

KIM JONG UN

**LET US OPEN A GREAT
NEW ERA OF SOCIALIST
RURAL CONSTRUCTION
(EXCERPTS)**

**Foreign Languages Publishing House
DPR Korea
Juche 112 (2023)**

WORKING PEOPLE OF THE WHOLE WORLD, UNITE!

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**Let Us Bring About Innovations
in Agricultural Production
Under the Unfurled Banner
of the Socialist Rural Theses**
(Excerpts)

Letter to Those Attending the National Conference
of Sub-Workteam Leaders in the Agricultural Sector
February 6, Juche 103 (2014)

...

By publishing *Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country* 50 years ago, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for the first time in history explained how the rural question could be solved. The theses is an immortal classic that provides perfect answers for all the theoretical and practical problems arising in solving the rural question; it is our Party's great programme for socialist rural construction. The great leader, by publishing the rural theses, performed an imperishable, historic exploit in accomplishing the cause of independence for the masses, the cause of socialism.

Since the publication of the rural theses, sea

changes have been witnessed in socialist rural construction across our country.

The ideological and cultural revolutions have been promoted successfully in the countryside, with the result that the ideological and spiritual qualities of our agricultural working people have been transformed and great developments have been achieved in rural cultural life. Our agricultural working people have become dependable fighters on the socialist agricultural front who, equipped with the Juche idea and Songun idea and firmly rallied behind the Party and their leader, work with devotion to execute the Party's agricultural policies. Their cultural and technical standards have been raised to unprecedented levels and the rural villages turned into cultured socialist ones; thus the differences between the urban and rural areas in terms of the cultured living conditions have been reduced considerably. Through the forceful promotion of the technological revolution in the countryside, great strides have been made in irrigation, the introduction of electricity and machinery in farm work, the use of agrochemicals and the realignment of the farmland across the country as befitting a socialist country, and the material and

technological foundations of agriculture have been consolidated.

The historic sea changes that have taken place in our country's rural areas are clear proof of the validity and vitality of the socialist rural theses advanced by President Kim Il Sung. Our people, because they have this immortal programme for solving the rural question, have been able to create a brilliant example of socialist rural construction.

The rural theses is a great banner our Party will invariably hold aloft in socialist rural construction.

By carrying out the tasks set out in the socialist rural theses, we should bring about a fresh turn in rural construction in the new century and ultimately solve the rural question.

The countryside should promote the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions more forcefully.

...

If we are to successfully build the socialist civilized country our people desire and ultimately solve the rural question, we should step up the cultural revolution in the countryside. The countryside, upholding the slogan of making all the people well versed in science and technology, should actively

propagate scientific and technological knowledge so that all the agricultural working people can learn the latest farming techniques and operate modern technical equipment skilfully; it should also ensure that greater numbers of agricultural working people are involved in the study-while-you-work system. Conditions should be created so that they can enjoy a cultural and emotional life to their heart's content and rural villages, by being laid out in a more cultured way, should be turned into a civilized and beautiful socialist paradise.

In line with the demands of the era of science and technology, the information era, the rural technological revolution should be promoted, thus making the material and technological foundations of the rural economy firmer and steadily raising agriculture onto a higher scientific and modern footing. By comprehensively introducing machinery in the rural economy and widely applying agrochemicals, the differences between agricultural labour and industrial labour should be narrowed and the farmers completely freed from back-breaking labour. And by building new irrigation facilities and widely introducing a variety of modern irrigation

methods while building on the successes already achieved in rural irrigation, irrigation system should be perfected.

The most important task facing the agricultural sector at present is to do farm work well so as to achieve a radical increase in agricultural production.

The agricultural front is an outpost in the battle for defending socialism and a major thrust of the effort to build our country into a socialist economic giant.

The imperialists, who are loath to see us prospering and living well, are stepping up the pressure and economic sanctions against our country; they are resorting to sinister schemes to force our people to experience food shortages in the hope of undermining the faith in socialism implanted in their minds. We must farm well by all means and ensure that the people have enough to eat; by so doing, we can smash the enemy's anti-DPRK, anti-socialist schemes. Now that our country has attained the status of a politico-ideological power and a military power, our style of socialism will remain unperturbed and we can push forward the revolution and construction boldly and at our discretion whatever the enemy's moves, so long as we achieve self-sufficiency in food by farming well.

Since the agricultural problem is so important, our Party has defined the agricultural front as a major thrust of our effort to build our country into an economic giant, and this year it has called on the agricultural sector to hold high the torch of innovation in building a thriving socialist country.

...

While decisively increasing grain production, the agricultural sector must bring about fresh innovations in vegetable, livestock and fruit production and all other branches of the rural economy.

In order to achieve a radical increase in agricultural production, the sector must do farm work scientifically and technologically in line with the demands of the Party's agricultural policies and the Juche farming method.

The Juche farming method is an invaluable asset which the great Comrade Kim Il Sung created and bequeathed to us. It is a method of farming of our own style that suits the actual conditions in our country, and an advantageous scientific and intensive farming method that enables us to reap high and stable yields, however unfavourable the natural and climatic conditions.

Having defined the Juche-based and scientific farming method, which the great leader created with so much effort, as the Juche farming method, the great Comrade Kim Jong Il energetically led the effort to implement it. With clear insight into the demands of the developing reality, he advanced the Party's policy of an agricultural revolution in the Songun era aimed at applying the Juche farming method more comprehensively, and thus opened a new avenue for solving the rural question.

The key to increasing agricultural production in our country, where the area of arable land is limited, is to raise the unit-area yield to the maximum by doing farm work scientifically and technologically as required by the Party's agricultural policies and the Juche farming method.

...

First of all, seed production should be revolutionized.

The main thing in farming is seeds. The agricultural sector should recognize this and pay primary attention to solving the seed problem. It should develop strains that give high yields, require little fertilizer, are fast-growing and are resistant to

drought, storms, pests and various other harmful factors produced by our country's climatic and soil conditions. While developing superior strains by itself, it should also investigate the possibility of introducing high-yielding strains from other countries.

Seed selection should be improved. The agricultural sector should conduct seed selection properly on a scientific and technological basis and produce and supply good seeds to meet the needs of each region and cooperative farm. Modern seed processing factories should be built as required by the age of scientific farming, and a system established whereby all seeds are screened, sorted and coated in a comprehensive manner and supplied to cooperative farms.

Innovations should be effected in farming methods.

