

## Proactive Promotion of Agricultural Development in the DPRK

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After agriculture was stipulated as the major thrust of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's efforts to build a strong socialist economy and improve the people's standard of living, the entire country is now devoting its efforts to agricultural development.

First Secretary Kim Jong Un said the following. "Today, the most important task in the agricultural sector is to devote our energies to agriculture and substantially increase agricultural production. The agricultural front is the first battle in the war to protect socialism and the main area of thrust in which we should concentrate our efforts to build a strong socialist economy."

The year 2014 is a highly significant year, in that it marks the 50th anniversary of President Kim Il Sung's publication of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country.

This year, the 50th anniversary of the publication of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country, the tasks set out in First Secretary Kim Jong Un's New Year address and letter to the participants in the National Conference of Subworkteam Leaders in the Agricultural Sector are being fully implemented, and a proactive campaign is being waged to achieve fundamental innovation in agricultural production in the DPRK.

The following provides an overview of the factors behind the stipulation of agriculture as the major thrust in the struggle to build a strong socialist economy and improve the people's standard of living, and the tremendous efforts being devoted to this. The first background factor is the fact that at this point in time, the agricultural front is the first battle in the war to protect socialism and is therefore the sector to which we should devote our efforts to build a strong socialist economy.

The United States of America and its lackeys, which do not wish the DPRK to become powerful and affluent, are ramping up the pressure and economic sanctions on the Republic to an unprecedented degree, while causing the people to experience food shortages and engaging in contemptible machinations aimed at destroying the faith in socialism that lives in the hearts of the people.

For some time, the USA has been creating laws such as the Trading with the Enemy Act, foreign asset control regulations, the Export Control Act, the Trade Agreements Extension Act, the Foreign Assistance Act, and the Export-Import Bank Act, and using them to smother the DPRK.

In particular, in the 1990s, following the collapse of the socialist nations of Eastern Europe, the USA concocted and implemented various bad laws, such as the National Defense Authorization Act, the Foreign Operations, Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, and the Nuclear Proliferation Prevention Act, not to mention the economic sanctions acts that it had already implemented. On the other hand, more recently, it has gone so far as to ignore the legal rights of sovereign states and is even misusing international organizations in order to pursue its efforts to isolate and suppress the DPRK and impose economic sanctions by even more unscrupulous means.

The purpose of these sanctions is to use economic means to destroy faith in socialism, an

objective that they have not been able to achieve through their political and military machinations aimed at isolating and suppressing the DPRK.

Amid such an environment, devoting our energies to agriculture in order to completely resolve the food problems of the people and improve their dietary life is not simply a question of guaranteeing production of consumer goods to ensure our survival, but rather a fundamental task in order to crush the anti-republic, anti-socialist machinations of our enemies.

If we can manage our agriculture appropriately and achieve food self-sufficiency, socialism centered on the masses will not be swayed, no matter how much our adversaries might plot against us, and we will be able to achieve revolution and construction in accordance with our plan.

The second factor behind the decision to devote substantial effort to agricultural development in the DPRK is the objective of improving the people's standard of living in accordance with the need to build a prosperous and powerful nation and meet the material and cultural demands of the people, which are increasing daily.

Food security is an issue that is fundamental to human survival and socioeconomic development, so every country attaches great importance to agricultural development.

Worldwide, the very first strategy for breaking free from poverty is the resolution of food problems, which is something that cannot be considered in isolation from agricultural development.

Agricultural development is absolutely crucial in order to effectively resolve the food security issues faced by the people, stabilize and improve their daily lives, promote light industrial development, and switch to domestic production of raw materials.

Moreover, it will be possible to improve the people's standard of living, guarantee that they can engage in autonomous and creative activities, and actively promote the development of a strong socialist economy.

The third factor behind the decision to devote substantial effort to agricultural development in the DPRK relates to the ongoing global food crisis due to the effects of abnormal weather.

The effects of abnormal weather are a massive obstacle to efforts to improve agricultural productivity and are the reason why the rate of increase in agricultural production is declining in relation to demand.

