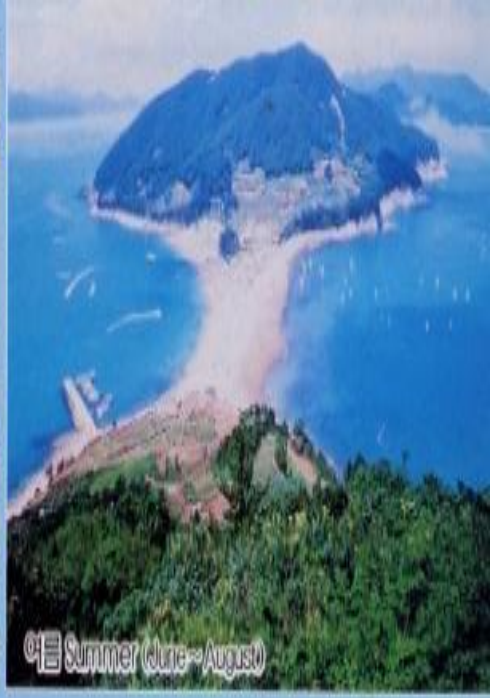


Changes in Agricultural Extension System in Korea

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Mr. Chung, Jun Yong

Director, Extension Empowerment Div.



- 1. Changes in Agricultural Environment**
- 2. Agricultural changes in Korea**
- 3. Characteristics of the Changes in the Environment for Extension Services**
- 4. Changes in Rural Extension Services**
- 5. Extension Services after Decentralization**
- 6. Conclusions**

1. Changes in Agricultural Environment

➤ Extension services on **open-door policy** and **localization** (1997)

➤ **Localization of organization**
- Centralized ruling to respective local

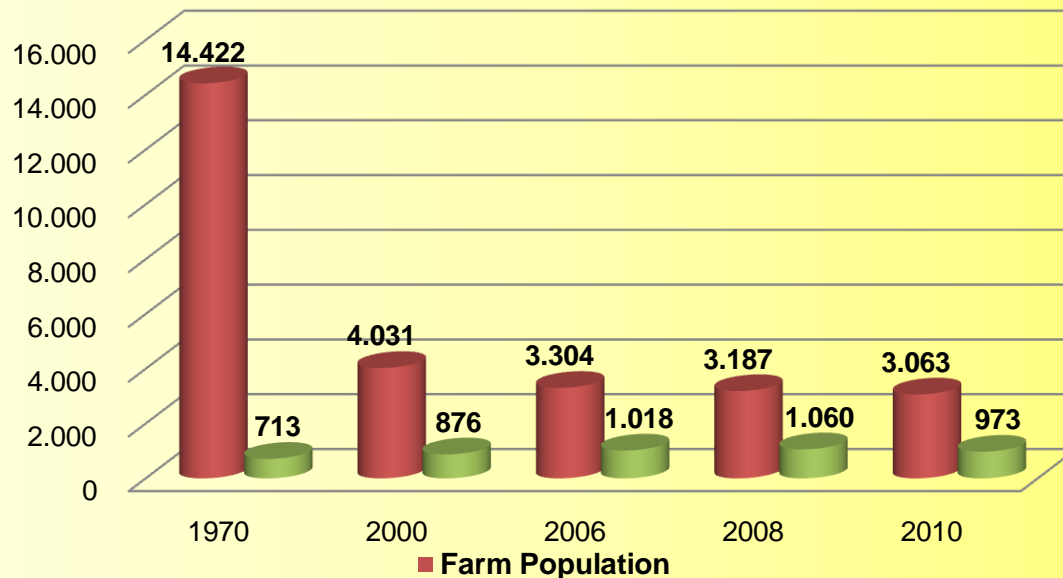
➤ **Rise in agricultural production**
agricultural products
⇒ Drop in prices of

