

Rural Development Policy for Poverty Reduction in S. Korea

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Introduction

General Features of Korea

- **Size : 100,188 km²**
 - About 60 percent of the territory : mountainous areas
 - The arable land : 20.0 % of the total land
- **Population : 50,220 Thousand people(2016)**
 - The population density : 499 Person/ km²
 - Ranks third in the world
 - The growth rate of population : 0.29%
 - The Total fertility rate : 1.19
 - Ranks first in the world
 - Aged people over than 65 years : 10.3%

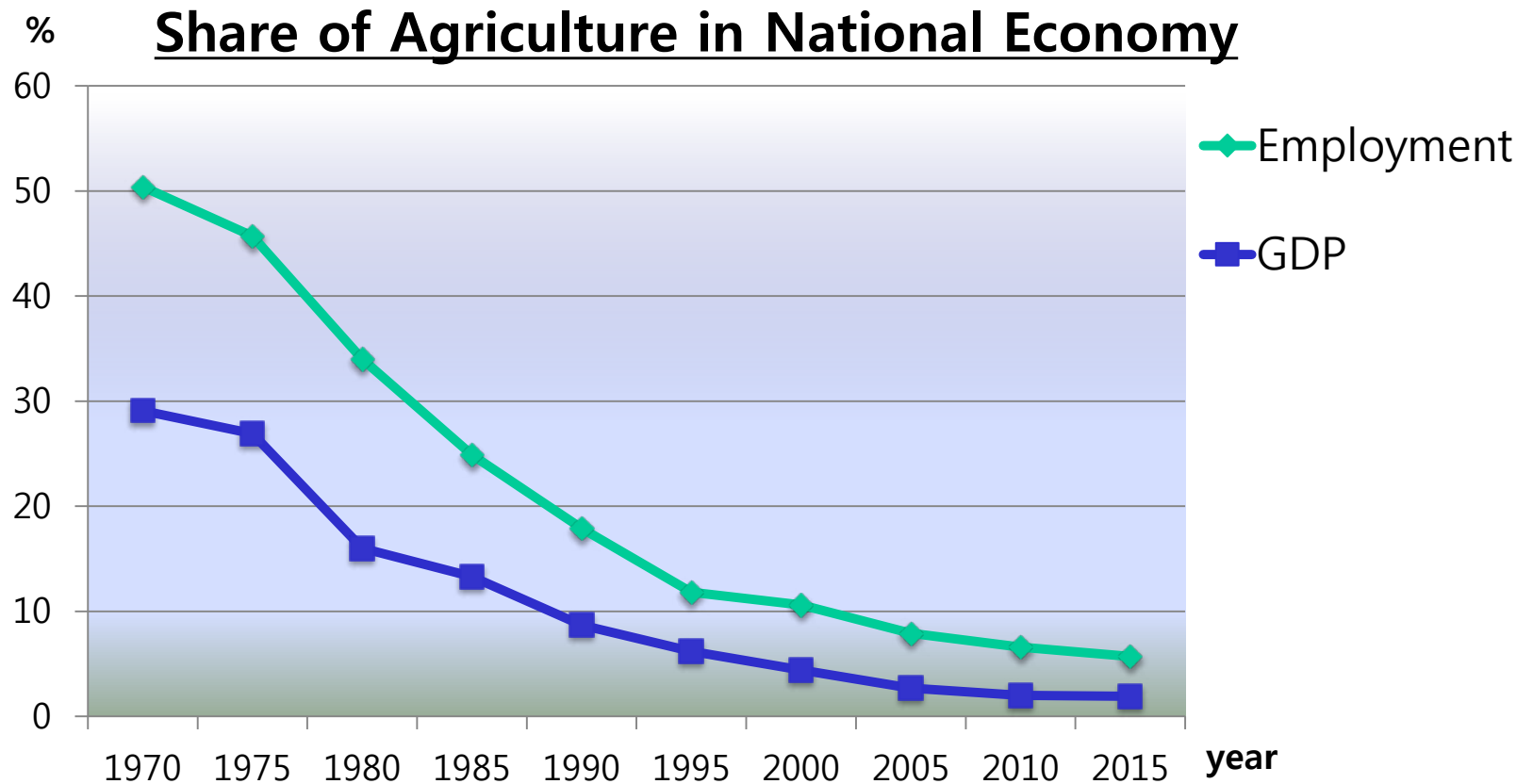
- **One of the Poorest Counties in the World in 1961**

- GNP P/C : \$87
- Exports : \$55 million, Imports : \$ 390 million

- **Ranks 14th in the world by nominal GDP(2014)**

- GDP : 1,449.5 billion \$
- GDP per capita : \$28,739 (29 in the world)
- Exports : 57,301 billion\$, Imports : 52,569 million\$

Share of Agriculture in National Economy



1950s : primitive agriculture. Absolute insufficiency of staple grain



1960s-1970s : foundation making of staple grain sufficiency



1980s-1990s : beginning of modern agriculture



2000s-now : high-technology agriculture. Environmentally friendly agriculture



Saemaul Undong (New Village Movement)

● Background

➤ Rural – Urban development gap

- growth rate gap between industrial sector and agricultural sector

- ◆ Employment opportunities increasing in non-farm sector

- Due to migration, ratio of rural population in total population decreased

➤ Limited public funds for rural development in 1960s

- Large portion of government revenue allocated national defense, SOC, education facilities, etc