Currently, ongoing abnormal weather phenomena continue to cause problems, including major droughts, torrential rain in the rainy season, unseasonal hail, and tsunami due to typhoons.

Globally too, the impact of abnormal weather is hindering the expansion of agricultural production, so, with the majority of countries building up their food stockpiles, there is nowhere to buy rice and nobody providing food aid.

This is why the DPRK must develop its agricultural sector unaided and achieve food self-sufficiency.

As described above, agriculture is an important issue, so the agricultural front has been designated as the major thrust of efforts to build a strong economy and this year, the agricultural sector has been positioned at the vanguard, brandishing the beacon of revolution to build a mighty socialist state.

## 1. Agricultural Development Policy

In this highly significant year, which marks the 50th anniversary of the publication of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country, we are devoting our energies to managing agriculture scientifically and technologically, in accordance with the Party's agricultural policy and *juche* farming methods. In doing so, maximizing per-hectare yields will be the fundamental key to increasing agricultural production, to achieve groundbreaking increases in production in all sectors of rural management, where cultivation of cereals, vegetables, livestock, fruit, and mushrooms has been launched.

The Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country propounded by President Kim Il Sung, the policy of agricultural revolution put forward by General Secretary Kim Jong Il, and the letter entitled "Let Us Bring About Innovations in Agricultural Production under the Unfurled Banner of the Socialist Rural Theses" sent by First Secretary Kim Jong Un to the participants in the National Conference of Subworkteam Leaders in the Agricultural Sector are the guiding principles for the transition to the new century of agricultural construction and production, and a great statement of intent to achieve socialist rural construction that will resolve the rural question once and for all.

The Party's agricultural policy clearly set out the direction and path to be followed to achieve great innovation in agricultural production and technology, including the basic tasks required to achieve socialist rural construction based on ideological, technological, and cultural revolution, as well as revolutionizing seed production, double cropping, planting potatoes, planting legumes, revolution in agricultural science and technology, land consolidation, construction of natural-flow waterways and irrigation channels, the development of organic farming methods, and improvements in the guidance and control of collective management.

Moreover, efforts are being made to achieve more proactive deployment of ideological, technological, and cultural revolution in rural areas of the DPRK.

In rural areas, ideological revolution is being promoted as a priority, in order to arm all agricultural workers with Kimilsungism-Kimjongilism, fortifying them as rural revolutionaries of the *songun* [military-first] era who will dedicate themselves to the benefit of society and the masses, to their nation and the people, and will faithfully and conscientiously give their all for the agricultural development of the DPRK.

In rural areas, proactive efforts are underway to spread scientific and technological knowledge, under the slogan "Let us make all the people well versed in science and technology"; all agricultural workers are being taught advanced farming techniques, learning how to use modern technologies, and being given access to comprehensive programs of study in an education system that enables more agricultural workers to study while working. Thus, agricultural workers are being equipped with the conditions necessary to allow them to freely enjoy a cultured lifestyle, and rural areas are being transformed more culturally, turning them into a civilized and beautiful socialist paradise.

The DPRK is forcefully promoting technological revolution in agricultural areas in accordance with the requirements of science, technology, and the information age, strengthening the material and technological foundations of rural management, and devoting its energies to modernizing agriculture and making it more scientific.

Accordingly, steps are being taken without delay to comprehensively mechanize rural management and make it more scientific, in order to consolidate the fruits of these efforts by

reducing disparities between agricultural and industrial labor, completely liberating farmers from heavy labor, and providing rural areas with a water supply. Moreover, new irrigation facilities are being constructed and various modern irrigation methods are being disseminated in order to perfect the irrigation system.

We are aware that improving agricultural productivity and dramatically increasing cereal production output are pressing issues in the DPRK's agricultural sector today.

Mountains make up more than 80% of the total land area of the DPRK and our nation is surrounded on three sides by sea, so not only does the country have limited crop acreage and disparities in soil conditions, but it also suffers from severe changes in weather conditions.

Despite these conditions, our goal is to maximize per-hectare grain yields and proactively engage in the battle to ensure that farming is conducted in a scientific and technological way, in accordance with the requirements of *juche* farming methods.