instability of farmers' income

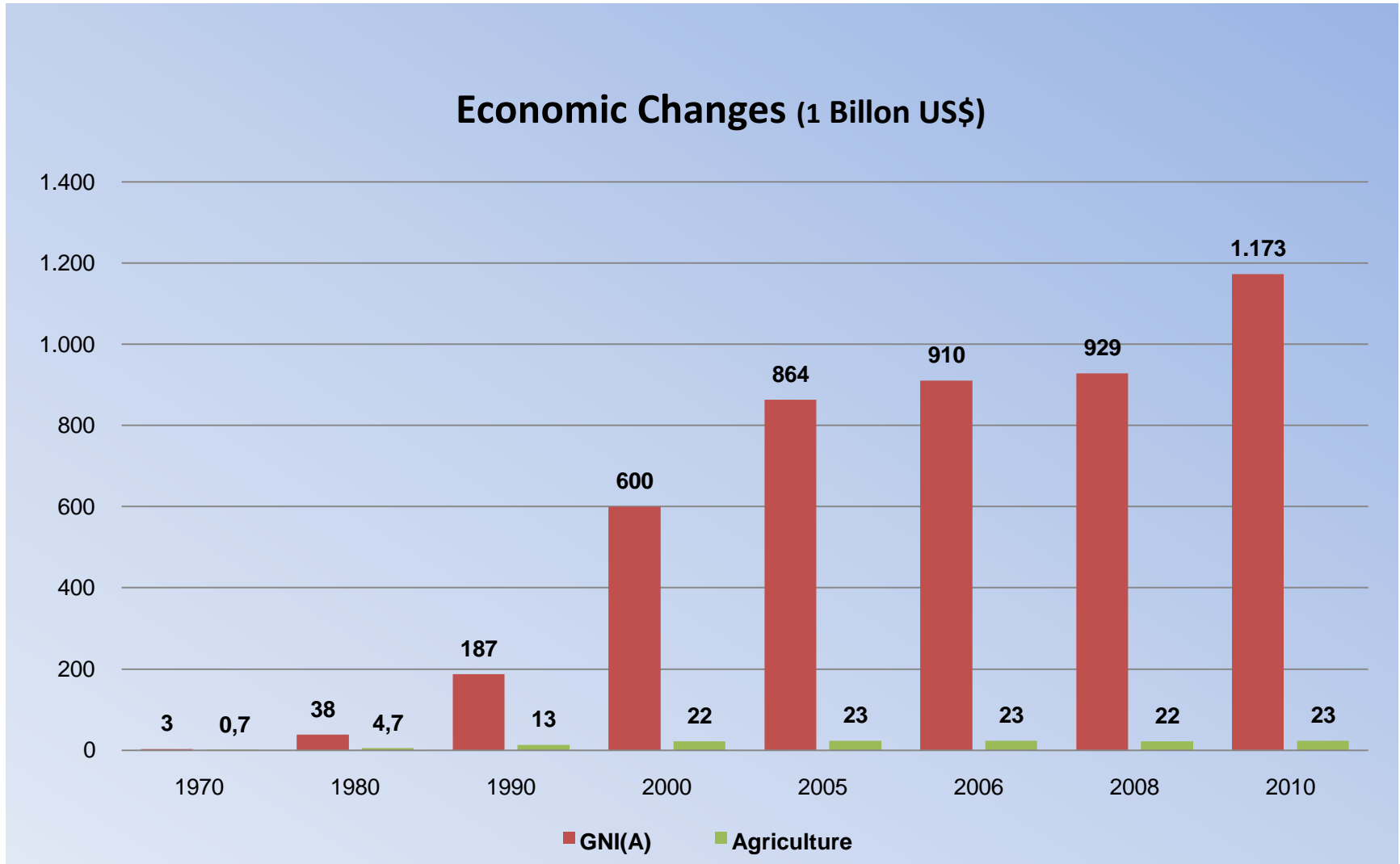
➤ **Decrease in farm population, increase in the aged population of over 65 years old in rural areas**

《 Making Mid & Long-term Plans for Extension Services 》

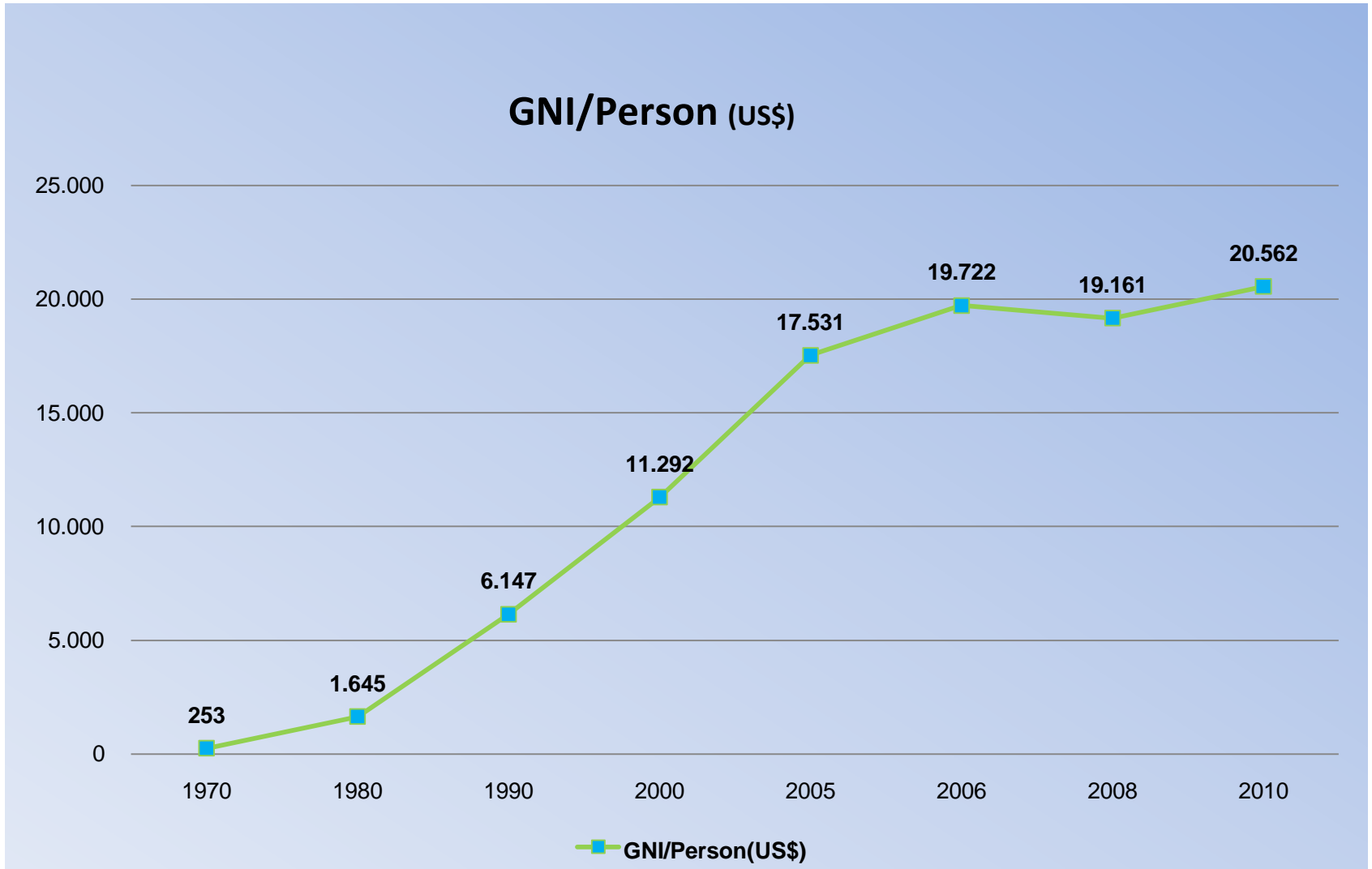
Over 65 ages Population(1 Thousand)