An important reserve for increasing agricultural production lies in radically improving farming methods in keeping with the latest trends in agricultural development.

Crops and varieties should be distributed on the principle of sowing the right crop in the right soil at the right time, and manuring and cultivation should be done on a scientific and technological basis.

Crops and varieties should be distributed in line with the regional characteristics and natural and climatic conditions. Crops that grow well in certain regions should be cultivated on a large scale there; the emphasis should be on rice and maize farming in areas where they grow well and on potato farming in areas where potatoes flourish. Since the natural and climatic conditions vary with each region and each farm and there are differences even between fields at the same farm, it is necessary to work out scientifically which crop and variety are viable before distributing the most suitable ones.

Cooperative farms should carry out every farming operation in the right season and in the right way, based on scrupulous preparations for each process. There should be no tendency towards indiscriminately dictating to lower units when something should be done without taking into account the natural and climatic conditions and the specific regional characteristics, on the pretext of ensuring timeliness in farming.

It is important to apply fertilizer to crops in a scientific and technological manner during the manuring and cultivating process. It is necessary to

apply effective fertilizing methods to suit the characteristics of the crops and the stage of their growth in order to ensure that larger quantities of grain are produced with less fertilizer. The practice of using only nitrogenous fertilizer should be eliminated, and phosphatic, potassic and silicon fertilizers and different kinds of microelement fertilizers should be applied in a balanced manner. Cooperative farms should rid themselves of the outdated practice of controlling the supply of water, fertilizers and agrochemicals by eye and hand measures, and turn to advanced manuring and cultivation methods based on scientific measurement and analysis.

Advanced farming methods and techniques should be widely introduced.

At present, the agricultural sector is researching and introducing a variety of farming methods that boost yields drastically with smaller amounts of seeds, labour and materials, and they should be widely popularized. Cooperative farms should actively introduce double and triple cropping based on earlier and later crops, as well as intercropping, whose advantages have been proved in practice, and, while giving priority to grain-to-grain and grain-to-potato farming, conduct grain-to-vegetable and

grain-to-cash crop cultivation scientifically and efficiently, thereby raising the rate of land utilization and the level of intensive farming.

Organic farming should be encouraged proactively.

Fundamental to organic farming is the production and use of large quantities of bio-fertilizer. There is a strong tendency among officials in the agricultural sector to think that they cannot do farming without chemical fertilizer, but they are misguided. Farming can be done properly with less chemical fertilizer if the soil contains lots of organic matter. The world's agricultural development is tending towards farming with bio-fertilizer, not chemical fertilizer.

It is necessary to apply large quantities of manure to paddy and non-paddy fields in order to fertilize the soil and increase unit-area yields sustainably. Manure production means increased grain production. The agricultural sector should direct efforts to manure production so as to turn out more than 20-30 tons of it per hectare of paddy and non-paddy fields. Cooperative farms should identify and make use of all sources of manure such as domestic animal excrement, night soil, compost and ditch-bed soil.

Hukposan fertilizer, which the great Comrade

Kim Il Sung named and means a tonic for the soil, and organic compound fertilizer are highly efficient organic fertilizers. The agricultural sector should direct a major effort to the production of *hukposan* fertilizer and develop the production bases for organic compound fertilizer so as to increase its production.

We need to establish a reliable food production cycle for agriculture and animal husbandry. The establishment of such a production cycle is beneficial as it makes it possible to increase the production of livestock products and grain output by producing quality manure using the excrement of domestic animals. Cooperative farms should consistently adhere to the Party's policy of establishing such a production cycle and thoroughly implement it so as to reenergize animal husbandry and boost grain production.

We need to develop agricultural science and technology.

The agricultural science research sector should concentrate its efforts on solving the scientific and technological problems arising in carrying out the Party's agricultural policies, including the problems of seeds, farming techniques and the development of new farming machinery. Scientists and technicians in the

agricultural sector, with the patriotic spirit of bringing about a bumper crop through substantial scientific and technological achievements, should adopt the urgent problems arising in agricultural production as their core themes and conduct their research purposefully and persistently.

It is important to act promptly in applying the achievements made in agricultural science and technology. The agricultural sector should remove the tendency to depend on old experience and make light of science and technology, and positively introduce scientific and technological achievements into agricultural production.

In order to increase agricultural production, it is necessary to protect the land already under cultivation and expand the grain cultivation area.

Land is the main means of agricultural production and a precious asset for the country, to be handed down generation after generation. The rural economy sector should put great efforts into protecting the land so as not to lose any areas currently under cultivation. It should undertake tree planting, river improvements and structural repairs and maintenance efficiently and on a regular basis in

order to prevent crop land from being inundated and washed away by flooding in the rainy season, and push ahead in a planned way with building terraces with grass-covered slopes where crop land is on a slope to protect it from natural harm. Along with this, it should make proactive efforts to restore arable land that has been washed away by flooding and retrieve lost areas of land according to the land distribution map. In particular, the practice of misusing and wasting land should be stamped out. Strict discipline and order should be maintained to prevent such illegal practices as violating crop land and misusing it for other purposes, and administrative and legal control over such practices should be tightened. Steady efforts should be made to reclaim tideland in order to bring new land under the plough, and various other methods employed to increase the area of land under cultivation.

Agroforestry is a good way of increasing grain production by making effective use of forest land. General Kim Jong Il said that all the mountains should be turned into “mountains of gold,” into “mountains of treasure,” where we can obtain materials for producing food and clothes. Cities and

counties should identify suitable sites for agroforestry so that it can be undertaken on a large scale and grain production increased, and step up the reforestation of mountains.

The agricultural sector should improve the structure of agricultural production to make it grain-oriented, and thus boost food production to the maximum. As solving the food problem is the most pressing demand facing us, we should reduce the area in which non-cereal crops are grown as much as possible and expand the area of rice and maize cultivation. The Cabinet should conduct an overall survey of the utilization of land under cultivation by units outside the Ministry of Agriculture, assign each of them a grain production quota and see to it that it is met without fail.

The agricultural sector should launch a vigorous drive for doing all farming by its own efforts.

The masters of agricultural production are the officials and working people in the agricultural sector. Farming by their own efforts is a duty devolving upon them. Although it is not easy in the present conditions for cooperative farms to do farming by their own efforts, it is by no means impossible. The several

exemplary cooperative farms associated with the leadership exploits of the President and the General are overfulfilling their grain production plans and increasing the income of their farmers by inspiring their self-awareness and enthusiasm and carefully organizing all farming operations. All other cooperative farms should emulate them and launch a brisk drive to do farming by their own efforts.