Moreover, strenuous efforts are being devoted to ensuring that the Party's policy of revolutionizing seed production is accomplished. The fundamental approach to improving seed production efforts is to enhance varieties that are suited to our nation's climate and other natural conditions, have high yields, require little fertilizer, have a short growing period, and are resistant to a variety of issues, including drought, wind and rain, and damage caused by pests and diseases, while also developing a greater interest in efforts to introduce high-yield varieties from other countries.

In accordance with the needs of scientific agriculture, we are building modern seed-processing plants and developing a system for comprehensively selecting, sorting, and coating all seeds before supplying them to collective farms, so that excellent seeds can be produced and guaranteed to meet demand in each region and each collective farm.

The promotion of efforts to revolutionize seed production is assisting in the breeding of a large number of excellent seeds, including the first generation of high-yield hybrid rice and hybrid maize varieties, virus-free seed potatoes and legumes, and dry-field rice seeds, and initiatives to ensure their widespread use in agricultural production are being promoted, thereby improving the prospects for the expansion of agricultural production.

Actively incorporating scientific farming methods aimed at substantially increasing yields, while conserving both manpower and farming materials is regarded as a key source of potential for increasing agricultural production not only in arable and vegetable farming, but also in livestock farming, fruit farming, and sericulture. Together with modern agricultural development trends, such scientific approaches are forging innovations in farming methods.

To ensure that scientific farming methods are incorporated, the DPRK is emphasizing efforts to improve seedling cultivation based on the latest agricultural science and technology, ensuring a scientific number of seedlings per hectare, replenishing phosphorus, potassium, and silicon in the soil, improving the layout of crops and the supply of seeds, increasing production on low-yield land, and introducing multiple cropping and other intensive farming methods.

In addition, scientific cultivation systems suited to local conditions are being established in every region and farm, pursuing a more advanced and scientific approach to agricultural processes such as seed selection, sowing, transplantation, weeding, and harvesting, and ensuring that farming tasks are carried out in a scientific and technological manner in each season and process.

Beneficial seedling cultivation techniques for rice paddies are being disseminated, including granulated nutritive seedlings, cold-bed nutritive seedlings, fast-growing seedlings, and humus-

pot seedlings. In particular, a comprehensive nutritional supplement for rice seedbeds (to promote the growth of seedlings) is being used in an effort to cultivate strong seedlings capable of withstanding harsh conditions, in order to increase the *per-phyong* grain yield.

We are introducing a new seedbed technique to maize cultivation that involves the use of a coating agent and plug seedlings, in order to increase yields while conserving seeds, farming materials, and manpower, as well as preventing damage from pests and diseases, of course.

Following checks to confirm which production sectors and which crops and varieties are best suited to the local landscape and soil, based on the principle of planting the right crop in the right location at the right time, the most appropriate sectors, crops, and varieties are being deployed and developed in the DPRK. The agricultural production structure is mainly focused on cereals and large quantities of crops suited to the local geographical conditions are cultivated, in order to maximize food production.

In light of the pressing need to resolve the food problem, we are minimizing the land area given over to cultivating non-cereal crops and increasing the area devoted to rice and maize cultivation.

We are maximizing the area of land used for high-yield cereal crops and increasing cereal production output, as well as identifying appropriate land in cities and counties, proactively establishing and deploying composite forestry and agricultural management methods, and increasing cereal production output, while at the same time promoting tree-planting on mountainsides.

We are endeavoring to produce more grain with smaller amounts of fertilizer by using fertilizer more effectively, tailoring it to the attributes and growth stage of each crop.

Collective farms are moving away from the old approach of measuring water use and scattering fertilizer and pesticides by eye or hand, switching instead to a more advanced, proportionate approach based on scientific measurement and analysis.

Practical initiatives on collective farms are being used to actively introduce farming techniques including double and triple cropping based on earlier and later crops, as well as intercropping. In addition, they are scientifically conducting cereal-with-vegetable and cereal-with-cash crop cultivation, while giving priority to cereal-with-cereal and cereal-with-potato farming, thereby increasing the land utilization rate and the level of intensive farming.