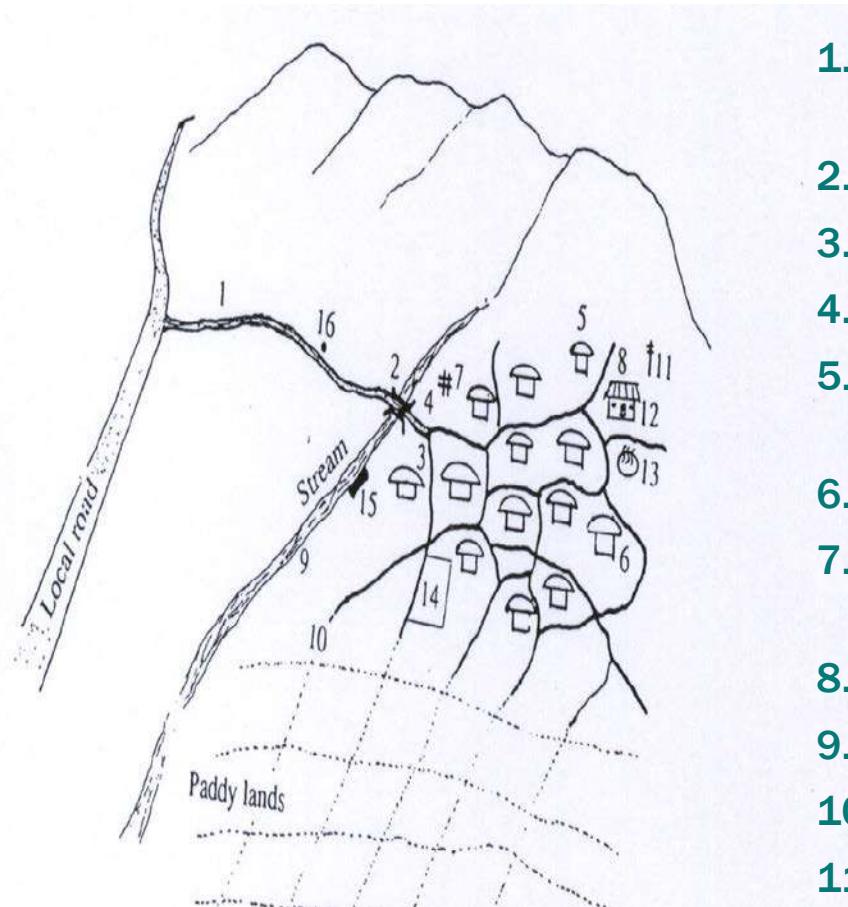


● Initiation of Saemaul Undong

- government provided 335 sacks of cement per village without charge to all 33,267 village of the country in the winter of 1970-71
 - With government supply, the villagers mobilized their community resources(labour, land, etc.) for village development
- Mixed development approach
 - Combining strong leadership of central government(top-down strategy) and traditional voluntary development of village communities (bottom-up strategy)

Saemaul Undong in 1970s

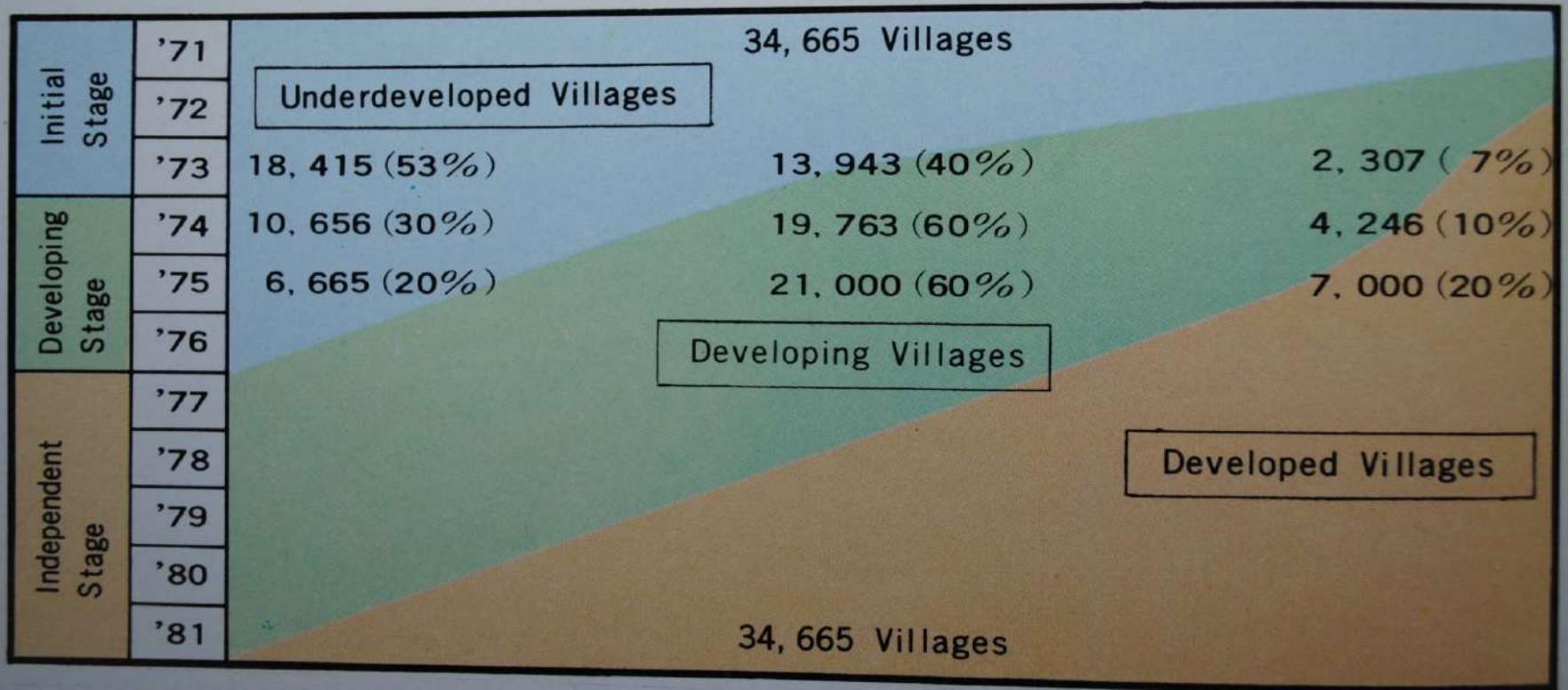
Hypothetical layout of a typical village



