

Paper ID	256
Author(s)	kaoru kamatani
Title	Reconsidering Fishing Rights in Early Modern Japan – Exploring the Boundaries between History and Actual Use
Abstract	
<p>In pre-modern Japan, fishing rights were not established solely on the basis of rules determined by public authority, but also on the basis of customs and venerable traditions that had long been observed in various regions. The content of these rules in each region of the archipelago is diverse. This complexity of fishing rights was also the reason for many disputes.</p> <p>Therefore, in this study, the complex structure of fishing rights is re-examined from the perspective of the commons, using the fishing industry of Lake Biwa in the early modern period as a case study.</p> <p>Fishing rights in Lake Biwa were composed of criteria recognized by public authority, criteria inherited by venerable traditions, criteria based on religious rules, and so on. How were these standards understood by people in different positions? In this study, we attempt to sort out the joint use of fishing grounds, the reasons for ownership of which are unclear, by confirming the divergence between venerability and use in fishing rights in the early modern period.</p>	
Keywords	Animals, Water, Foods, Humans.

Paper ID	071
Author(s)	Koichi Watanabe
Title	The change of a spa society from 19 to 20 century in Japan
Abstract	
<p>This presentation examines the changes in the use of common natural resources from the early modern period to the modern period, using the Tamatsukuri spa in the Matsue domain as a case study. The owner of this hot spring was the lord of the Matsue domain, and this spa existed primarily for his benefit. The maintenance and management of the hot spring was the responsibility of the overall manager, who was hereditary. The 24 inns operated under the control of this manager. There was only one source of hot springs.</p> <p>However, in the 19th century, the number of hot spring users increased. As a result, the inns dug new spa sources on their own, and by 1869 there was a shortage of hot springs. This phenomenon is known as over-utilisation of a common natural resource. However, in the modern era, the problem was solved while the basic structure described above was maintained until the beginning of the 20th century.</p> <p>Later, in 1907, the village took joint ownership of a new hot spring source and a communal bathhouse was established. The surplus water from the communal baths was distributed to the spa inns that wished to use it. This was the birth of the modern commons.</p> <p>Until the beginning of the 19th century, only hot water subsoiling near the surface was used, but in 1921, a hot spring inn succeeded in drilling a deep hot spring well by boring. It was only well-funded hot spring inns that were able to acquire deep hot spring sources. Such inns distributed surplus hot spring water to other inns for a fee. This led to a relative decline in the status of the communal baths-centred system. This is an example of how the modern commons was forced to change with the introduction of modern new technology.</p>	
Keywords	Water

Paper ID	127
Author(s)	Julia Mariko Jacoby
Title	Owning Trees and Renting Forests: Forest Commons in Modern Japan
Abstract	
<p>As 70 percent of Japan is covered by forests, forestry has traditionally played an important role in Japanese economy and governance. However, in contrast to agricultural land, which was subjected to land reforms in the 1870s and late 1940s, forested areas allowed for the continued existence of commons, which had been standard for forests in the Edo period (1603-1868). As a result of fierce resistance of villagers against governmental attempts to modernize land ownership in the forests, common rights were codified in modern civil law in 1896. In 1958, when the Japanese government tried to increase forestry output by switching to planting fast-growing conifers, a profit sharing system of rented forests (bunshūrin) based on early modern concepts was introduced to facilitate plantations in traditional forest ownership settings.</p> <p>This paper analyses the continuity of early modern forms of organising forest cultivation in Japanese forest commons. In the numerous studies on Japanese commons, or iriai, the focus has mostly been either on the changes of the legal framework and the dismantling of commons in the modern period from a legal history perspective or the analysis of the functioning of single communities influenced by Ostrom's seminal work. In contrast, this paper concentrates how common ownership practices were enabled by and adapted to modern Japanese law during the course of the 20th century. It also sheds light on how forest production in commons reacted to contemporary economic demands and questions if common management practices necessarily equal sustainable cultivation practices.</p>	
Keywords	Plants, Land, Humans, Commons, Forests

Paper ID	282
Author(s)	Chih-Liang Chao and Pei-Hsin Hsu
Title	Enhancing or Undermining of Partnerships? Analyzing the Conflict and Cooperation from the Ecotourism Development of Indigenous Peoples
Abstract	
<p>This research examines the partnerships formed through common-pool resource governance in indigenous ecotourism development and their impact on sustainable development. As global emphasis on sustainability increases, ecotourism has emerged as a crucial strategy for promoting indigenous economic development. However, practical implementation often faces challenges due to inadequate resource governance mechanisms, which can compromise partnerships and hinder sustainable development goals. Through a qualitative research approach, this study investigates the challenges and opportunities faced by indigenous peoples in managing common-pool resources. The research focuses on the forest-based community ecotourism in Kalibuan Village (Bunun tribe) in Xinyi Township, Nantou County, Taiwan. The study examines the interactions among various stakeholders, including community development associations, cooperatives, and related business operators. Key research findings concentrate on two main aspects: (1) analyzing the roles and interaction patterns of different stakeholders in the resource governance process, and (2) examining the actual impact of ecotourism development on the indigenous community. This study aims to establish a theoretical framework for assessing indigenous ecotourism sustainable development, propose innovative methods for improving common-pool resource governance, and provide concrete policy recommendations to promote sustainable development in indigenous communities. The findings contribute to both theoretical understanding and practical</p>	

implementation of sustainable indigenous ecotourism development through effective resource governance.

Keywords

Ecotourism, Common-Pool Resource Governance, Sustainable Development, Partnership