2. Changes in Korean Agriculture

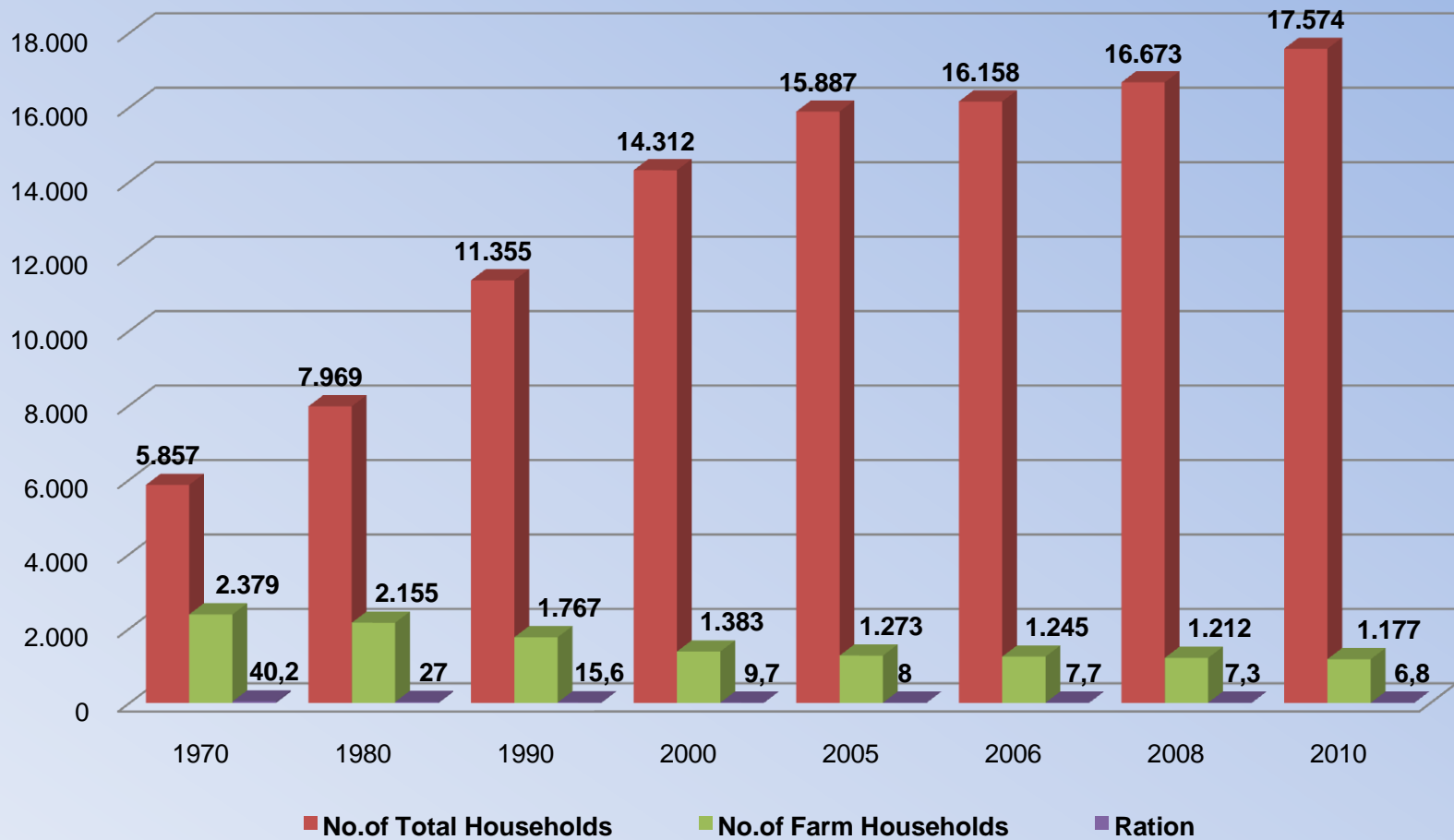


2. Changes in Korean Agriculture