In addition, organic farming methods are being actively encouraged. The production and use of large quantities of organic fertilizer is fundamental to organic farming.

What is vital in this process is to establish a system for recycling large quantities of manure from the livestock sector into arable farming. Collective farms are thoroughly implementing the Party's policy on establishing a system for recycling large quantities of manure from the livestock sector into arable farming, thereby revitalizing livestock farming and increasing grain production.

In addition, the DPRK is proactively developing agricultural science and technology.

In the field of agriculture-focused scientific research, efforts are being devoted to research projects aimed at fully eliminating scientific and technical barriers to the accomplishment of the Party's agricultural policy, including issues concerning seeds, farming techniques, and the development of new farming machinery.

Emphasizing the widespread application of the fruits of agricultural science and technology to production in a timely manner, the tendency to adhere to past experience and disregard science and technology is being eliminated, and the achievements of scientific research into the field of

agricultural production are being proactively introduced.

Through this process, various advanced farming methods and techniques are being developed and applied to production. These include cold-bed nutritive rice seedling cultivation, direct seeding cultivation, sparse planting culture, intercropping, double-cultivation, and sowing seeds in the levees between paddies.

Moreover, efforts are being made in the DPRK to protect arable land and increase the land area available for cereal cultivation. To prevent crop acreage being lost, rural areas routinely undertake tree planting, river improvements, and infrastructure repair and management, devoting their energies to ensuring that arable land is not flooded and washed away by torrential rain in the rainy season. In particular, strict discipline and order is being maintained to prevent such illegal practices as indiscriminately occupying arable land and misusing it for other purposes, and administrative and legal controls over such practices are being tightened.

Land development programs and various other methods are being used to bring new land under the plough, and crop acreage is being increased through the reclamation of mudflats.

Despite its many difficulties and shortages, the whole of the DPRK dedicated itself to swiftly developing land in Kangwon Province, North and South Phyongan Provinces, South Hwanghae Province, and Pyongyang City. In addition, rice fields with the optimal specifications for the mechanization of the land have been developed, allowing many new rice paddies and fields to be opened up for cultivation.

The reclamation of mudflats is being actively promoted and this process will, once completed, allow a great deal of new cropland to be developed.

Great efforts are being devoted to enhancing the level of irrigation in order to resolve various agricultural problems.

A powerful campaign by the masses nationwide is promoting efforts to update the technology used in existing irrigation facilities and equipment, and to build more modern irrigation facilities.

Laying the foundations for improving cereal production, waterways have already been constructed between Kaechon and Lake Thaesong, and between Paekma and Cholsan, as well as the Miru Plain natural-flow waterway, thereby guaranteeing enough water to irrigate several hundred thousand hectares of arable land, removing the need to use thousands of pumps and motors and a great deal of electricity.

Based on the experience gained in constructing the splendid waterways between Kaechon and Lake Thaesong, and Paekma and Cholsan, and the Miru Plain natural-flow waterway, the construction of a natural-flow waterway is currently being promoted in South Hwanghae Province and once it is completed in the near future, it will be possible to achieve an even higher level of irrigation of cereal acreage.

Learning from the experiences of model collective farms, all collective farms are devoting their energies to engaging in the struggle to carry out farm work through their own efforts.

Subworkteams are being strengthened to promote agricultural development and particular efforts are being devoted to enhancing the superiority of the subworkteam management system.

In early February this year, as a result of an idea by First Secretary Kim Jong Un himself and under his meticulous guidance, the first-ever National Conference of Subworkteam Leaders in the Agricultural Sector was held, at which the issues faced by the agricultural sector and the direction that should be taken were clearly set forth.

In order to further enhance the superiority of collective management in accordance with

the needs of the subworkteam management system, groups of subworkteam leaders have been formed to devote their energies to giving all team members a sense of responsibility, thereby enhancing their own sense of responsibility and role.

Moreover, efforts are being made to strengthen state support for rural areas.

Supporting rural areas is one of the basic principles of socialist rural construction, as set out in the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country.

