

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

<要約>琉球の普及事業の研究(農学科)

メタデータ	言語: 出版者: 琉球大学農学部 公開日: 2008-02-14 キーワード (Ja): キーワード (En): 作成者: 古謝, 瑞幸, Koja, Zuiko メールアドレス: 所属:
URL	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12000/4541

Study on Extension Work in the Ryukyus

Zuiko KOJA*

I INTRODUCTION

Ryukyus agriculture is characterized by its' very small farm lands of about one and a half acre per farm family. According to the intensive culture caused by small size of farms, farmers are very busy and have little time to participate to the extension activities. The gap between research findings and field application has been confronting with the farmers. This is the same as for the rural family living, although many results of improvement have been made.

This study was made in an attempt to investigate the situation of agricultural extension work and discuss about the results obtained throughout the investigation.

II THE METHOD

The author conducted interviews with the extension supervisory staffs and extension advisors of Extension Improvement Section, Economics Department, Government of the Ryukyus (GRI). They were asked to describe on the problems with the extension work confronting, the program since 1959, the degree of local support, the personnel training and some others in the areas of general extension, home improvement extension, rural youth programs and extension information program. Annual reports and programs of extension and other references were cited to confirm the statements.

The interviews and the investigations were conducted from the beginning of March to the middle of May in 1962.

III THE RESULTS

1. General Agricultural Extension

A. Background

The Ryukyus extension work was organized in 1950 when the period of direct material assistance to Ryukyuans was decreased. The period from 1945 to 1950 involved programs in which recovery from war devastation meant immediate needs such as food, clothing and housing, and in order to rehabilitate the farmers, seeds, fertilizers, stock, and tools were distributed free by the government. The extension work was organized to speed up the rehabilitation of farmers and agricultural industry and is presently serving to speed up economic development.

B. Organization and Staffing

General extension work in the Ryukyus is directed by the chief, Agricultural Improvement Section, Economic Department, Government of the Ryukyu Islands (GRI). The staff consists

* Department of Agriculture, College of Agriculture, University of the Ryukyus

of; six specialists—general crop, vegetable, fruit, entomology, fertilizer and farm machinery; three supervisors in the units of extension, farm management and information; five district extension chairman and sixty four agricultural extension advisors who are stationed at each of the five district extension offices—Northern Okinawa, Central Okinawa, Southern Okinawa, Miyako and Yaeyama, and the branch offices located throughout the Ryukyus.

In addition to the GRI extension service, the Ryukyu Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations and the University of the Ryukyus contribute to agricultural extension. The Agricultural Federation has 56 farm management advisors whose pay are 35% subsidized by the GRI. The University of the Ryukyus which receives grants from the GRI patterns its agricultural extension work after the United States Land Grant college system. Four agricultural, one livestock, and one forestry faculty members are responsible for extension work in addition to their regular duties on the staff of the College of Agriculture, Home Economics and Engineering. Other faculty members of the college also contribute to this extension program.

Some other sections in the Economics Department, GRI, also contribute to extension work but on a lesser scale than the Extension Improvement Section. Animal husbandry extension program is carried by the Section of Animal Husbandry alone.

C. Problems

Lack of funds contribute to the major problem in the general extension program. Transportation equipment, office facilities and equipment, teaching aids and equipment, and other necessary tools for extension work are lacking or inadequate. The GRI extension work has one small auto van which is used mainly for showing movies in rural communities and seven motorcycles. This lack of adequate transportation has hampered the field advisors' work. None of the five district extension offices are equipped with projectors for showing movies or slides, samples and specimens for teaching and exhibits, or libraries for study.

D. Program Since 1959

The program for general extension involves advice to 202 agricultural study clubs with a total membership of 2,868 farmers, direct farm calls, advice for demonstration fields, and teaching. Emphasis has been given on improvement of rice cultivation, sugar-cane and pineapple production, and livestock production.

The programs of the Agricultural Federation and the University of the Ryukyus are separated but coordinated through Extension Liaison Committee.