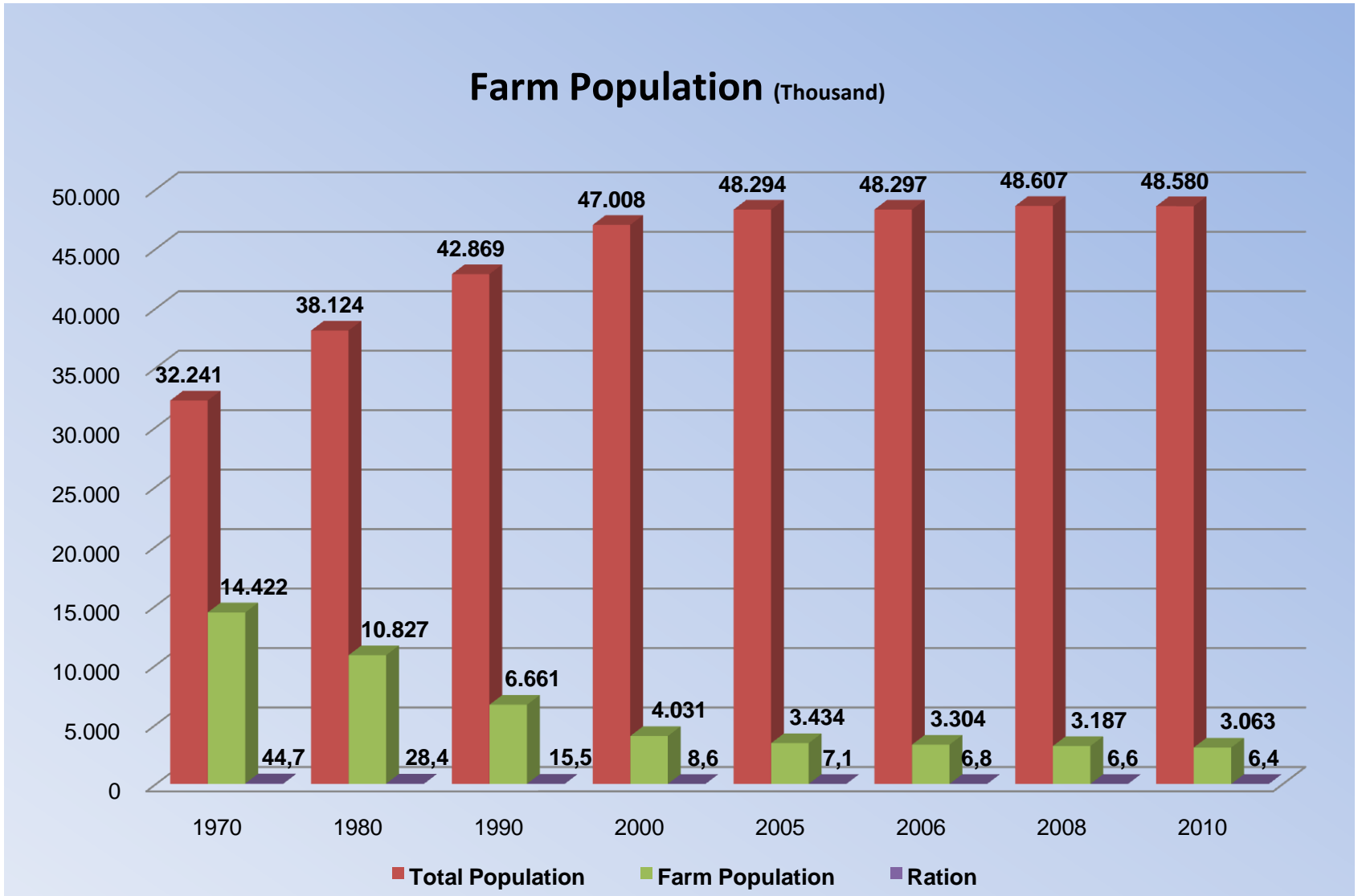


2. Changes in Korean Agriculture

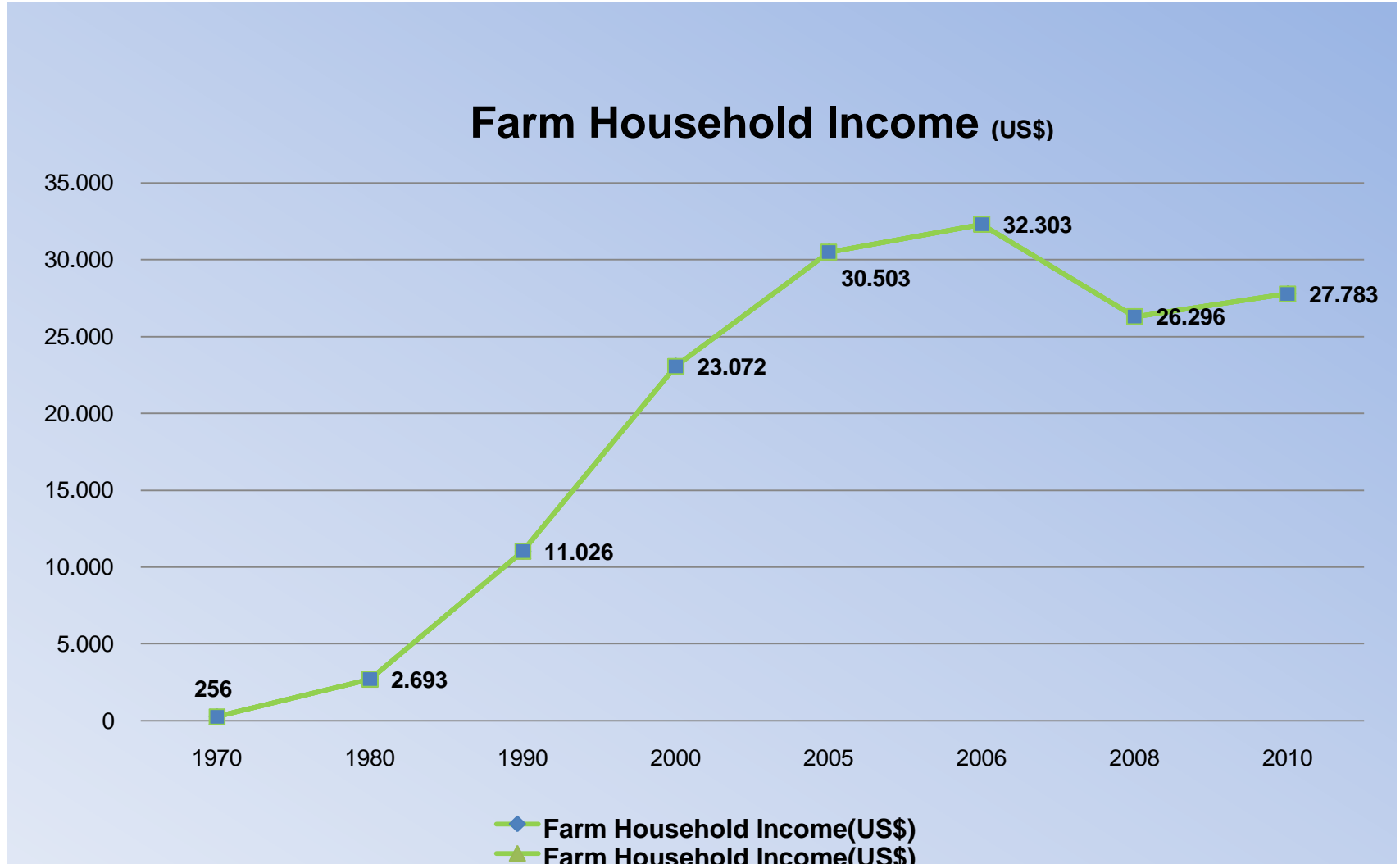
Farm Households (Thousand)