The sub-workteam is the grass-roots unit in the countryside, and it occupies an important position in the development of the rural economy and agricultural production.

Only if sub-workteams enhance their role is it possible to develop the socialist rural economy and bring about innovations in agricultural production.

Full play should be given to the advantages of the sub-workteam management system.

The sub-workteam management system created by the President is an excellent form of organized production and a superior method of management, in that it encourages farmers to take part in production and management as befitting masters with the feeling of attachment to the collective economy. Its advantages have clearly been proved through practice.

The agricultural sector should, by operating the system effectively as required by the developing reality, bring the farmers' sense of responsibility and creative enthusiasm into full play. It should give the farmers clear-cut tasks related to soil management, farming operations and the production plan, review the results promptly and in detail, and thus encourage them all to work responsibly, conscientiously and enthusiastically as befitting masters. Recently a decision has been taken to introduce a field responsibility system within the framework of the sub-workteam management system so as to inspire farmers with enthusiasm for production. By applying the system correctly in conformity with the actual conditions, cooperative farms should ensure that it proves effective in agricultural production.

It is important in operating the sub-workteam management system to abide strictly by the socialist principle of distribution. Egalitarianism in distribution has nothing to do with the socialist principle of distribution and has the harmful effect of diminishing farmers' enthusiasm for production. Sub-workteams should calculate the daily work-points of their members accurately and in good

time according to the quantity and quality of the work they have done. And they should, as required by the socialist principle of distribution, share their grain yields to their members mainly in kind according to their work-points after excluding what has to be set aside for the state. For this, it is important to eliminate such practices as dictating on the sub-workteams large quotas of grain for compulsory purchase in disregard of the actual conditions of the countryside or collecting a larger amounts of grain on this or that pretext from the sub-workteams that have overfulfilled their grain production quotas, thus dampening farmers' zeal for production. The state should define reasonable quantities of grain for compulsory delivery on the basis of an accurate calculation of the country's demand for grain, the interests of farmers and their living needs, thereby ensuring that they make redoubled efforts with confidence.

Sub-workteam leaders should enhance their role and sense of responsibility.

They are the rural hardcore on whom our Party relies in solidifying its socialist rural position, as well as the primary leading members of the rural

communities, who organize and execute farming and the management of sub-workteams. How they perform their duties decides whether the Party's agricultural policies are implemented or not and whether the advantages and vitality of the sub-workteam management system are displayed or not.

All sub-workteam leaders should be fully aware of the Party's intention in convening this conference of sub-workteam leaders in the agricultural sector as this year's first conference, and carry out their duties responsibly and with credit.

First, sub-workteam leaders should become active defenders, propagators and implementers of our Party's agricultural policies and Juche farming method.

They should regard the Party's agricultural policies and Juche farming method as absolutely correct guidelines for action and their unshakeable faith, and staunchly defend them in all circumstances and under any conditions. They should be better-versed in them than anyone else and actively explain and propagate them to farmers. They should ensure that all farm work is done in conformity with their requirements, and regard the production plans assigned to their sub-workteams as a battle order issued by the state,

and carry them out without fail.

Second, sub-workteam leaders should become genuine masters of their sub-workteams and skilled commanders who conduct farming and the management of their sub-workteams responsibly and creatively.

By working out a long-term plan for every farming operation in keeping with the actual conditions in their sub-workteams and distributing labour and organizing farm work scrupulously, they should ensure that all types of farm work are carried out in terms of quality and on time. They should be determined to make themselves the foundation of a rich harvest and take the lead in performing difficult and backbreaking farm work, getting up earlier and sleeping less than others. They should always rack their brains for ways to increase production and manage their sub-workteams better. They should do away with any subjective and arbitrary behaviour and enlist the collective wisdom and creative initiative of their sub-workteam members; in this way they can continuously improve the management of their sub-workteams.

Third, sub-workteam leaders should become truly solid farmers of the new century who are well-versed

in all types of farm work and knowledgeable about modern agricultural science and technology.

They should be versatile farmers, who are knowledgeable about modern agricultural science and technology and able to operate various kinds of farm machinery skilfully. They should be sensitive to the new, have a strong enterprising spirit and be bold in introducing advanced farming techniques and methods and good experiences.

Fourth, sub-workteam leaders should become dutiful “caretakers” of the public property at their farms.

In cooperation with the members of their sub-workteams, they should value and take good care of the land, farm machinery, draught cattle and farm implements as they would do their own property and their own flesh. They should ensure that all the members of their sub-workteams take part in production and management with a high degree of awareness of being masters of the collective economy and keep them from treating farm property and agricultural produce carelessly, and wasting them.

Fifth, sub-workteam leaders should become the “elder brothers” or “elder sisters” of the members of their sub-workteams who love and look after them as

they would do their own family.

They should be equally kind to all the members of their sub-workteams, ignoring the differences in their dispositions, habits and levels, work with them well and thus make all of them members of the great socialist family. They should care for them with all sincerity, be concerned about their lives before their own and take responsible care of them. They should always treat the members of their sub-workteams politely and live in harmony and optimistically together with them, sharing joy and sorrow with them. In this way they will be called “our sub-workteam leader.”

Our Party puts great trust in and has high expectations of sub-workteam leaders. By performing their duties with a clear understanding of them, sub-workteam leaders should become pacesetters and standard-bearers in the countryside who raise fierce flames of innovation in agricultural production.

State support for the countryside should be stepped up.

To render support for the countryside is one of the basic principles of socialist rural construction specified in the rural theses. Without the state giving

its support to the countryside it is impossible to put agriculture on a scientific and modern footing and to achieve steady growth in agricultural production.

The state should scale up its investment in the agricultural sector and ensure a better supply of materials for it. What is important in the state's support for the countryside is to ensure the timely supply of fertilizer for agricultural production. Fertilizer means rice. Sufficient electricity and coal should be supplied to the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the arsenals for the socialist agricultural front, so as to allow them to normalize fertilizer production at a high level. In addition to nitrogenous fertilizer, they should produce and supply phosphatic, potassic, silicon and various kinds of microelement fertilizers. We also need to provide rural communities with large quantities of modern farm machinery, including tractors, and ensure the adequate supply of electricity, fuel, PVC sheeting, agrochemicals and other requisites for farming, when they are needed.