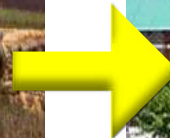
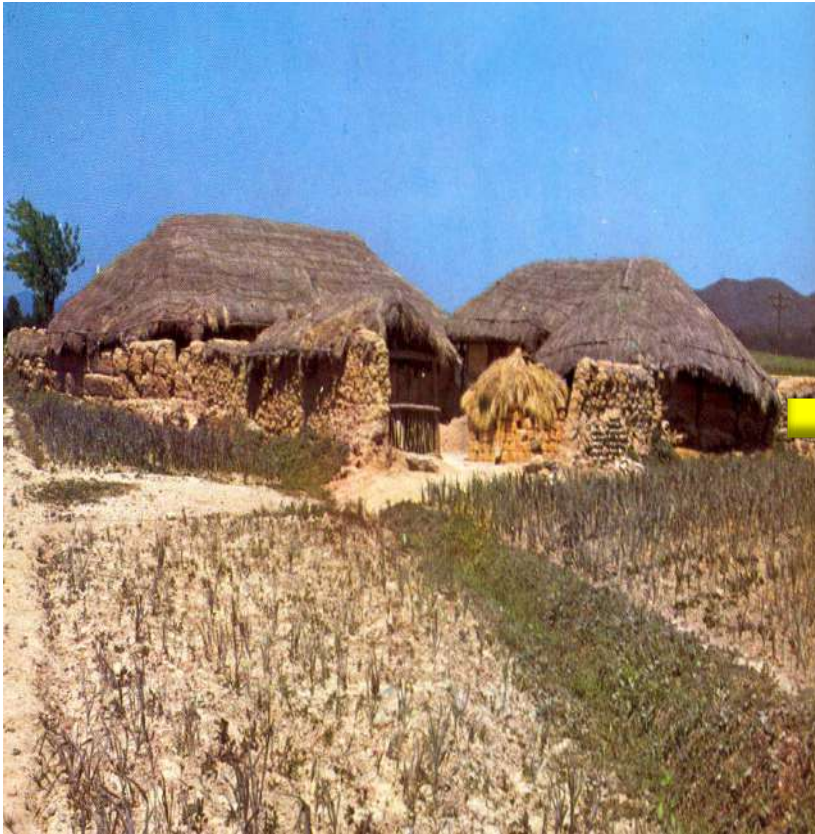
Priority of Saemaul projects

1. Village access roads to be straighten and widened
2. Old bridge over streams to be reconstructed
3. Village roads to be widened and straighten
4. Sewage systems in village area to be improved
5. Thatched roofs to be replaced cement made tiles
6. Old fences of farm houses to be repaired
7. Traditional wells for drinking water must be improved
8. Village hall to be constructed
9. Banks of brook to be repaired
10. Feeder roads to be fields to be developed
11. Rural electrification to be speeded up
12. Village owned telephones installed