2. Changes in Korean Agriculture



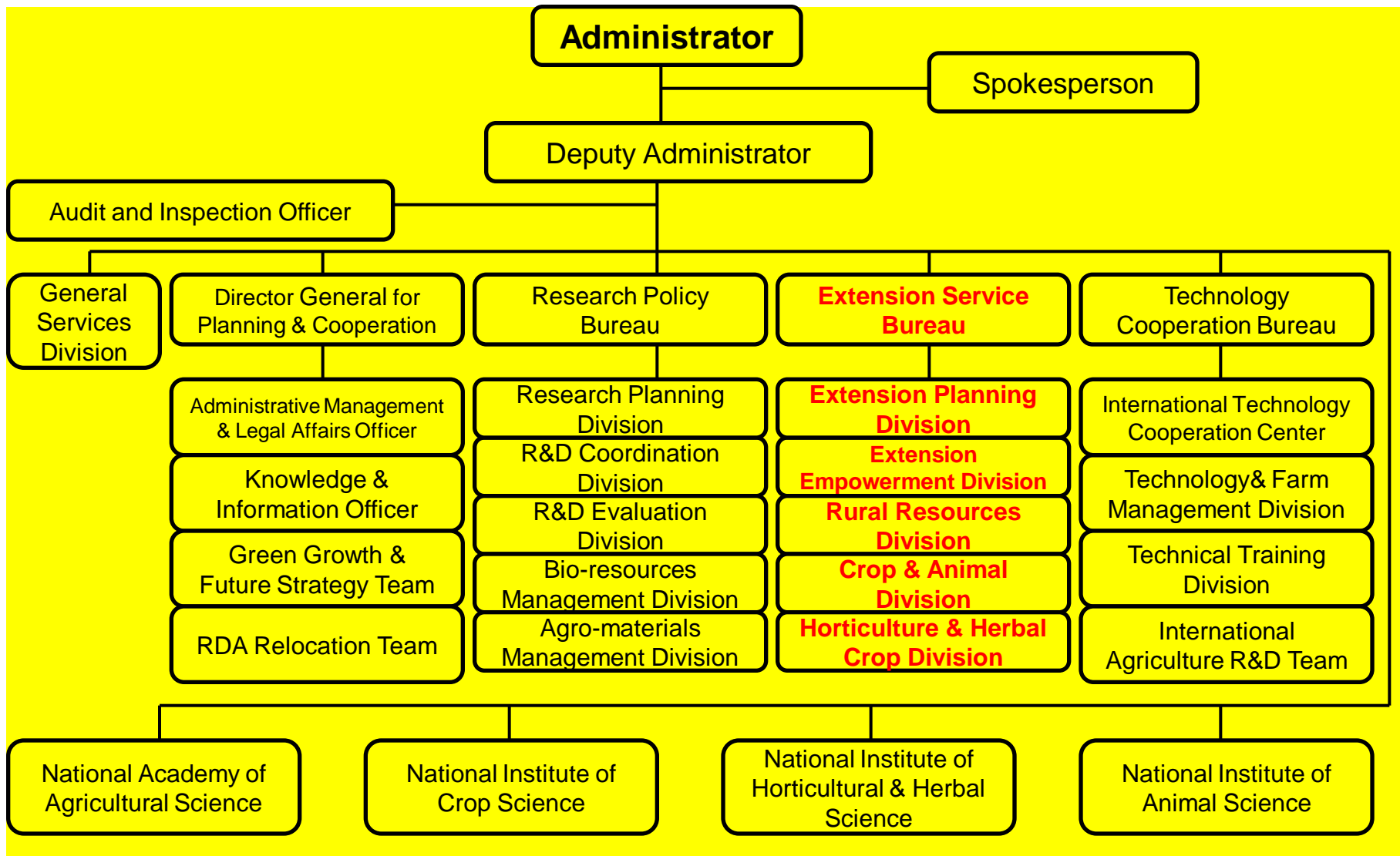
2. Changes in Korean Agriculture



3. Characteristics of Changes in the Environment for Extension Services

- Transition of Rural Extension Organization
 - * Institute of Agricultural Improvement ('47.12 ~)
 - * Institute of Agriculture ('57.6 ~)
 - * Rural Development Administration ('62.4~Present)
 - Period of Centralization ('62.4 ~ '96.12)
 - Period of Localization ('97.1 ~)

➤ Organizational Chart of RDA (2011. 6.)