Accordingly, the state is increasing investment in the agricultural sector and improving efforts to secure material supplies.

Efforts are being made to provide power and coal to the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex in South Phyongan Province and the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, ensuring that they can achieve a consistently high level of fertilizer production and devote their energies to producing and securing fertilizers containing various trace elements, including nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and silicon.

A large number of modern farming machines, including trucks suitable for rural areas, have been provided and steps are being taken to ensure that an adequate supply of the necessary farming materials for the relevant farming processes can be secured, including electricity, fuel oil, film, and pesticides.

Amid a situation in which the mechanization of agriculture has not yet reached an adequate level, rural labor support is being strengthened and initiatives aimed at providing such support are being organized, in accordance with the actual circumstances in each region and collective farm.

To increase the mental strength of the officials and workers in the agricultural sector in rural areas, ... we are steadily deploying government initiatives, creating role models, and dynamically expanding competition to ensure that all organizations learn from these models.

## **2. Powerfully promoting the construction of a livestock base in the Sepho district of Kangwon Province**

Today, energies are being devoted nationwide to developing the livestock industry in the DPRK.

In particular, proactive efforts are being made to build a livestock base in the district of Sepho.

The construction of a livestock base in Sepho district is a grasslands reclamation project being undertaken on the basis of a magnificent idea from First Secretary Kim Jong Un, with the aim of building a modern, large-scale livestock base suited to the needs of the new century in the Sepho district, thereby helping to develop the livestock industry nationwide.

The Sepho tableland is in the north of the Cholwon plateau in Pyonggang, Kangwon Province, which is located on the southern part of the East Sea coast. These grasslands covering tens of thousands of hectares and spanning the counties of Sepho, Pyonggang, and Ichon offer excellent conditions for land development.

The natural and geographic conditions of the Sepho tableland make it unsuitable for cereal cultivation, but it is good pasture land that is ideal for raising large numbers of domestic herbivores, so it has great potential for the development of the livestock industry.

The majority of this region is located at altitudes of 200-1,000 m, with an annual average

air temperature of at least 6-10 °C, cumulative temperature of 2,655-3,392 °C, annual average rainfall of 1,358.4-1,455.8 mm, and annual average wind speed of 1.7-3.6 m/s. (See the Great Korean Encyclopedia)

This area is well-ventilated and many forms of livestock fodder thrive there, including not only orchard grass, alfalfa, and clover, but also vegetables such as daikon radish, Jerusalem artichoke, and sugar beet.

Accordingly, once the Sepho tableland, which is ideal for livestock, has been reclaimed and the pastures there developed, it will be possible to produce meat and milk on a large scale. This will be a great step forward in improving the diet of the people and resolving the food problem.

The primary objective of the DPRK's concerted effort to build a livestock base in the Sepho tableland is to improve the people's standard of living more quickly, while rapidly developing agriculture in the Sepho district with a primary focus on the livestock industry, in a way that offers good prospects for the future.

At this point in time, the key task in improving the people's standard of living is to resolve the food problems of the people and increase the standard of their diets as quickly as possible. To this end, as well as increasing cereal production, we should develop the livestock industry in order to produce more meat and milk.

It is not possible to improve the diets of the people via cereals alone. If a large amount of meat and milk can be produced and used in people's diets, it will be possible to conserve a large amount of cereals, while still enhancing the people's diets, which will effectively resolve the food problems of a country where this is the sole source of stress. Ultimately, it could be said that producing a large amount of meat is the same as producing a large amount of grain.

Developing the livestock industry is a key condition for establishing a system for recycling large quantities of manure from the livestock sector into arable farming, thereby further increasing cereal production.

The most effective method of developing the livestock industry in the DPRK is to raise large numbers of grass-fed livestock. The crop acreage in the DPRK is limited, as mountains account for more than 80% of the nation's land area. Under such conditions, it is not possible to fully satisfy the growing dietary requirements of the people solely by developing the livestock industry using grain as feed.

Production costs in the grain-fed livestock industry are high, but if the livestock industry is developed with a focus on domestic herbivores, it will be possible to use grass growing naturally, thereby reducing production costs.