It is also important to give manpower support to the countryside. Since the mechanization of agriculture is not yet up to standard, people across the country

should turn out to help the farmers in their work. Manpower support for the countryside should be organized rationally as appropriate to the actual conditions in each region and at each cooperative farm, and volunteers should be encouraged to work with care from the standpoint that they share responsibility for farming with the farmers. Along with increasing the support for the countryside, we need to stop the workforce and farming equipment at cooperative farms being diverted to other projects that have nothing to do with farming.

It is essential to enhance the role of the Cabinet and the agricultural guidance organs.

Whether or not a radical turn can be effected in agricultural production by concentrating efforts on farming depends largely on the role played by the Cabinet and the agricultural guidance organs.

True to the Party's intention of focusing on the agricultural front in building a thriving nation, the Cabinet should carefully arrange, organize and command economic activities on the principle of concentrating efforts on agriculture and offer timely solutions for the problems arising in agricultural production. Cabinet officials, on the plea of the

difficult economic situation in the country, should not simply issue supply plans to the agricultural sector and remain desk-bound, pressing their subordinates to execute the plans quickly. Instead, they should visit the sites of production, identify bottlenecks and take proactive steps to resolve them.

The agricultural guidance organs should command farming operations with the attitude of taking responsibility for the agricultural front. It is of decisive importance to root out the subjectivism, bureaucratism and formalism that are deep-seated in the guidance of farming operations. The agricultural guidance organs should make technical guidance the main aspect of directing farming operations, popularize advanced farming techniques and methods, and make precise demands on cooperative farms and give substantial help to them so that they do all their farm work in a scientific and technological way.

Party guidance to the agricultural sector should be intensified.

Party organizations should orient their work towards championing and glorifying the immortal achievements made by the President and the General

for the country's agricultural development and implementing the agricultural policies put forward by the Party.

They should conduct effective political work aimed at giving free rein to the spiritual strength of the officials and working people in the agricultural sector.

The key to increased agricultural production lies in giving full play to the spiritual strength of the officials and working people in the agricultural sector. Party organizations should see to it that they cherish and apply Kim Jong Il's patriotism in practice and learn from the heroic spirit of the farmers of the older generation who strove to produce food grain amid the flames of war. They should move the theatre of their political work to the fields and, through intensive motivational work, inspire the farmers there with zeal and vigour and make all fields seethe with the struggle for increased grain production.

Model units should be created in the countryside, and all other units should launch an emulation campaign to overtake them. To create a model unit and make it a spark igniting flames among other units is a traditional method of work for our Party. Party

organizations should create model units by motivating the relevant units to develop into such on their own, not by giving help to them, and encourage other units to compete with one another to surpass them. Even at a single cooperative farm a model workteam and a model sub-workteam should be created, and other workteams and sub-workteams should be encouraged to join the campaign to outdo the leading ones.

The position and role of county Party committees are very important in solving the food problem by carrying out the Party's agricultural policies. The most important duty of a county Party committee is to push the county under its charge to farm well. It should actively encourage the officials of the county cooperative farm management committee and other administrative and economic organs to make effective arrangements and provide guidance to create successful innovations in farming with a high sense of responsibility, and correct any deviation before it is too late. It should give effective Party guidance to all its subordinate organizations in the rural areas so as to ensure that they unfailingly fulfil their agricultural production plans by bending their every effort to farm work.

It is important to build up the ranks of sub-workteam leaders. Party organizations should form their ranks with those who are loyal to the Party, ardently patriotic, technologically competent, and able, and help and lead them so that they live up to the Party's and the people's great expectations by increasing grain production.

I am firmly of the belief that all the officials and working people in the agricultural sector, full of confidence in victory, will bring about a fresh turn in agricultural production under the unfurled banner of the socialist rural theses.

On Improving the Role of the UAWK in Accomplishing the Juche-Oriented Socialist Cause (Excerpts)

Letter to Those Attending the Eighth Congress
of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea
December 6, Juche 105 (2016)

...

Agricultural workers, together with the working class, constitute the main force in building a powerful socialist country, and the agricultural front is now a major point of attack in building the country into a socialist economic giant. Only when agricultural workers are trained to be genuine masters of the socialist countryside through the improved role of the UAWK and the agricultural front achieves the great victory intended by the Party, can our revolutionary position be made rock-solid and the cause of building a powerful socialist country accomplished with success.

...

The UAWK should mobilize its organizations and agricultural workers to the effort for implementing

the socialist rural theses.

The theses published by Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly explains the fundamental principles, tasks and ways for solving the socialist rural question; it addresses the issue of carrying out the three revolutions—ideological, technological and cultural—in the countryside. The theses is our Party's programme for socialist rural construction intended to finally solve the rural question and a militant banner the UAWK should always hold up.

The UAWK should direct primary efforts to carrying out the ideological revolution in the countryside.

...

UAWK organizations should strengthen education in collectivism so as to make their members value the interests of society and the community more than their individual interests, to take a voluntary and sincere part in the collective life and communal labour and to find the worth of a genuine life in their society and community. They should encourage their members to learn from the ennobling self-sacrificing spirit of the farmer heroes of the Songun era who dedicated their lives without hesitation for the sake of their comrades and collective, so that revolutionary comradeship and

collectivist spirit of helping and caring for one another pervades their organizations.

...

They should conduct ideological education as suited to the preparedness of agricultural workers and the specific situation in the rural areas. As agricultural work differs according to the season, political and ideological education should be undertaken in different ways; in a brief and flexible way in the fields in the busy season and in an intensive and profound way in the slack season. They should conduct education on a planned and regular basis via the bases for ideological education.

...

UAWK organizations should push forward the technological and cultural revolutions in the countryside in line with the demands for building a sci-tech power and civilized nation.

Giving priority to the ideological revolution while pushing forward the technological and cultural revolutions is the basic way of successfully building a powerful socialist country and accomplishing the Juche-oriented socialist cause by solving the rural question once and for all.

Only when the technological revolution is conducted dynamically in the countryside can the essential differences between agricultural labour and industrial labour be eliminated, agricultural workers be freed from backbreaking and hard labour and a rapid increase be brought about in agricultural production.

UAWK organizations should regard the technological revolution as vitally important for agricultural development and socialist rural construction and make a positive contribution to achieving a high level of irrigation, electrification, mechanization and the application of agrochemicals in the rural economy. They should pay particular attention to the comprehensive mechanization of the rural economy so as to raise the level of mechanization in farm work radically. They should vigorously conduct the movements for invention, technical conception and technical innovation in agricultural development, and make sure that all agricultural workers possess one or more skills and know how to operate modern farm machines properly. Agricultural workers should be well-versed in agricultural science and technology and the latest

farming methods and do all their farm work in a scientific and technological way. In this way, they can become the practitioners and masters of scientific farming.