3. Characteristics of Changes in the Environment for Extension Services

- ※ Extension centers were founded according to the scope of extension services they provide:
 - Era of **Medium** Scope Extension ('62 ~ '74)
One extension center for 3~4 townships
 - Era of **Small** Scope Extension ('75 ~ '88)
One extension center for one township
 - Era of **Wide** Scope Extension ('89 ~)
Township extension centers were united into the city/county extension centers
- ★ Extension offices installed at every township under extension centers two years later

3. Characteristics of Changes in the Environment for Extension Services

| Section | Medium Scope Extension Era(1962~1974) | Small Scope Extension Era (1975~1988) | Wide Scope Extension Era (1989~1996) |
|---|--|--|--|
| General factors Social , Economical Agricultural Policy | Industrialization, Export-oriented, Food Self-Sufficiency | Strengthening Export Policies based on Industrialization Self-Sufficiency in Staple Grains, Combined agriculture | Democratization, Localization Opening up of Agriculture, Development of Income from agriculture |
| Special factors Agricultural Population Agricultural Production | 40% of Total Population (youth and middle-aged 65%) Cultivation Acreage per farmhouse 0.9ha Mainly Food Crops were Cultivated | 17% of Total Population (youth and middle-aged 50%) Cultivation Acreage per farmhouse 1.1ha Reduced Area for Food Crops Rate of Fallow Land 0.9% | 13% of Total Population (37% youth and middle-aged) Cultivation Acreage per farmhouse : 1.2ha Expansion of Protected Horticulture & Fruit Rate of Fallow Land 3% |

3. Characteristics of Changes in the Environment for Extension Services

| Section | Medium Scope Extension Era(1962~1974) | Small Scope Extension Era (1975~1988) | Wide Scope Extension Era (1989~1996) |
|--|--|--|--|
| Special factors Farmhouse Economy | Agricultural Income 73% Import of Rice 53% Import of Horticultural Product 9% | Agricultural Income 68% Import of Rice 52% Import of Horticultural Products 26% Livestock 14% | Agricultural Income 57% Import of Rice 41% Import of Horticultural Products 33% Livestock 20% |

4. Changes in Rural Extension

➤ **Goals stated in the Law for Rural Development**

- ◆ Research, Social Education needed for rural development,
Technology transfer, Training for Rural leaders & farmers→
Improvement for welfare of farmers

➤ **Expansive Prescription for Rural Extension**

- ◆ Improvement of Agricultural Practices, Improvement of Rural
Living Conditions, Development of Rural Communities,
Education for Children in Rural Areas, etc.

4. Changes in Rural Extension

Services

| Section | Medium Scope Extension Era (1962~1974) | Small Scope Extension Era (1975~1988) | Wide Scope Extension Era (1989~1996) |
|--|---|---|--|
| Organizational Characteristics Positive Goal Operational Goal Organizational System Extension Personnel Extension Budget | Promotion of farmers' welfare Completion of the base for Green Revolution Extension center for 2-3 townships Highly educated (Focused on crops for food) Mainly funded by central government | Promotion of farmers' welfare Achievement of Green Revolution An Extension center for 1 township Low education level (Focused on crops for food) Increase in local government fund | Promotion of farmers' welfare Building Competitive Rural Area An extension center for 1 city/county Back to high education level (Focused on highly profitable crops) Mainly funded by local government |
| Areal Characteristics Rice farming Technology Dry-Field Farming Technology Crop Protection | Cultivation of rice for early harvest Intensive cultivation of rice Assortment of barley, soybean, maize, sweet potato Forecasting of pest and disease | Cultivation of newly developed high -yield variety Assortment of barley, soybean, maize, sweet potato Forecasting of pest and | Stable production of good quality rice , Transplanting of young plants using machinery Assortment of barley, soybean, maize, sweet potato Forecasting of blight and |

4. Changes in Rural Extension

| Section | Medium Scope Extension Era (1962~1974) | Small Scope Extension Era (1975~1988) | Wide Scope Extension Era (1989~1996) |
|----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Livestock Technology | Cultivation of high-grade crops for fodder | Cultivation of high-grade crops for fodder | Cultivation of high-grade crops for fodder |
| Agricultural Management | Breeding technologies Consultation on farm management | Breeding technologies Prevention of diseases Farm management, education for distribution | Breeding technologies Prevention of diseases Consultation on farm management by crop |
| Local Community Development | Overall development of rural areas | Overall development of rural areas | Development of regional agriculture |
| Improvement of Living Conditions | Life Rationalization | Improvement of rural living conditions | Improvement of quality in rural life |
| Teenagers | Fostering new generation of farmers (Young farmers) | Fostering new generation of farmers (Young farmers + Students) | Making students know agriculture (Students) |

➤ Environments for Agricultural Extension during Medium

Scope

Extension Era

- **Socioeconomics** – Policy on self-sufficiency in food, abundant agricultural labor, income earned by cultivating mainly food crops, high interest in learning agricultural technologies
- Puts **more** importance on **agricultural production technology** and increasing productivity **than** the development of the rural community
- Achievement of **self-sufficiency in food** by diffusing newly developed high-yield rice variety and technology transfer to farmers in need

❖ Changes in Agricultural Extension

➤ Characteristics of Extension Services during Small Scope Extension Era

◆ (1975) Urbanization & Farmers moving to Urban Areas — Youth and Middle-Aged

Problems with agricultural work force (quantity & quality)

Change in goals of agricultural policies : Self-sufficiency in food → Self-sufficiency in Staple Grains

◆ (End of 1980) Opening of Agricultural Products & Livestock to other countries

- Agricultural extension is still focused on **crops for food**
- Enlargement of extension services for **agricultural production technology + rural community development + improvement**

❖ Changes in Agricultural Extension

➤ Change in Extension System during Wide Scope Extension Era

◆ (1989) Pressure on opening doors to foreign agricultural products – Opening up

Markets

- * Weak competitiveness in agricultural scale & technology compared to developed countries - Turning Point

- * Improving competitiveness → Application of high-level technology, Production of high quality agricultural products

◆ (1989) Withdrawal of Extension offices in townships for specialized extension

services

- * Causing problems in delivering specialized extension services after installing