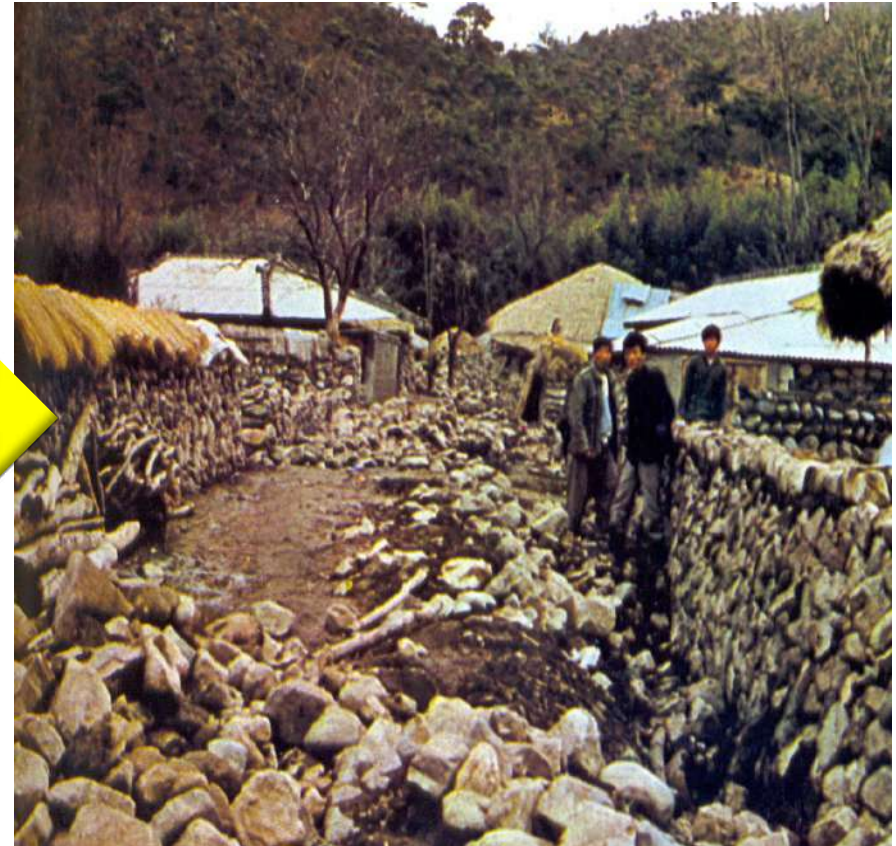
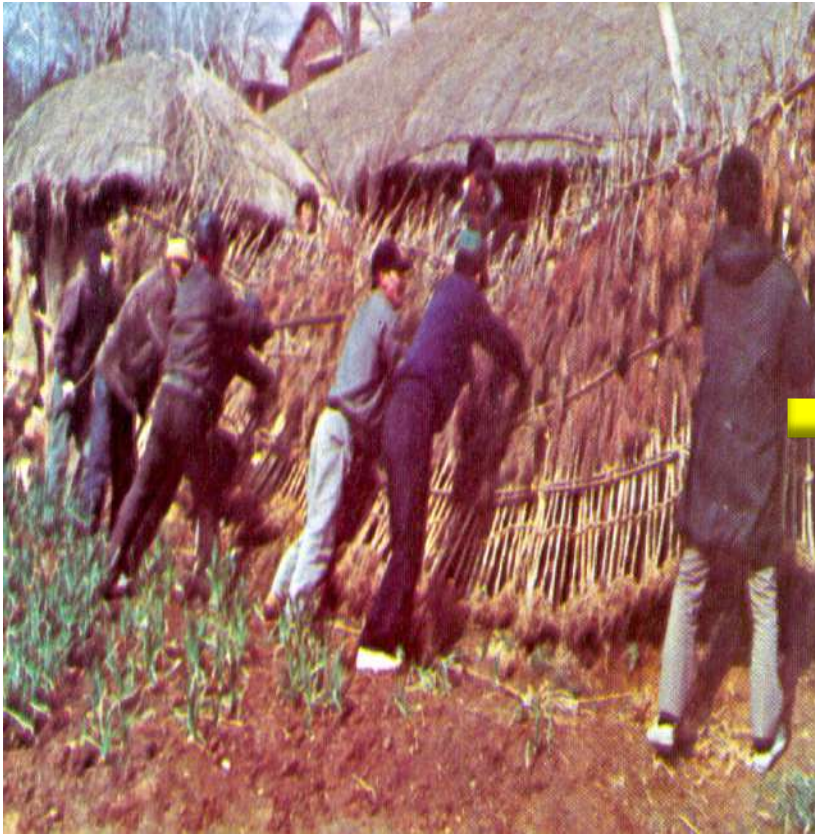
Village Development Plan by Degree of Development



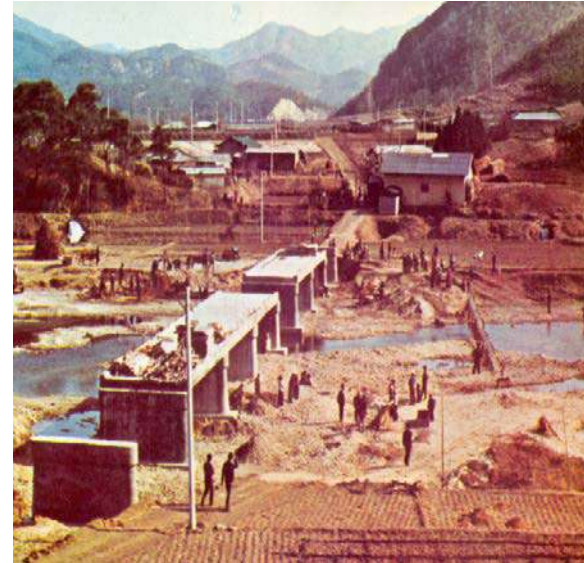
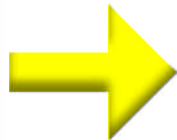
Thatched Roof Replacement