E. Degree of Local Support

Farmers in the Ryukyus are in general, reluctant to changes unless they can be shown by actual situations, methods by which agricultural production can be increased efficiently. They will support programs in which direct immediate benefits can be realized but will hesitate on any long range programs.

F. Training

Training classes for extension advisors are conducted monthly at each of the five district agricultural experiment stations. Instructors are usually staff specialists of the extension work or the experiment station. Occasionally faculties and specialists from the University of the Ryukyus and from outside countries such as Japan, Taiwan, and the U.S. are invited to instruct these classes. Extension staff members are also sent to Taiwan and Japan for technical training in specialized fields.

2. Home Improvement Program

A. Background

The home improvement work was organized in August of 1951 and the first home

improvement advisors were employed in December of the same year. However it has undergone organizational changes several times. The chief purpose of home improvement work is to develop the living standard of each farm family by education and through home-living demonstration.

B. Organization and Staffing

The home improvement work is directed by the chief, Extension Improvement Section, Economic Department, Government of the Ryukyu Islands. The staff includes technicians on cooking, clothing, house improvement, and home improvement groups and 64 home improvement advisors. These home improvement advisors are stationed at the five district extension offices (Northern Okinawa, Central Okinawa, Southern Okinawa, Miyako and Yaeyama) and at the smaller branch offices, most of which are located in isolated offshore islands.

In addition to the Government of Ryukyu Islands home improvement work, the University of the Ryukyus provides advice and guidance on home economics through its extension and regular faculty members. The Ryukyu Federation of Agricultural Cooperative Associations also provides advice on home improvement through their women's section.

There are 972 home improvement groups with a total of 16,918 members throughout the Ryukyus. These groups are supervised by the Government of the Ryukyu Islands.

C. Problems

The biggest problem faced with the home improvement service is a lack of equipment such as transportation and teaching aids. All calls of the home advisors are made by buses or by bicycles and sometimes by taxis. The entire extension work of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands operates on a small van type automobile, seven motorcycles and one movie projector.

Another problem is the lack of proper and adequate facilities. None of the extension offices are adequately equipped. Nearly all of the offices are located in places where office space for only desks and chairs have been made available. These offices do not attract farm wives because they have nothing to offer.

Volunteer leaders for home improvement groups are hard to locate since reading and writing skills among the women folks are generally low although there are some exceptions. Many of the elderly women did not have the opportunity to go beyond primary school.

The Ryukyuan farm folks still observe various old festivals in the same manner as the previous generations did. While old customs and traditions are fine, they conflict too much with the home improvement program.

The members of the home improvement groups seldom practice at home what they have learned at the meetings or demonstrations.

D. The Program Since 1959

The overall program has emphasized improvement of monotonous low nutrition diet to more balanced and diversified diet; improvement of yards and homes especially in the kitchens, and home sewing of simple work clothes. The diet habits of the Ryukyuan are gradually changing from rice, sweet potatoes, noodles, and soup to better balanced diets by including more wheat products, meats, eggs and vegetables in their meals.

The homes are also undergoing changes from dark, poorly furnished, grassed thatched homes to better tile roofed homes. The improvement of wood burning fireplaces, and beautification and sanitation around the yards has been emphasized.

By tradition, the Ryukyuan women have been doing most of the farm work. Emphasis

on proper work clothes to replace the traditional kimonos has been made and the change in the rural communities is very noticeable.

E. Degree of Local Support

Local support for home improvement programs has not been very strong primarily because of the home improvement agents's inability to make more direct contacts with the farm wives. Lack of adequate transportation has a great deal to do this. Increased local support can be expected when adequate transportation become available. However they are ahead always leading the organizations of 4-H clubs and agricultural study clubs.

F. Training

Home improvement advisors attend training classes on various subjects every month. In addition, several are selected each for technical training abroad either to Taiwan (China) or Japan.

The home improvement groups for each municipality have training classes twice a month at their respective municipal meeting houses.

Instructors for these classes are the various home improvement specialists and technicians.