 - consultation offices two years later

- * Object of extension services suddenly changed (agriculture & farmers) →

 - Insufficiency in developing specialized extension services →

5. Extension Services after Decentralization

➤ Changes in organization and human resources after decentralization

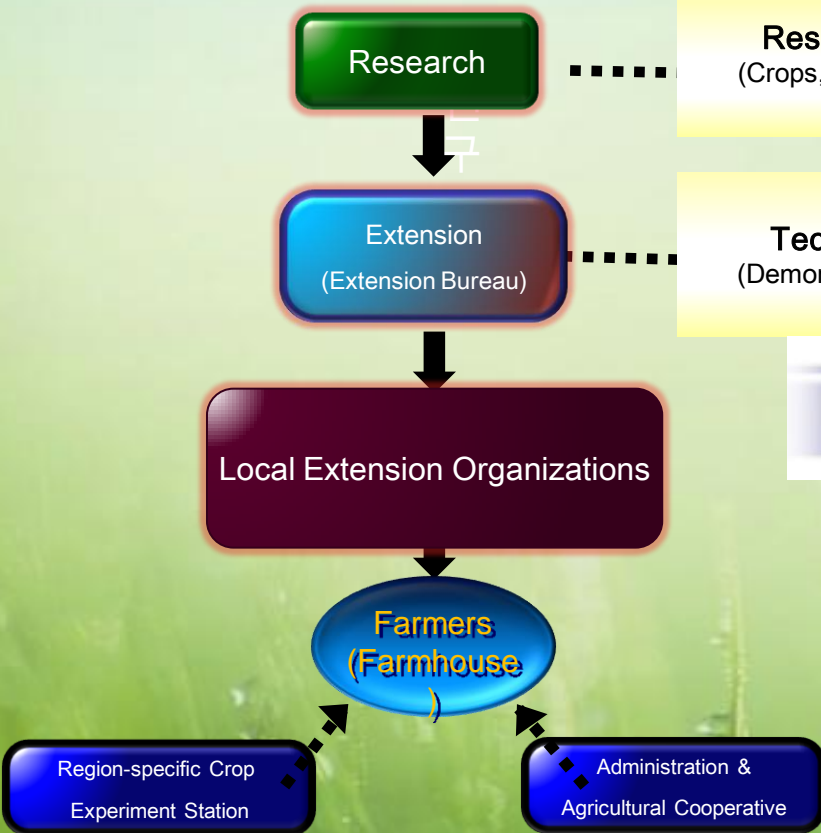
| Section | Before Decentralization (1996) | After Decentralization (1998) | Present (2010) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Extension Organizations | | | |
| - RDA (Central) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| - Provincial RDA | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| - City/County Extension Center | 162 | 157 | 158 |
| - Consultation office | 1,428 | 570 | 728 |
| Extension Workers | 6,842 | 5,545 | 4,585 |
| - RDA | 94 | 85 | 88 |
| - Provincial RDA | 289 | 241 | 234 |
| - City/County Extension Center | 6,459 | 5,219 | 4,263 |

➤ Main Tasks for Agricultural Extension

- ◆ Develop strategy to improve quality of **rice** against the opening market
- ◆ Expand extension services for **environment-friendly agriculture**
- ◆ Recommend **various policies** for the revitalization of the rural communities
- ◆ Improve the quality of **fruits**
- ◆ Prevent **livestock diseases** and develop new technologies to make livestock wastes useful (Biogas)
- ◆ **Nurture agricultural professionals**
- ◆ Establish **new relationships** with local extension organizations

