，農家や各関係機関と充分話合いを行った。

b）　研修員に対しては実習１ヶ月位前から日本語の研修等を通じ日本の農村や農家の予備知識を与え，又研修員自身もどんな事項について最も関心があるか問題意識を持って望む様に心懸ける事が大切である。本年度は単に農事用語の日本語を教えた程度であったが，これと平行して日本の農家から特に何を学びとろうとするか，それぞれの研修員が明確にして現地に踏み込むよう事前の心構えを作らせる事が必要である。

c）　現地では何と言っても互に意思を疎通する事が必要であり，日常会話は是非７月までにマスターさせる必要がある。

d）　研修員が受動的であっては研修の成果が上らない。自分で意欲的に農家と接触する積極的な態度こそ有効な要因である。この態度があれば，少々の言語の障壁位は乗り越えて行くものである。従って最初から農家宿泊に対し指導員が懐疑的になると研修員は余計取越苦労するので生むは案ずるより易しという態度が必要である。

e）　研修員が得た体験や調査結果は現地で頭の中で整理し，現地にあるうちに印象や，調査結果を整理する機会が必要である。現地を離れると心理的に厄介な事から逃れようとするものである。本年度は現地で体験や調査事項を各人から発表してもらった。

以上研修上について気付いた点を述べたが詳細な生活指導等については付表３.受入れ農家の皆さんへを参照してもらいたい。

附1　調　査　項　目

1,　家族の状態

a）住所，世帯主，家族の名前，年令，職業，学歴，等

b）生活圏

親戚の所在地，家からの距離，親戚の数

c）住居の状態

調度品，台所，建物の配置と大きさ，屋敷林等

d）宗　　教

仏壇，神棚の位置，家庭内におけるまつりごと

e）食生活

食事時間，回数（お茶も含む），主食，副食，料理する人，あとかたづけをする人等

2　農家の経営状態

a）農業労働従事者

可動員数，年間の自家労働，雇用の状況

b）農　　地

水田，畑，山林原野，果樹園，草地等の面積，場所

c）土地の所有状況

自作地，小作地，家からの距離

d）農業機械の所有状況

機種別の所有状況

e）家　　畜

頭数およびその飼育の状態

f）農地の分散

交換分合

g）作　　物

作物の種類とその作付時期，品種毎の面積，収量等

3　稲の栽培技術

品種，面積，施肥量とその時期，農薬撒布，苗代（時期，播種量，面積），田植（時期，方法），中耕及び除草，かんがいの方法，収穫，脱穀，調整について

4　収入の概略

作物毎，家畜の種類毎

5　部落について

a）部落の規模

職業別戸数

b）同じ部落に所属する他の農家

家族員数，経営規模（水田，畑，果樹園，家畜頭数等）

農業機械の所有状況

6　農家の生活，営農をとりまく諸機関

a）農　協

家からの距離

農協の利用状況（金融，貯蓄，販売，有線，その他）

b）農業改良普及所

家からの距離，普及員との接触回数

c）その他機関との関連

町役場，公民館，部落館等

附 2　農家調査報告書の様式

1　日　　誌

2　農家滞在および調査に関する意見または印象

a）日常生活について（宗教，食物，家族の構成等）

b）家族関係について

c）農業，営農について

d）稲作について，一特に収量構成からみた高位生産，技術構造について

e）部落について（構成，連帯等）

f）関連機関と農家との関連

3　目標達成度

4　期間中に出会った諸困難，問題点

5　計画改善のための意見

附３　受入れ農家の皆さんへ

今回，海外からの研修員を受入れていただくことを御承知いただきましてありがとうございます。

今回は，インド，インドネシア，ネパール，スリランカ（セイロン），ブータン，ラオスおよびアフガニスタンの7カ国から来日した９名が会津の米所（コメドコロ）で研修させてもらいますが，これらの人達は去る４月に日本にまいりまして，連日，日本の稲作について勉強してまいりました。茨城県の内原町には専用の研修センターがあり，実験，実習，講義等をセンターの職員からだけでなく，大学，研究所，試験場の先生方に教わって今日に至ったわけです。

むずかしい理論，幅の広い見学等も帰国する１２月まで続くわけですが，これらの理論が農家のみなさんにどれ丈とり入れられ，みなさんの経営，経済にとり入れられているかを知ることは彼等の国の食糧問題にプラスの点が多いことと信じます。

僅か数日間ではありますが，受入れる際には色々のご心配がありましょう。特に衣食および住，それから言葉の問題が特に頭の痛いことだろうと思います。このことについて一般的ではありますが記してみますと；

衣について

日常の衣類は本人達が持参致します。作業衣からパジャマに至るまで心配いりません。ただし，洗濯機はお借りすることになりましょう。

食について

食物のうらみはおそろしいと言われる程，あらゆる問題の中でも大変であり，皆さんの頭を悩ませることでしょう。

ご存知の通り，外国では，宗教上の理由から牛を食べない人々，豚を食べない人等々おります。このことは内原センターでも最も頭の痛いことの一つです。

いずれにしてもこのことは宗教上のことであり，食物の好き，きらいとは異りますので，大変めんどうでしょうが，何卒よろしくお願い致します。お宅に滞在中に一回位は研修員に料理をお願いし，家族のみなさんが異国の味をみるのも一興かと思います。

住について

日本の風呂は世界的にみても大変特殊でありますので研修員がなじめるかどうか疑問です。一般的

に彼等は朝，晩と二回シャワーをあびます。結局，身を清めるという意味があるのでしょう。また，殆んどの国も日本より暑いからという理由がかさなって習慣化されたものと思います。

お世話になっている間は，少なくとも夕方だけはお湯を使わさせていただくと研修員はよろこぶと思います。もちろん，風呂の使い方は指導してありますが再度説明してやって下さい。

言葉について

みなさんが英語を，研修員が日本語を知らないのは誰の責任でもないわけですから，あまりご心配しないようにお願いします。ただし，言葉がわからないだろうと思って，黙ってしまうと仲良くなりませんし，また初期の目的も達成できません。みなさんができるだけやさしい日本語をゆっくりと話し，研修員が知っている限りの日本語を苦労して使えば，お互に人間ですから通じ合えますし，また非常に親密になれます。特に，息子，娘さんで英語の単語を知っている家族の方が中心になるのも面白いでしょう。とても手まね，足まねが上手になります。また，研修員が病気になったり，事故に合ったり，あるいはこみ入った話が必要な時には農業センターへ電話下さい。私達は常時，センターに滞在していますのですぐかけつけて必要な処置をとったり，通訳もします。