3. Rural Youth Program

A. Background

The Government of the Ryukyu Islands, rural youth program was organized in 1950. The program has been patterned along the lines of the United States 4-H club program although the age group is much higher. The Ryukyuan 4-H club members' ages range from 15 to 25 years. The purpose is to educate young boys and girls in rural communities so that they may build a foundation for their future by their own efforts, to raise their living standards with increased income and productions. The program is carried out as an integral part of the extension work.

B. Organization and Staffing

The 4-H club program is directed by the Chief, Extension Improvement Section, Economics Department, Government of the Ryukyu Islands. There are three technicians in 4-H club work and the 126 clubs with a total of 1,571 members (total from 1950 to 1962) advised by the agricultural and home improvement advisors. The 4-H clubs represent all five of the extension districts of the Ryukyu Islands.

Various other organizations also work with rural youths, the Agricultural High Schools and the Ryukyu Federation of Agricultural Cooperatives Association are the major agencies.

C. Problems

The present day Ryukyuan youths are not interested in agriculture for several reasons. They seek higher education; cash paying jobs; and time for recreational activities. In addition to these problems, volunteer leaders are hard to find and it appears to be that the prospects of farming are not too bright for the farm youths although there are exceptions to this. The rural youths must be taught about the advantages of farming and the necessity of agriculture in the economy of the Ryukyus, and that they are the potential leaders in agriculture. As the results, 4-H enrollment is very small counting 1,571 members with 126 clubs for these 10 years.

D. Program since 1959

The rural youth program has been one of teaching more than anything else. For teaching, campfires, lectures and demonstrations have been conducted. Selected farm youths have been sent to Hawaii for six months practical farm training and to Japan for training at various localities. In addition Ryukyuan 4-H club members have been sent to Kyushu and Tokyo, Japan for annual conventions.

E. Degree of local support

Local support for rural youth activities needs to be improved. The rural youths of the Ryukyu Islands are interested to some degree in agriculture but the lure of leisure activities and higher paying jobs plus the limitation of farm lands has made it difficult for the extension work in maintaining or increasing 4-H clubs and the membership.

F. Training

Beside the central meetings for junior leadership training mentioned in D, local 4-H leaders training classes are held at the various municipal meeting halls some times. Selected farm youths are sent to Hawaii and Japan for training and 4-H club representatives are annually sent to Japan for 4-H conventions.

4. Extension Information Program

A. Background

The Extension information unit was also organized as a part of the Ryukyus Extension work in 1950. It has undergone minor changes from time to time but has remained in principle the major unit in providing information through press, radio, publications and movies to the rural people.

B. Organization and Staffing

The extension information staff of four technicians work directly under the Chief, Extension Improvement Section, Economics Department, Government of the Ryukyu Islands (CRI). The information technicians are responsible for the monthly publication "Nokano-tomo" (Farmer's Friend), the annual pictorial "Fukyu-gaho" (Extension Review), agricultural bulletins and the operation of agricultural movies in the rural communities. Articles by the Farmer's Friend publication are contributed by GRI specialists, advisors, technicians from foreign countries, and some local people.

C. Problems

The major problems in extension information involve lack of funds. The showing of agricultural movies in the rural communities is a very effective method in teaching and showing means improving farming and living conditions, but the coverage is inadequate due to insufficient equipment (only one movie team operates in the entire Ryukyu Islands) and small staff. It takes the movie team two years to complete the cycle.

Very little extension leaflets, pamphlets, and publications are printed for farmer, farm-wives, and rural youth use. The 7,000 copies of the publication Farmer's Friend each month covers only a small fraction of the farm families which number **90,000**. There is no issue of 4-H club bulletions specially for project work.

The use of radio and press is the most extensive means of providing extension information at present. Some use of television is made but there are very few farmers who can afford television sets.

Budget limitations has restricted the improvement and expansion of the Ryukyus extension information program as well as other phases of the overall extension program.

D. Program Since 1959

In addition to the programs listed under problems in the previous section, the Government of the Ryukyu Islands subsidizes and directs the operations of demonstration plots of various crops throughout the Ryukyu Islands. During FY 1962, the Government of Ryukyu Islands Extension Improvement Section has a total of 272 demonstration fields, the total area of each field is 5.0 acres or 0.5 hectares. Small farm holdings (average 0.45 hectare) accounts for the

small sized demonstration fields.