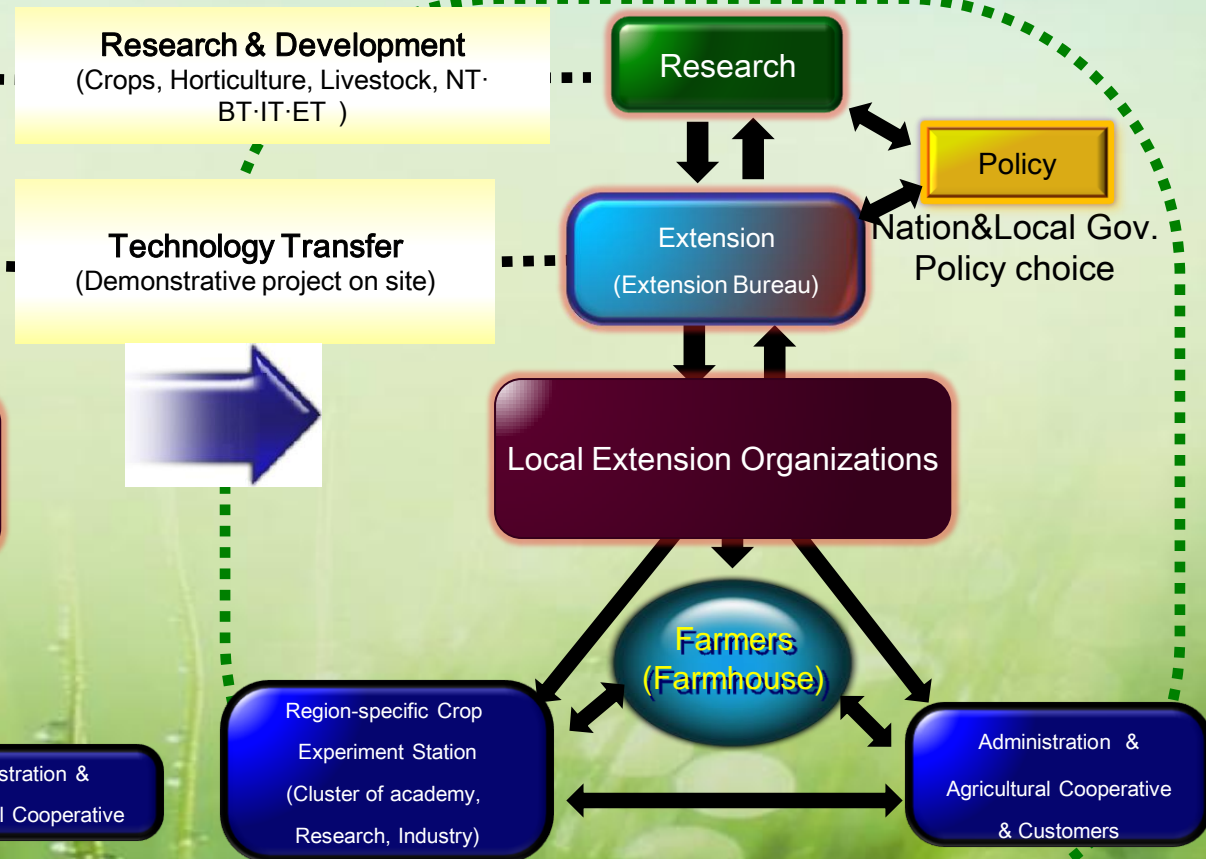
Agricultural Technology Transfer System

【 Past 】



One-way Technology Transfer


【 Improved 】



One-stop service & Building Governance

- **Conducted modern extension services after the establishment of the Rural Development Administration (1962)**
 - >> **RDA has the right** to mobilize personnel and conduct extension services directly
- **The right to mobilize personnel given to local governors after Localization (1997) , lost control over local organizations**
 - >> Projects focused on demands of local farmers conducted
- **Need for Budget, policies, technologies and information from central organization (RDA) have increased** because extension services are conducted under the law on rural development

- **1970s The Green Revolution, 1980s The White Revolution**
 - Improving productivity, increasing income, improving living conditions, nurturing farmers
- **After Localization, Various Development Projects**
 - Continuous conduct of agricultural technology transfer and nurturing of farmers
 - Increasing quality of agricultural products, environment-friendly agriculture, revitalization of rural areas
- **Korean extension services** will conduct various projects to gain the trust of farmers and urban consumers and to prepare for localization and globalization for Korea and all of mankind.



**The future is not to be given,
but to be created.**



Thank You very much!

[Comprehensive Summary]

● Organizational Systems

| | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Center | Reorganization as the of RDA ('62) (Extension Bureau) | | Extension Bureau, Technology Transfer Bureau('73), Technical Information Center('73), Farm Management Bureau('78) | | Technology Extension Bureau ('94) → Technology Services Bureau ('99) | |
| Province | Provincial RDA('62) 3Sections(General Affairs Section, Extension Sector, Research Sector) | Newly established a provincial Extension Service Bureau (1970) | | | Localization ('97) Provincial Agr. Research & Ext. Services ('98) | |
| City & County | Extension Center('62) 3 Dept.(Extension Dept., Technology Dept., Development Dept.) Branch Office('63) 3 ~ 4 Towns&Villages → All Towns&Villages ('75), Technical Officer (1976) | | Consolidation from Branch Offices to Center('89) Established 2-3departments ('90) Consultation Office('92) | | Localization ('97) Agri. Technology Center (1998) Reduced Consultation offices ('98) | |
| Item | 1960s | 1970s | 1980s | 1990s | | 2000s |
| | Period I (Food Production Increase) | | | Period II (Coping with Open Market) | | Period III (Decentralization) |

[Comprehensive Summary]

● Function & Role

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------|---|--|--|
| Function & Role | Food self-sufficiency (Green Revolution) - ('65) 289kg/10a → ('77) 494 - Diffusion of Tong-il Rice : 75.5% | | Improved competitiveness to cope with UR (1989) | | Development Regional agri. |
| | Fostering of Learning Group - 4-H Club, Rural Leader's Group Dietary Life Improvement Projects - Nutrition programs etc. | | Vinylhouse cultivation technology(White Revolution) Mechanization Fostering future professional farmers Improved rural residential environment | | Improving quality Promoted export agri. Specialized agri. products |
| Time | 1960s | 1970s | 1980s | 1990s | 2000s |
| | Period I(Food Production Increase) | | | Period II (Coping with Open Market) | Period III (Decentralization) |

[Comprehensive Summary]

● Manpower

| | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Manpower | | | 7,628('77) | 7,979('80) | | |
| | | | Turned Increase Workers of Tong-il rice into regular position (1,095) | Stably maintained extension manpower | 7,064('92) | 5,545('98) |
| Reason | 3,173('62) | 4,764('63) | | | Transferred to Researchers (1004) | Restructuring of local governance (Δ27.4%) |
| | Reorganiza-tion of RDA | Established branch offices | | | | |
| Period | 1960s | | 1970s | 1980s | 1990s | 2000s |
| | Period I(Food Production Increase) | | | | Period II (Coping with Open Market) | Period III (Decentralization) |

[Comprehensive Summary]

● Extension Method

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---|-------|---|--|----------------------------------|
| | Face-to-face | | | | |
| Interface | | | | Contact to base farms through pilot projects | |
| | | | | To visit Ext. Centers | |
| Delivery | Reporting flag, Leaflet, Poster, Radio program(1962), Winter training(1969) | | Demonstration project, Newspaper & Broadcasting, Winter training(1990) | Media PR, Online(Cyber), Year-round training | |
| Equipment | Bicycle('67), Autobicycle('71) Motion picture projector | | Autobicycle, Van('88) Slide, Video | Passenger car, Laptop computer, Mobile phone | |
| Period | 1960s | 1970s | 1980s | 1990s | 2000s |
| | Period I(Food Production Increase) | | | Period II (Coping with Open Market) | Period III (Decentralization) |