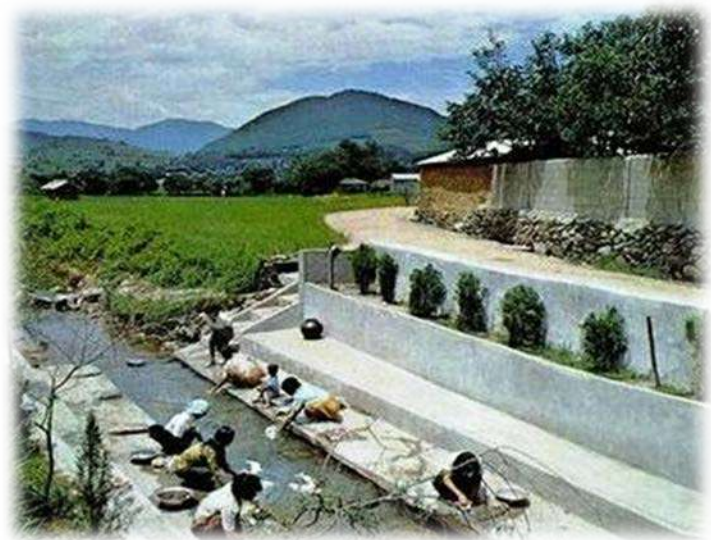
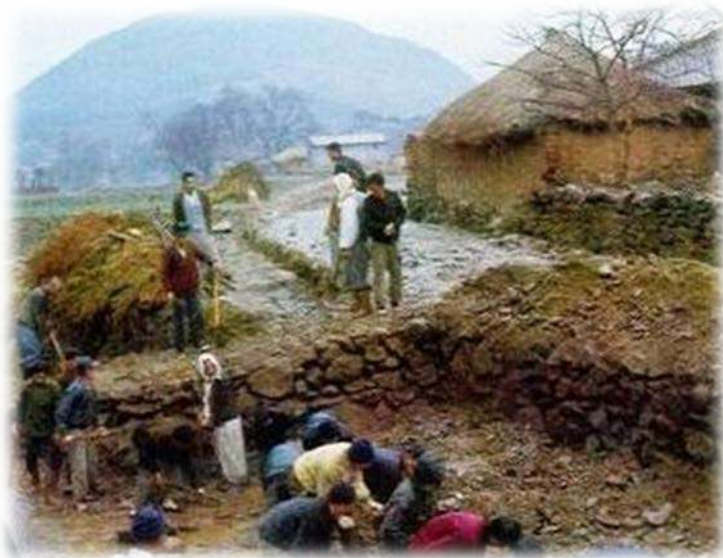
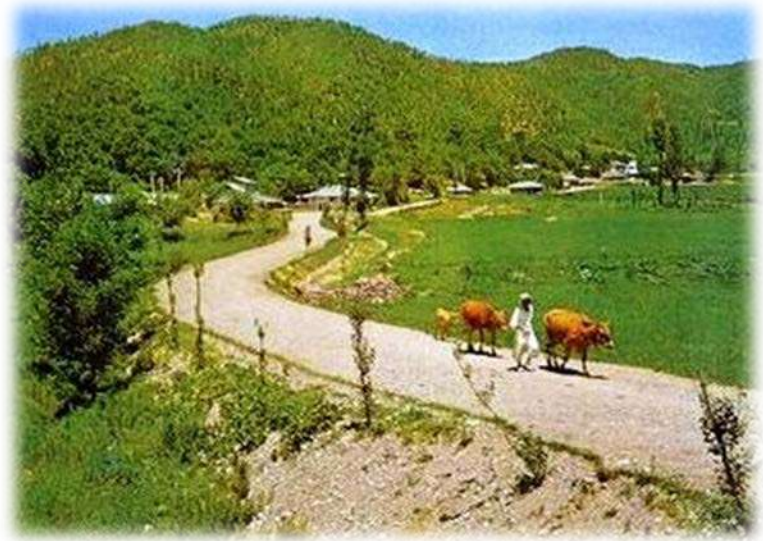
Old Fence Repair



Small Bridge Construction



Saemaul Undong (1971-1978)



- **Village Leader : most important determinant for success**



Saemaul Undong (1971-1978)

Nongsori Hku, Samki-myon, Kogsong-kun



A Saemaul Hall was established in the village, adding to the income of villagers who already enjoy prosperity through silk-worm raising and dairying.

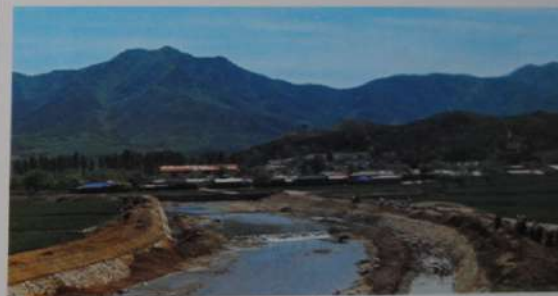
Village Sketch

- Number of Households: 54
- Population: 380
(200 males, 180 females)
- Farmland: 11.9 hectares of rice paddies
30 hectares of upland
- Leader: Yi Hyun-il

Village stream: repaired with stone embankments.



Widened, straightened village roads. Power tillers and tractors can now enter right into gardens of houses.



River repair program carried out as part of wage reinvesting project.

A joint village cattle project launched with a 3-million won (\$7,300) special subsidy from the President.



A village mulberry farm.



Saemaul Undong (1971-1978)

Savings

Frugality and savings are embodied in the Saemaul spirit. Women Saemaul workers of Taekon-dong, Kwangju, save rice as a means of raising Saemaul project fund.