Looked at from the perspective of cost-effectiveness, along with the situation in the mountainous DPRK, the most economically effective means of increasing livestock production while reducing grain consumption is to develop grasslands and raise large numbers of domestic herbivores.

Accordingly, in light of the country's natural and geographic conditions, more grasslands should be developed in accordance with the actual conditions in the regions where this is possible, and large numbers of goats, rabbits, sheep, and other domestic herbivores should be raised.

This would facilitate a groundbreaking increase in the production of milk within a short time, while conserving grain feed, thereby making a major contribution to improving the dietary conditions of the people and resolving food problems.

At the same time, if the Sepho tableland can be transformed into a world-class livestock

base, it will make a wonderful tourist attraction for visitors to the DPRK to view, along with the development of the Wonsan district being undertaken by the state in Kangwon Province. This would enable tourists to view a modern, large-scale livestock base, while gaining a deeper understanding of the popular measures being deployed in the DPRK, as well as the will and efforts of the DPRK people, who are trying to build a mighty nation.

The construction of the livestock base at the Sepho tableland is a vast, complex program of construction work aimed at modifying nature. It involves the development of an immense area of grassland spanning tens of thousands of hectares and consisting of both natural and artificial pasture. Several hundred buildings containing livestock pens will be built in which to raise hundreds of thousands of cows, sheep, goats, rabbits, and pigs. Other facilities to be constructed include 20 livestock product processing bases equipped with modern scientific and technological facilities, a livestock industry research institute, an artificial insemination facility, a hygiene and quarantine facility, numerous holding pens and grazing paths, and well over a thousand residential blocks for workers, not to mention the planting of a windbreak spanning several hundred km.

Efforts are being devoted to selecting the ideal site on the Sepho tableland for reclamation, and maximizing speed, quality, and investment effectiveness, while making efficient use of labor, equipment, and resources<sup>1</sup>.

A mighty group of designers and builders has been mobilized to build the livestock base on the Sepho tableland, and equipment and resources such as high-horsepower trucks are being intensively devoted to the construction effort. Furthermore, the state, army, and people have come together in their entirety to support the construction effort.

The construction of the Sepho tableland livestock base began in September 2012. By early August last year, 30,000 ha of the tableland had been reclaimed; orchard grass, alfalfa, and other livestock fodder crops with a high nutritional value had been planted across most of this area; and 10,000 ha of natural grassland had been developed and cleared of miscellaneous shrubs.

At the same time, 4.2 million trees have been planted as a windbreak and construction of roads and grazing paths has been carried out, while the achievements in developing both artificial and natural pasture land have been expanded further.

Qualitative road construction is being carried out, based on specific calculations of the topographic conditions of the Sepho tableland, the prospects for the use of the pasture land, and the biological characteristics of domestic herbivores, as well as estimates of the livestock base running conditions, the scale of each livestock pen for each type of animal, and the per-head volume of livestock produce.

In the newly developed pasture zone, a total of 1,000 km of roads and grazing paths have been built, and around 50,000 tons of soil conditioner has been prepared for the autumn crops. Moreover, a total of 230 km of drainage channels have been constructed and initiatives are being promoted to protect the newly developed pasture land from rain storms.

Livestock pens to hold numerous animals and public facilities such as more than 100 residential blocks have also been constructed at the same time<sup>2</sup>.

More than 40,000 head of livestock have been secured, including cows, sheep, goats, rabbits, ducks, and many others, and an active effort is being made to develop a production system focused on outstanding varieties of livestock and breeding stock (both animal and poultry); there has also been an excellent harvest in the young livestock and poultry egg hatchery initiatives<sup>3</sup>.

In addition, large-scale construction has also begun on the reclaimed Sepho tableland, including more than 100 residential blocks, as well as livestock pens, a livestock research institute, a livestock industry base management center, and a hotel.

In developing the Sepho tableland, consideration has been given to both the convenience of daily life for people involved in livestock production in the future, and the specific features of the land and management methods to be used. A scientific breeding stock production system is being developed and buildings constructed to meet the technical requirements of the raising of such breeding stock.