Stepping up the cultural revolution in the countryside is a key task in building a civilized socialist nation.

Agricultural workers should be involved in the study-while-you-work system, in line with the requirements for making all the people well-versed in science and technology, and they should be prepared as intelligent workers of the new era who possess a knowledge of agriculture and of science and technology. If the halls of culture in rural and agricultural sci-tech learning spaces at farms and workteams are well run, agricultural workers can acquire a scientific and technological knowledge of farming and other fields, as befits the masters of a cultured socialist countryside.

UAWK organizations should make sports mass-based and part of daily life in the countryside, so as to increase the ranks of model sports units, and they should create an enthusiasm for sports in rural villages across the country. They should conduct various forms of mass-based cultural and artistic activities so that the

songs of struggle and life ring out in crop fields, and agricultural workers are encouraged to work and live in an optimistic manner, filled with revolutionary enthusiasm.

UAWK members in the rural education and public health sectors should improve the level of education of the rising generations and medical services by thoroughly implementing our Party's policies on education and public health.

UAWK organizations should lead their members and other agricultural workers to spruce up their villages and houses so as to make them more sanitized and civilized, plant fruit trees at every home and cover the mountains around their villages with thick forests out of warm affection for their country and native lands; in this way rural villages can be transformed into civilized and beautiful socialist paradises.

They should enlist their members and other agricultural workers in the struggle to carry out the Party's agricultural policy, and thus effect a radical turn in agricultural production.

The agricultural front is an outpost in the battle for defending socialism. We must farm well and thus solve the problem of food for the people; only then

can we defend our style of socialism and build a powerful socialist country successfully.

...

The masters of farming are the farmers, and the key to increased agricultural production lies in inspiring agricultural workers with enthusiasm for production. They should do all their farm work in a scientific way and assiduously and meticulously, as required by the Juche farming method and from the standpoint of being masters responsible for filling the country's granaries, and they should execute the agricultural production plan without fail. The field responsibility system should be introduced, in accordance with the Party's wishes, so as to enhance the sense of responsibility and enthusiasm for production among agricultural workers.

UAWK organizations should carry out the Party's policy on scientific farming.

The present is an era of scientific farming, and agricultural production is guaranteed not by the natural and climatic conditions but by agricultural science and technology.

To bring about a turn in agricultural production, it is imperative to breed many high-yielding, superior grain species and propagate them on a large scale by

holding fast to the Party's policy on the seed revolution. Along with this, efforts should be concentrated on fully solving the scientific and technological problems arising in agricultural development, such as developing advanced farming techniques and methods, and inventing and introducing high-performance farm machinery and equipment.

The agricultural sector should breed seeds and distribute crops correctly as suited to the features of each locality, manure and cultivate them on a scientific and technological basis, actively introduce advanced farming methods and establish the food production cycle, thus raising farming to a higher scientific and intensive level. The sector should ensure that the validity and vitality of the Party's policy on scientific farming are constantly and vividly manifested in practice by increasing the number of farms, workteams and sub-workteams that conduct farming on the strength of science and technology and so enjoy the benefits of science and technology.

UAWK members and other agricultural workers should take loving care of their land and farm machinery and equipment.

Land is the basic means of production in agriculture, and farm machinery and equipment are agricultural workers' weapons and combat equipment. UAWK organizations should ensure that their members and other agricultural workers tend the farm fields as meticulously as they would do their own gardens, and treasure and take good care of their farm machinery and equipment. UAWK members and other agricultural workers should be encouraged to produce a larger quantity of quality manure for applying to paddy and non-paddy fields, and make acidified fields fertile by spreading slaked lime on them, carpeting them with fresh soil and planting legumes there. They should also be led to keep and maintain their tractors and other farm machines and facilities properly, repair them promptly and use them effectively.

...

The farming sector should continuously expand the ranks of model cooperative farms by encouraging provinces, large crop-producing counties and cooperative farms to compete fiercely to increase unit-area yields.

The stockbreeding sector should launch a competition aimed at breeding more species of

domestic animals that are strongly viable and quick in gaining weight, propagating them widely and overfulfilling the meat, egg and milk production plans. The fruit-growing sector should conduct the competition with the focus on producing delicious fruits in larger quantities by raising fruit farming to a higher scientific and intensive level. Competitions should also be organized to increase the production of vegetables, potatoes and cash crops.

UAWK organizations should control and guide mass movements efficiently. The results of socialist competitions should be judged fairly and their review and evaluation should be conducted in a meaningful way so as to make these mass movements undertaken by the agricultural workers themselves; then, agricultural workers can exchange and learn the good experience they have gained while conducting these movements.

...

**Let the Union of Agricultural Workers
of Korea Become the Vanguard
in the Struggle for Achieving Our Style
of Socialist Rural Development**
(Excerpts)

Letter to Those Attending the Ninth Congress
of the Union of Agricultural Workers of Korea
January 27, Juche 111 (2022)

...

Our agricultural workers are loyal and patriotic people who are firmly defending the rural position of our revolution and who support the Party and the revolution with their cereal production while always being of one mind with the Party and throwing in their lot with socialism.

Throughout the course of the victorious struggle, in which our Party and people have greeted a golden age of increased national strength in the face of unprecedented trials, our agricultural workers have accepted the Party's concerns and the country's difficulties as their own pain and have worked heart and soul at a major point of attack in socialist construction.

In this way they have achieved the proud success of increasing agricultural production almost every year.

Last year everything was in shorter supply than ever before owing to the protracted emergency epidemic prevention measures and disastrous abnormal weather conditions persisted. Yet, despite these unfavourable circumstances UAWK members and other agricultural workers stuck to their farming work, in the belief that they could maximize agricultural production if they did as the Party instructed them. Thus they proved once again in practice the justness of our Party's agricultural policy and greatly inspired and encouraged people across the country, who have joined the efforts to implement the decisions of the Eighth Party Congress.