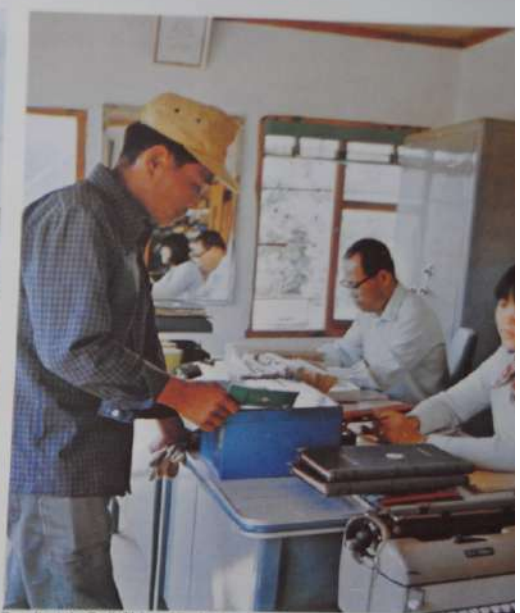
Girl employees of a Saemaul plant at Chosun-ri, Choson-myon, Pukcheo-kun, Chju-do, smile as they are paid wages through bank deposits.



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The village credit system of Songchong Village, Song-chong-dong, Chonan, operates a village store.



Deposits at the Credit Union of Soguk 2-ku, Songhae-myon, Choson-kun, Chungchong-pukdo, swell day by day.



Deposits at the Mutual Credit Association of Sinpuk Primary Agricultural Cooperative, Chumung-kun, Kangwon-do reached almost 100 million won.



Mrs. Lee Yook-ju of Taego and a woman Saemaul leader, Mrs. Choi Yonki-kun, Chungchong-namdo are presented the Order of Civil Merit for savings.

Saemaul Undong (1971-1978)

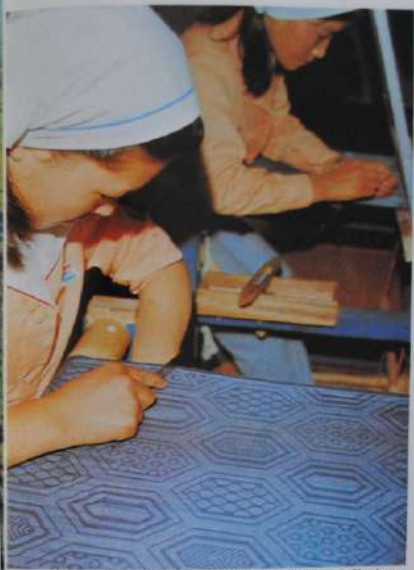
Side Income and Marketing

Saemaul Factories

A Saemaul plant of the Samsu Mulsin Co. set up at Yongdo-ku, Pusan. The factory established with a special grant of 82 million won (\$201,000) from the President, employs 400 woman workers.



Parkje Mulsin Co.'s Saemaul plant at Honggyang 2-ri, Hongseo-myeon, Pyojo-gun, Chungcheong-namdo, where woman workers from ten nearby villages earn about 15,000 won extra income a month.



Saemaul plant of Samsung Mulsin Co. at Chochon-ri, Chochon-myeon, Pukcheju-gun, Cheju-do, employing 55 skilled workers who are salaried at 30,000 won a month.



Korea Cardinal Saemaul Plant at Mundwa-dong, Kumun, where about 20,000 won monthly wage.

Oriental Saemaul plant at Oekonri Village, Kogye-ri, Taedock-myeon, Ansong-gun, Kyonggi-do, employs about 300 workers who manufacture fishing rods for export.



Saemaul plant of Hanil Synthetic Fiber Co. at Chong Yangku-kun, Kangwon-do, a sweater factory contributing



Saemaul Undong (1971-1978)

Kimje Agriculture-Technical High School

With the organization of the country's first "Agricultural Students' Farming Fraternity," this high school established the Scientific Farming Training Center, equipped with a 9-hectare experimental farm. The center trains students from 13 agricultural high schools in the province. President Park presented the Order of Saemaul Service Merit to principal Yang Chong-ku, 53, on October 10, 1974.

Major Projects

- Establishment of a service center for repair of farm tools established and opened in the school.
- Development and dissemination of how to raise a new variety of pumpkin (four times as large as ordinary pumpkin) for animal feed.
- Playing of a leading role in improvement of farm tools such as grass cutting tools for compost.