At the Sepho tableland, where reclamation has already begun, youth work groups and production subworkteams have begun to be formed in order to manage the already-developed pasture land and manufacture livestock produce in the future.

As a result, a year after beginning construction on the Sepho tableland, which spans tens of thousands of hectares, natural pasture land has been developed, along with 2,000 ha of artificial pasture land; in addition, construction of more than 300 buildings has begun and more than 1,000 km of roads and grazing paths are being built, creating another Sepho tableland paradise<sup>4</sup>.

In the future, once construction of the Sepho district livestock base has been completed, livestock including goats, sheep, and rabbits, and poultry such as domestic and wild ducks will be able to graze freely, with large-scale production of meat products and milk due to begin in 2015, when construction work is completed.

In addition, development of the daikon radish, Jerusalem artichoke, and sugar beet fields is to be carried out, a windbreak covering several hundred square meters has been planted, more than 10 reservoirs have been constructed, and vegetable and potato production have increased markedly, so it is anticipated that a groundbreaking transformation in agricultural production will take place in this district.

A livestock research institute, artificial insemination facility, and hygiene and quarantine facility equipped with modern science and technology will be constructed, providing the conditions for producing an even larger number of excellent seeds. The active introduction of science and technology will facilitate its high-level integration with production.

### **3. Promoting initiatives for the swift implementation of the subworkteam system, in accordance with the need for practical development**

In the DPRK, there is particular interest in initiatives aimed at the swift implementation of the subworkteam management system, in accordance with the need for practical development, in order to further enhance the sense of responsibility and creative enthusiasm of farm workers.

Subworkteams are the smallest organization in rural areas, playing a crucial role in the development of rural management and agricultural production. The communal lifestyle and production activities of all farm workers is focused on the subworkteam unit.

The subworkteam management system, which was created by President Kim Il Sung, is an outstanding management system and a superb form of organizing production, in which farm workers participate heroically in production and management, with a sense of commitment to communal management.

In recent years, in order to strengthen the subworkteam management system created by President Kim Il Sung in accordance with the demands of practical development and increase the

enthusiasm of farm workteam members for production, efforts have been underway to correctly apply the field responsibility system within the framework of the subworkteam management system, based on the actual situation at communal farms, in order to further develop agricultural production.

Accordingly, in accordance with the requirements of the subworkteam management system, farm workteam members are being set clear tasks concerning land management and the execution of farming processes, as well as the implementation of production plans. These are implemented fully in a timely manner, without fail, and the socialist allocation principle through which workers earn only what corresponds to the amount of work that they have done is applied properly, thereby ensuring that all farm workteam members carry out their jobs with a sense of responsibility and enthusiasm, as well as a heroic awareness.

Based on a correct calculation of national food demand and the interests and day-to-day needs of farm workers, efforts are being made to rationally resolve issues relating to cereals and to encourage agricultural workers to exert themselves and battle on with a sense of confidence.

Under the subworkteam management system, the field responsibility system is thoroughly protecting principles that can contribute to increasing the collectivist spirit of mutual aid among farm subworkteam members, in accordance with the essential needs of collectivism-based socialism, as well as ensuring that the plans assigned to subworkteams are exceeded.

Under the wise guidance of First Secretary Kim Jong Un, agricultural workers and the people of the DPRK as a whole are striving to unfurl the banner of the Socialist Rural Theses, and to accomplish the tasks set out in the Socialist Rural Theses, the Party's policy of agricultural revolution, and the letter sent to the participants of the National Conference of Subworkteam Leaders in the Agricultural Sector. Their dedicated struggle is actively promoting agricultural development and will achieve a groundbreaking transformation in the future, in terms of both agricultural production and technology.

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<sup>1</sup> *Rodong Sinmun*, August 24, 2013

<sup>2</sup> *Rodong Sinmun*, August 8, 2013

<sup>3</sup> *Rodong Sinmun*, August 13, 2013

<sup>4</sup> *Rodong Sinmun*, December 15, 2013