The members of Workteam No. 12 at the Tonam Cooperative Farm in Yonan County and the farmers at the Sangjung Cooperative Farm in Yonggwang County, having overfulfilled their agricultural production plans, made a patriotic donation of grain to the state and wrote to me. Reading their letters, I sensed the beautiful minds and noble spiritual world of UAWK members and other agricultural workers across the country, who are prepared to rally behind

the Party and make a contribution, however small, to the country despite the personal difficulties and hardships they are experiencing, and I resolved to work harder for these laudable people who have always entrusted everything of theirs to the Party and followed it faithfully.

Our agricultural workers have experienced more difficulties than anybody else in the arduous struggle for defending and advancing our style of socialism, so it is our Party's steadfast will to ensure that they lead a happy life to their heart's content in a prosperous and cultured, ideal socialist countryside.

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Party Central Committee conducted an in-depth analysis and estimation of the urgent nature and epoch-making significance of solving the rural question if the comprehensive development of socialist construction was to be achieved. It then laid out the grand objectives and struggle tasks for fundamentally transforming our countryside in line with the demands of the Workers' Party era.

The objectives for socialist rural construction set by the Party reflect its intention to train our agricultural workers as rural revolutionaries in the

new era and to turn the rural communities across the country into earthly paradises that are the envy of the world, so that agricultural workers, who have braved grim trials in following the Party and have exerted themselves to the utmost for the sake of the prosperity and development of their socialist country, will be able to cross the threshold of the communist society ahead of anybody else.

In carrying out the socialist rural construction programme, our Party attaches great importance to the role to be played by the UAWK.

The rural revolution, rural rejuvenation, in the new era is a grand cause without precedent in the history of socialist construction in our country in terms of the scope and depth of the transformation and the scale of its tasks. It requires the millions of UAWK members and other agricultural workers to turn out as one with a firmer determination and greater revolutionary enthusiasm than ever before and with the highest level of willingness.

In this crucial historic period, the UAWK should stand in the vanguard of the struggle for achieving the objectives set by the Party for socialist rural construction in the new era, and act with a high sense

of responsibility in performing its mission and role as the pathfinder and vanguard in the rural revolution for modelling all the rural communities across the country on the Juche idea.

Holding high the slogan “For fresh victory in socialist rural construction!” UAWK organizations should devote an all-out effort to training their members as rural revolutionaries, as patriotic agricultural workers, in the new era who are fully equipped with our Party’s revolutionary ideas and carry out its rural construction plan in the vanguard.

The UAWK, in line with the Party’s intention to model the rural communities across the country on the Juche idea, should regard it as its central task to train its members as masters of the rural revolution and as creators and beneficiaries of a modern civilization.

The rural revolution is automatically the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions in the countryside. For the countryside to advance and be transformed, the ideological spirit and cultural and technological levels of agricultural workers should first be transformed along revolutionary and cultured lines so that they are all ready to play a full role as the main force in socialist rural development in the new era.

In this, the key point is to remould their ideas and improve their political awareness.

...

UAWK organizations should direct great efforts to teaching their members to learn from the hero-farmers and patriot-farmers of the Fatherland Liberation War, post-war reconstruction and great Chollima upsurge. It is important to give them a clear understanding of the mindset and spirit with which the preceding generations defended and built their new country in such grim and difficult times. In particular, they should implant the heroic fighting spirit of the preceding generations deep among the agricultural workers of the new generation so that, picturing in their mind's eye a socialist countryside which becomes civilized and prosperous under the leadership of the Party no matter how difficult the conditions and circumstances, they write a new chapter in the history of feats to be remembered by posterity.

The ongoing rural revolution will advance and emerge victorious by virtue of the communist trait, the collectivism, of regarding others' pain as one's own, identifying one's own happiness with others' pleasure, caring warmly for one another and devoting

one's all to society and the collective.

UAWK organizations should maintain a high alert against elements that may promote the growth of individualism and selfishness among their members and conduct proactive education for cultivating their collectivist spirit. In this way they can ensure that the slogan "One for all and all for one!" strikes genuine root in the struggle and life of their members and other agricultural workers who are advancing to communism.

They should train their members as intelligent workers, as masters of rural rejuvenation, who are fully equipped with modern science and technology.

Rural rejuvenation presupposes the qualitative development of agricultural productivity, and a radical increase in agricultural production depends on the level of technical knowledge of agricultural workers.

UAWK organizations should ensure that their members and other agricultural workers understand that without a high level of scientific and technical knowledge they cannot execute the Party's scientific-farming-first policy, and instead, they will be reduced to laggards and mere onlookers in the current era. So, they should make sure that it is a new trend and

way of life in our rural communities for everyone to study hard and conduct in-depth inquiries in order to build up their knowledge and technical skills.

In line with the Party's policy of ensuring that all the people are well-versed in science and technology, they should encourage their members to enrol in the study-while-you-work system with a view to raising the general level of their technical knowledge. They should also establish sci-tech learning spaces and make effective use of them in order to help their members keep abreast of the latest science and technology. They should ensure that their members master not only a general knowledge of such areas as biology and chemistry which are essential for farming but also advanced farming techniques and various skills relating, for example, to mechanics, water management and soil management. In particular, they should actively inspire their members of the younger generations to take the lead in the effort for steadily expanding the scope of their knowledge and skills. They should make effective arrangements for commending their members who are exemplary in studying to enhance their technical skills and in introducing new technical concepts and advanced

farming techniques, and should organize question-and-answer contests and meetings for swapping experience in a substantial manner, so that they serve as occasions for heightening their members' enthusiasm for learning.

They should provide their members and other agricultural workers with proper leadership so that their efforts to enhance the level of their scientific and technical knowledge make a substantial contribution to improving the agricultural productivity of their sectors and units. They should focus on helping them consolidate, through their farming practice, the knowledge and skills that are essential for implementing the Party's policies, including those of changing the structure of agricultural production and of double cropping.

They should strongly combat such tendencies among their members as clinging to their old experience while neglecting science and technology, and as hoping for the best while making themselves reliant entirely on the weather. They should also conduct regular checks on how their members are studying in order to make sure that they work out detailed study plans and implement them without fail,

just as they do their agricultural production plans.

In line with the Party's new programme for rural construction, the state's investment in agriculture will increase further in the future and the rural economy will soon achieve a higher level of irrigation, mechanization, electrification and agrochemical use. Combined with the agricultural workers' broader knowledge and higher level of technical skills, this will serve to place the country's agricultural productivity firmly onto the track of sustained development, and the dawn of rural rejuvenation, when everyone will work cheerfully, will come earlier.

UAWK organizations should train their members into masters of a cultured socialist countryside, who have a high level of cultural consciousness.