Empowerment of Rural People through Extension System

● **Food shortages and the aid from USA**

- very low rice production : 1.6 tons/ha in 1950s
 - 5ton/ha today
 - Insufficient technology, lack of infrastructure, shortages of fertilizers, pesticides and farm equipment
- The focus of national agricultural policy : creation of national grain stores and addressing the food shortage
 - Imported 300~400 thousand tons per year from 1956 to 1964 of grain, raw cottons and wheat from the US
 - ◆ about 20% in 1957 and 1963, and approximately 10% in other years of domestic production
- Negative effect
 - Depressing grain prices and reducing farm income

● **Increasing competitive power of agriculture and farm household income was key goal of the development of agriculture and rural areas**

- dissemination of agricultural technology and agricultural education and training



Development of Education targets

Era	Education Targets
1960s – 1970s	Farm owners member of study group special agricultural complex members 4-H members living improvement clubs Self –support and basic village educators
1980s	Special–type cultivation farmers income crop farmers, low-productive areas farmers study group farmers, joint insect control team executives special agricultural complex members young farmers` wives, female farmers `
1990s	Farmers who want to learn food processing and income crops technologies, Farmers who want to learn the special technologies by crop Young farmers, 4-H members, item-based organization leaders
2000s	Item-based organization leaders Curriculum and education targets were adjusted for local conditions

Training programme for farmers

● Winter Agricultural Education

- From 1969, during winter four months (December 1 to March 31) every year
 - The educational programs lasted for 1~5 days for each village
- In the beginning, food crop-oriented agricultural technology education, In 1993, changed into specialized technology education corresponding to each crops
- Contributed to the diffusion of a new direction of agricultural policies, agricultural technologies, and major AES projects nationwide



● Summer Agricultural Education

- ✓ First implemented In 1989
- ✓ Training on the method of managing main crops by growth stages for three months(June - August)
 - training in the field such as shade of trees
 - farming technology, safe usage of agricultural chemicals, farm machines maintenance and education and repaired the malfunctioning agricultural machine in the field
- ✓ Implemented various ways of extension
 - such as result demonstration, method demonstration, visiting the farmers, and regular visits for the diffusion of agricultural technology

Extension in the field



고추재배 시범포 농사지도 (1979)



Training program for farmers

- **A Year-round in-depth Education**

- Implemented according to the regional situation from 1978
- Increased demand of income plants education
- Implemented 3~4 times a year in leading farm and production area

- **Training for the Rural Leaders**

- To support the promotion of collective self-learning clubs from 1962
- The target expanded to Saemaeul Movement leaders and leading farmers from 1969
- Education on agricultural policy and new agricultural technology for 2~3 days
- Contributed to promote modernization of agriculture and rural area
- implemented until 1973

Training program for farmers

● Education and Training of Agricultural Machine

- Demand of education increased because agricultural machines were diffused by the 5-year implementation plan for farm mechanization(in 1972~1976)
- The training on basic operation technology such as cultivator, motorized weed remover, motors and water pump and inspection, maintenance, repair technology, safe usage of machines
- Building 141 farming manufacturing training centers until 1974
- Contributed to the improvement of farmers' capability to repair and maintain the machines and the usage rate of farm machines.



● Printed Materials

➤ Leaflets

- a way of providing useful information for the farmers when there was not enough information about the agricultural technology from the late 1950s to 1960s
- first leaflet titled 'Let's Fertilize Rice This Way' was published in 1958.

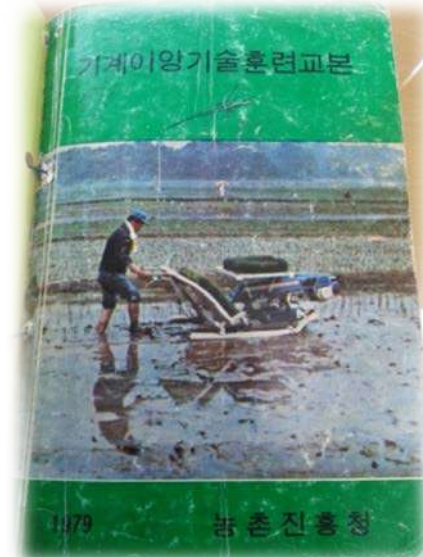
➤ Monthly Agricultural Magazine

- a monthly magazine titled 'Agricultural Technology Magazine' distributed to more than one leading farmer of each village of 35,000 villages nationwide in 1970s
- an important medium for diffusing current farming projects and new agricultural technology to every farmer

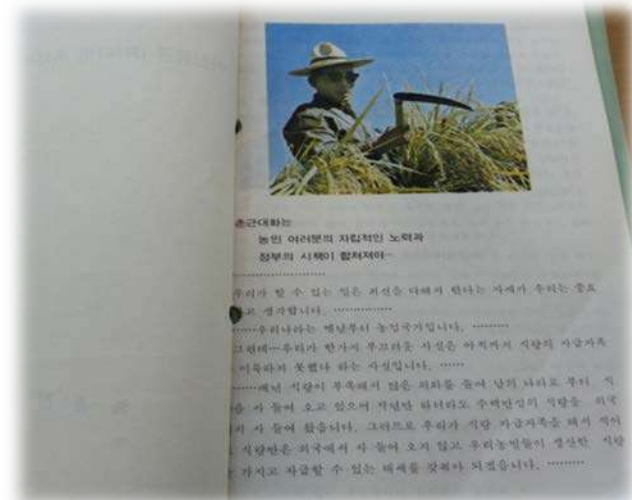
➤ Standard Agricultural Farming Textbook

- The standard farming textbook on crops was published and distributed as a series of 3~4 volumes each year since 1974.
- 187 books on chickens, protected flowers, apple farming, Korean beef, mushroom, grape farming, bee raising, village farming, onions, fruits, soil management, paddy farming machines, and technology for rice quality upgrading were published

Agricultural technology textbooks in the 1960s 1970s



농업기술지 발간(1967)



● Audiovisual Materials

- Technology Education Movie in 1960s
 - Produced officials at RDA since 1967 and diffused to the RGOs for self-production and supported them with projectors and portable generators
 - less interested in the educational films as TVs became more popular in remote villages in the 1970s.
- Slide Film in 1980s
 - from the late 1970s, utilization of natural colored slides was increased increased for 10 years and had the best results as audiovisual material
 - the video materials was getting popular in the 1990s, production was stopped in 2002.
- Video Material
 - In 1990s, used mainly on collective education like winter agricultural education
 - Held a contest of producing high-quality video materials for the diffusion of excellent materials.

● Mass Media

➤ Radio Agricultural Broadcasting

- a radio program titled 'Agricultural Diary' on the KBS channel in 1958
- a program named 'Radio Agricultural School' on KBS, broadcasting everyday in 1960s – 1970s
- The RDA produced one thousand broadcasting recording tapes a year and provided them to the broadcasting stations

➤ TV Agricultural Broadcasting

- KBS-TV station started to broadcast irregular agricultural broadcasting in 1968
- The contents diversified over time
 - * For example, in 1981, introducing advanced agricultural technology and discovering some excellent examples of successful farms
 - * The program, 'Leading Rural Areas'. 'Let's Live Better'Our Dawning Hometown'
- Since 1985, as the number of farmers and the importance of agriculture decreased, the number of broadcasts decreased as well.

● Mass Media

➤ Village Amplifier Broadcasting

- Seven thousand LPs about technology extension on collective rice farming and the increase of income was produced and distributed in 1971
- Created the amplifier in every village as the Saemaeul project since 1972.
- used as a media of contacting groups when extension workers visited the village
- important media during the green revolution of the Saemaeul project and for the self-sufficiency of a staple grain.

➤ Newspaper and Magazine

- Named 'Agricultural Diary' in Chosun Daily newspaper for eight months. three articles of the agricultural information weekly in the Seoul Daily newspaper Therefore, there was regular agricultural information in each national newspaper and each PRDAs used the newspaper as a method of educating by having a regular column
- 'New Nation', 'New Power', 'New Farmers' in the 1960s and in the monthly 'Saemaeul' after the 1970s

● Internet

- Various kinds of information are provided by the website
 - standard farming textbook, video of agricultural technology information, weekly agricultural information, seed information, agricultural weather information, soil information, disease and insect information, internet newspaper
- The Agricultural Development Internet Newspaper provides news
 - new agricultural information, local extension organizations, education, business, events.
- A newsletter to the clients once a week by E-mail
- Created an agriculture online community
 - a media for extension and promotion like SNS, such as Facebook and Twitter, with daily updates

● Exhibitions of Agricultural Technology

- ✓ Exhibited and demonstrated new agricultural technology in each labs and research institution of RDA
 - Established the Agricultural Science Building at RDA in 1982
 - Exhibition rooms for farm machines were attached at RDA in 1986

- Higher productivity and production capacity

<Jump of Rice yield>

Yield	1960	1975	1990	2005
Areas (1,000ha)	1,121	1,218	1,255	966
Yield (kg/10a)	272	383	451	490
Total production (1,000 tons)	3,047	4,669	5,606	4,741

<Machinery Use for Rice Cutting>

Year	1986	1990	2000
Use of Machinery	18.2%	80.1%	98.0%

Community Based Rural Tourism

● Tour farm support project

- Since 1984, government supported farm households that intended to develop a farm tour program
 - provide loan of around US\$ 370,000 each farm
 - Provide alleviation of land use regulations
 - Supported total 491 tour farms from 1984 to 2000

● Rural Tour village project

- Selected village that have excellent tourism resources or a leader through public contestation
- government provided the necessary fund for facility installation, program development, marketing, education, and taking consultations
- Took the form of a community business

Projects of Rural Tour Villages (as of 2011)

Ministry	Project Name	Project Period	Village number	Details of Support
Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	Comprehensive Rural Village Development	2004~2017 * 5 years per zone	392	US\$ 5,000 per zone* (central expenditure 80%, local expenditure 20%)
	Green Farm Tour Villages	2002~2013 * 1~2 years per village	571	US\$ 200 tho. per village (central expenditure 50%, local expenditure 50%)
	Fishing Tour Villages	2001~2013 * 1 year per village	107	US\$ 500 tho per village (central expenditure 50%, local expenditure 45%, self-burden 5%)
Ministry of Public Administration and Security	IT Villages	2001~2014 * 3 years per village	400	US\$300 tho. per village (central expenditure 50%, local expenditure 50%)
	Beauty Villages	2001~2003 * 3 years per village	23	Central expenditure of US\$ 1000 tho. per village
Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Culture & History Villages	2004~2009 * 2 years per village	13	US\$ 2000 tho. per village (Tourism Promotion and Development Fund and local expenditure)
Rural Development Administration	Rural Traditional Theme Villages	2002~2009 * 2 years per village	170	US\$ 200 tho. per village (central expenditure 50%, local expenditure 50%)
Korea Forest Service	Eco-Friendly Mountain Villages	1995~2017 * 3 years per village	242	US\$ 1400 tho. per village (central expenditure 70%, local expenditure 30%)
Total	8 projects		1,918	

*: Each zone is normally comprised of 7 to 8 villages.

Source: Revised based on data of the Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (2012).





Thank You

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