Outdated ideology, a backward cultural level and deep-rooted slovenliness are still evident among agricultural workers, and these are a big obstacle to eliminating the differences between urban and rural areas and turning ours into a modern and cultured socialist countryside.

The Party intends to conduct large-scale rural construction, despite the current difficult situation in

which everything is in short supply. This will provide our agricultural workers with the best possible conditions and environment for enjoying a cultured lifestyle. UAWK organizations should be mindful of the Party's intention and launch a strong drive for training their members as creators and beneficiaries of modern civilization, as required by the times.

In this new era of socialist rural development, they should channel great efforts into remoulding their members mentally and culturally.

UAWK organizations should work strenuously to help their members become fully aware of the harm and lingering effects of their outdated and backward way of life and habits, change them radically and adopt a healthy and cultured lifestyle. They should offer them proper guidance in their cultural life by paying close attention to every aspect of it, ranging from dressing neatly, arranging their hair properly, managing their household affairs economically and keeping their houses neat and tidy both inside and outside.

Noble moral traits are a mirror of the cultural attainments of agricultural workers in the new era.

By making strenuous efforts to teach their members

to adopt revolutionary and sound moral traits, UAWK organizations can help them become truly honourable people with admirable human qualities as well as an honest and industrious character. They should make it a public trait in socialist rural communities in the new era to promote mutual care and affection by respecting the revolutionary forerunners and seniors, getting on well with one's neighbours and giving a helping hand to others. A mass struggle should be waged to prevent the germination of immoral and uncivilized elements that may tarnish the original features of socialism, undermine collective unity and corrupt the noble moral relations.

UAWK organizations should encourage their members to live a cheerful and energetic life as required by these times of great creations and changes. They should arrange diverse sporting, cultural and artistic activities during breaks at work, to say nothing of on national holidays and other anniversaries. This will fill the fields and villages with joy and excitement and make the collective brim over with rich emotion and an optimistic way of life. Various means and methods of information work should be widely adopted to spread and disseminate the culture of the

capital city and the culture of the working class throughout the countryside, thus providing agricultural workers with a way of enlightening themselves and becoming well-informed of advanced civilization.

They should make sure that their members turn out in the campaign to transform their villages into more beautiful and cultured socialist communities, in keeping with the reality in which the countryside is undergoing a transformation.

It is the Party's intention to furnish our agricultural workers with modern, ideal houses like those built in the city of Samjiyon. UAWK organizations should conduct dynamic ideological education among them so that, mindful of the Party's affection and solicitude, they repay its benevolence by improving their living environment and maintaining it well. They should encourage agricultural workers to keep the roads in their own village and across their local region in a good state of repair, and to plant fruit trees and other good species of trees extensively, along with flowering plants and cover plants, thus improving the landscape in their villages.

...

They should treat it as an important task to enlist

their members and other agricultural workers in the endeavour to increase agricultural production.

At present, agriculture is at the forefront of socialist construction, and achieving a radical increase in agricultural production is a matter of vital importance for providing our people with a stable and improved life and accelerating the comprehensive development of socialism.

The Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Party Central Committee, in advancing a new strategy for rural development, identified achieving the final solution of the food problem, the most pressing and critical matter at present, as the main task. In order to bring about sustained growth in agricultural production, it adopted a number of radical measures aimed at strengthening the material and technical foundations of the rural economy and improving the management of cooperative farms.

It also took steps for the state to launch a campaign to provide manpower and material support to the countryside on an unprecedented scale by persistently concentrating its efforts on agriculture.

The key point is the resolve and standpoint adopted by UAWK members and other agricultural workers,

the masters of farming, in turning out in agricultural production.

UAWK organizations should launch a political and ideological offensive aimed at encouraging their members and other agricultural workers to commit themselves to the effort to attain the targets for agricultural production set by the Party, mindful of the heavy responsibility they have assumed at a revolutionary outpost which is decisive to the future improvement of the people's living standards, the existence of the state and the consolidation of the nation's strength.

They should implant in the hearts of their members and other agricultural workers the fact that it is an obligation and duty for the agricultural workers of our era to prove themselves worthy of the Party's expectation by making a success of agricultural production. Then the countryside nationwide will seethe with enthusiasm, and every sector, including crop farming, animal husbandry, fruit, vegetable and cash crop cultivation and sericulture will raise the flames of increased production.

The UAWK organizations in the crop farming sector should encourage their members and other

agricultural workers to increase grain production decisively by adhering to the scientific-farming-first principle. For the present, they should lead them to join in the effort to increase the per-hectare grain yield by over one ton.

In recent years, the agricultural sector has produced many high-productivity farms, workteams, sub-workteams and farmers. By building on this success, UAWK organizations should bring all their members into the ranks of high-productivity farmers and develop the high-productivity movement into an innovation movement involving all agricultural workers.

UAWK members and other agricultural workers should actively introduce high-yielding grain species that are suited to the characteristics of their regions. They should also widely adopt double-cropping with the main emphasis on cultivating cereals as the first and second crops, while ensuring the full yield of both. And they should raise another strong wind of bean and potato farming.

UAWK organizations should conduct dynamic political work among their members and other agricultural workers with the aim of bringing into

brilliant reality the Party's intention to supply our people with rice and wheat flour by increasing the area under rice and wheat cultivation and boosting their output. They should ensure that paddy fields which were converted into dry fields are restored, that rice is planted in them again, that dry-field rice species are planted in fields which are in short supply of water or are suitable for cultivating them, and that wheat growing is encouraged.

The UAWK members and other agricultural workers in South Hwanghae Province, a major granary, have assumed a particularly heavy burden in increasing the country's agricultural output. Mindful of the fact that only when their province stands in the vanguard in increasing national grain production can victory be achieved on the agricultural front, the UAWK organizations in the province should conduct ideological and political work in an aggressive manner among its agricultural workers so that the whole province is swept by a strong wind of farming, ranging from the preparations to the winding up, and that it plays a pivotal role in solving the country's food problem.

The UAWK organizations in the animal husbandry

sector should ensure that their members grasp the four keys to developing livestock farming advanced by the Party and make dedicated efforts to increase livestock production. Their members and other agricultural workers should increase milk production by raising large numbers of milch cows and goats. In this way they can make an active contribution to realizing the Party's childcare policy of feeding our children regularly with delicious and nutritious dairy products.

They should ensure that the UAWK members in the fruit, vegetable and cash crop farming and silkworm-raising sectors consolidate the material and technical foundations of their respective units and attain their production targets set by the Party, whatever the conditions, on the strength of science and technology.

Solving the seed problem is fundamental to putting agricultural production on a scientific and intensive basis, satisfactorily solving the food problem, transforming the structure of agricultural production, and overcoming the disastrous abnormal weather conditions. The UAWK organizations in the agricultural science research sector should make sure that scientists and researchers demonstrate an

extraordinary spirit of inquiry and creative wisdom as befits trailblazers who are opening up the avenue of scientific farming, and that they focus on breeding and improving seeds that are highly productive and suitable for double-cropping and that produce a secure yield even in unfavourable weather and topographical conditions. Along with this, these organizations should encourage scientists and researchers to study and introduce advanced farming techniques and methods that render a tangible contribution to providing scientific and technical guarantees for increased production.

The UAWK members and other agricultural workers at seed-selection units should be encouraged to produce the planned amount of quality seeds so that farming across the country can be done with no worries about seeds.

The UAWK organizations in the sectors of irrigation and farm machinery production and repair should encourage their members to cherish a strong sense of responsibility for their work and an attachment to their workplace so that they can play their part in coming up with creative ideas and making technical innovations as befit masters, and so that they

can be trailblazers in the irrigation and mechanization of the rural economy.

UAWK organizations should educate their members to love and treasure their crop fields and devote themselves heart and soul to them.

UAWK members and other agricultural workers should treasure the land, and even a handful of soil, that is associated with the blood and sweat of their forerunners. They should make it fertile through honest labour and, regarding it as their own flesh, prevent even a square metre of it from being lost. They should restore deteriorated crop fields promptly, and bring every piece of uncultivated and undeveloped land under the plough so as to increase the area of arable land to the utmost.

UAWK organizations should always pay attention to ensuring that their members value their tractors and other farm machinery, equipment and tools, use them with care and keep them in a good state of repair, as they would do their personal belongings.

They should awaken their members and other agricultural workers to the need for making substantial preparations to mitigate the effects of the disastrous abnormal weather conditions.

The effects of such weather conditions have become commonplace and the damage they cause every year is not minor, so UAWK members should accurately distribute the species to be planted and set the period when they are sowed, improve the methods of cultivation and always be prepared, under a well-thought-out plan, for drought, high temperatures, typhoons and flooding, in order to prevent or minimize any damage.

UAWK organizations should stoke their members' zeal for socialist emulation in order to reach the targets of agricultural production, ensure that they have a high level of revolutionary vigour and enthusiasm for increasing production, and bring about a series of collective and collaborative innovations.

The country should seethe with a vigorous socialist emulation drive aimed at encouraging the introduction of advanced farming techniques and methods, increasing the area of double-cropping, improving the fertility of low-yielding fields and finding new arable land. A fresh advance should be made in the management of equipment and technology by vigorously conducting the socialist emulation drive for increasing the number of units that have won the title

of Model Lathe No. 26. The raising of rabbits, the cultivation of kidney beans, the collection of old and idle materials and various other forms of do-good-deeds campaign should be conducted on a wide scale with a view to rendering a great contribution to developing the country's economy and improving the people's standard of living.

The campaign to learn from and overtake others and to share experience with one another should be promoted among agricultural workers, sub-workteams, workteams and cooperative farms so as to ensure that they all develop together while helping and leading one another forward.

UAWK organizations should lead the socialist emulation drive in such a way that, by setting proper goals and stages, grasping and guiding the whole course of it scrupulously, reviewing its attainments and giving due appraisal in a politically significant way, it can be promoted by the voluntary, enterprising and patriotic enthusiasm of the masses.

...

**Policy Speech at the Seventh Session
of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly
of the Democratic People's
Republic of Korea
(Excerpts)**

September 8, Juche 111 (2022)

...

During the five-year plan period, we should hit the national target for grain production without fail so as to supply the people with enough food, and should increase production in light industry in terms of both quality and quantity so as to solve the problems of daily necessities and basic foodstuffs.

An important task to this end is to put farming on a stable footing, increase agricultural productivity, adjust the structure of grain production, and improve grain procurement and food supply.

Since the conditions and environment for farming are expected to become more unfavourable, it is necessary to take steps to cope.

Scientific and technological initiatives such as the seed revolution should be made the main link in the

whole chain of farming, if we are to attain a high and stable harvest without being affected by any change in the climatic conditions. The whole country should be mobilized to provide labour assistance to the countryside, and sufficient amounts of materials supplied to meet the annual farming needs.

Officials in particular should acknowledge that the climatic conditions will be unfavourable, carry out an overall assessment of agricultural production, and, in line with this, provide scientific and planned guidance for farming.

An important way of reducing the imbalance in agricultural production and increasing its stability is to restore and improve irrigation facilities.

The whole country should join the effort to carry out the project for rebuilding irrigation facilities without fail in two or three years by restoring or readjusting what has been destroyed or is old, and by installing more where necessary.

The area where wheat is cultivated, and its output, have begun to increase this year; from now on they should be increased annually. Simultaneously, the work of storing and processing the harvest should be carried out properly so that the policy of the Party and

government on improving the people's diet can prove its practical worth.

...

Rural rejuvenation should be stepped up under the banner of the rural revolution programme in the new era.

Rural rejuvenation means solving the socialist rural question and is part of the struggle to defend socialism.

As is set out in the rural revolution programme in the new era, the primary task in this is to enlighten the agricultural workers.

Only when the level of consciousness of the agricultural workers, who are the masters of the rural revolution, is raised can they have a clear understanding of the rural revolution programme in the new era, play the core and leading role in implementing it, and make a positive contribution to further developing the socialist countryside as required by the rapidly-changing times.

In order to broaden the agricultural workers' ideological consciousness, it is necessary to make the rural areas more modern and progressive.

We should push ahead energetically with the work

of upgrading the agricultural production environment. This includes putting agricultural production on a scientific, modern and IT footing and introducing a high level of mechanization into farm work. By doing this, we will not only bring about a change in the ideological consciousness of the agricultural workers, but also transform and enrich all the rural communities.

We should draw up proper plans for rural construction that accord with the local and geographical features, with the main emphasis on housing construction. And we should carry these plans out step by step so that the rapid rejuvenation of our country's rural communities is tangible and appreciated by the farmers.

KIM JONG UN
LET US OPEN A GREAT
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RURAL CONSTRUCTION
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