Another program is the farm management program which serves to increase farmers and farmwives knowledge of simple farm and home bookkeeping and to provide the Government of the Ryukyu Islands Statistical Bureau with data on farm income and expenses.

Fairs, demonstrations contests, and exhibits are also conducted on an annual basis.

E. Degree Local Support

Local support for extension information by radio and press is good. The rural people appreciate the efforts of the Government of the Ryukyu Islands extension work to provide information and they are enthused by the presentation of visual aids material, especially movies and demonstrations. Greater support by private firms in this phase of extension work is expected. The fertilizer companies, the feed companies, and agricultural federation have contributed goods for prizes at fairs, demonstration contest, and exhibitions and increase support by these private firms is anticipated. Also University of the Ryukyus contribute to the program issuing monthly extension bulletions of 4,000 copies and other technical bulletins.

F. Training

Very little scheduled training for extension information technicians is conducted in the Ryukyus. Occasionally technicians are sent to Japan and to Taiwan for technical training.

IV DISCUSSION

The discussion will be carried out chiefly basing upon the problems found as the results of investigation throughout the areas covered.

1. Locak of Transportation

Lack of transportation is drawback to extension program especially under the geographical situation of scattering of the Ryukyu Islands.

The extension education is conducted chiefly basing on the methods of practical demonstration wherever the people want. In order to carry out it transportation plays ery important part of extension activities carrying materials and people. Also, it is not only good for time saving, but for keeping appointed time through the extension activities. Extension advisors must go to anywhere whether convenient or not for the reguert of people. Most of the farm families have no transportation. As one of the reasons of nonparticipation, It is said that "Lack of transportation is an improtant reason for nonparticipation of farm women"²⁾ This is true not only women, but also for men, boys and girls.

As an outstanding example, "kitchen-car" enables the demonstration work very effective by showing home makers with "show how" method. Lack of transportation has been influencing local support for home improvement programs primarily because of the agents' inability to make more direct contacts with the home makers. Beside the automobile, immidiate needs especially for agricultural advisors is to provide them with motorcycles. It seems to be the minimum needs for them to contact with farmers living in remote and scattered communities.

2. Lack of audio-visual aids materials and equipments.

None of the five district extension offices is equipped with projectors for showing movies or slides, somples and specimens for teaching and exhibits, or libraries for study. Although audio-visual aids is very effective teaching tools, it is considered as relative new-comer among the various methods employed by extension workers. The importance of audio-visual teaching

explained clearly by the statements following "Government, business, education, industry-in all these fields ideas, concepts, skill, and know-ledge are often more guikly found to be comprehensible by visual methods than by written or spoken word alone."²⁾ Audio-visual teaching involves supplementing words with concrete, pictorial, and graphic materials that appeal to one or all of the senses; and that are known to attract and hold the attention and interest of learners. Audio-visual teaching is a more effective type of teaching to stimulate student to observe, discover, invent and create; and it usually results, in accurate percepts, broader concepts in accurate percepts, broader concepts, wholesome attitudes and efficient skills. The following list is included without comment to visualize the scope of attractive teaching aids:

"Single photographs, drawings, charts, posters, motion pictures, slides, over head projections, opaque projections.

Chalkboards, flannel boards, velcros boards, magnet boards.

flip charts, displays, exhibits.

Models, puppet shows, dramatics, demonstrations. Recorders of all types, radio, television.

Field trips, specimens, flash chards, pull charts. Silk screen, mimeograph, offset, spirit duplication"²⁾

Among the teaching aids in the list above extension workers may be able to select what are more effective for their extension activities. However as far as the preparing the teaching materials, it belongs to the responsibility of the extension specialist of respective fields and the same for the extension information technicians.

3. Lack of Coordination of Extension Program

One of the important weak points exists on the extension work in the Ryukyus is that there is no coordination of extension program between general agriculture and animal husbandry. Beside the program in general agriculture, home improvement and 4-H club has been build up with coordination of participants from respective fields at a table, animal husbandry extension has been carried out alone by Animal Husbandry Section without extension advisors.

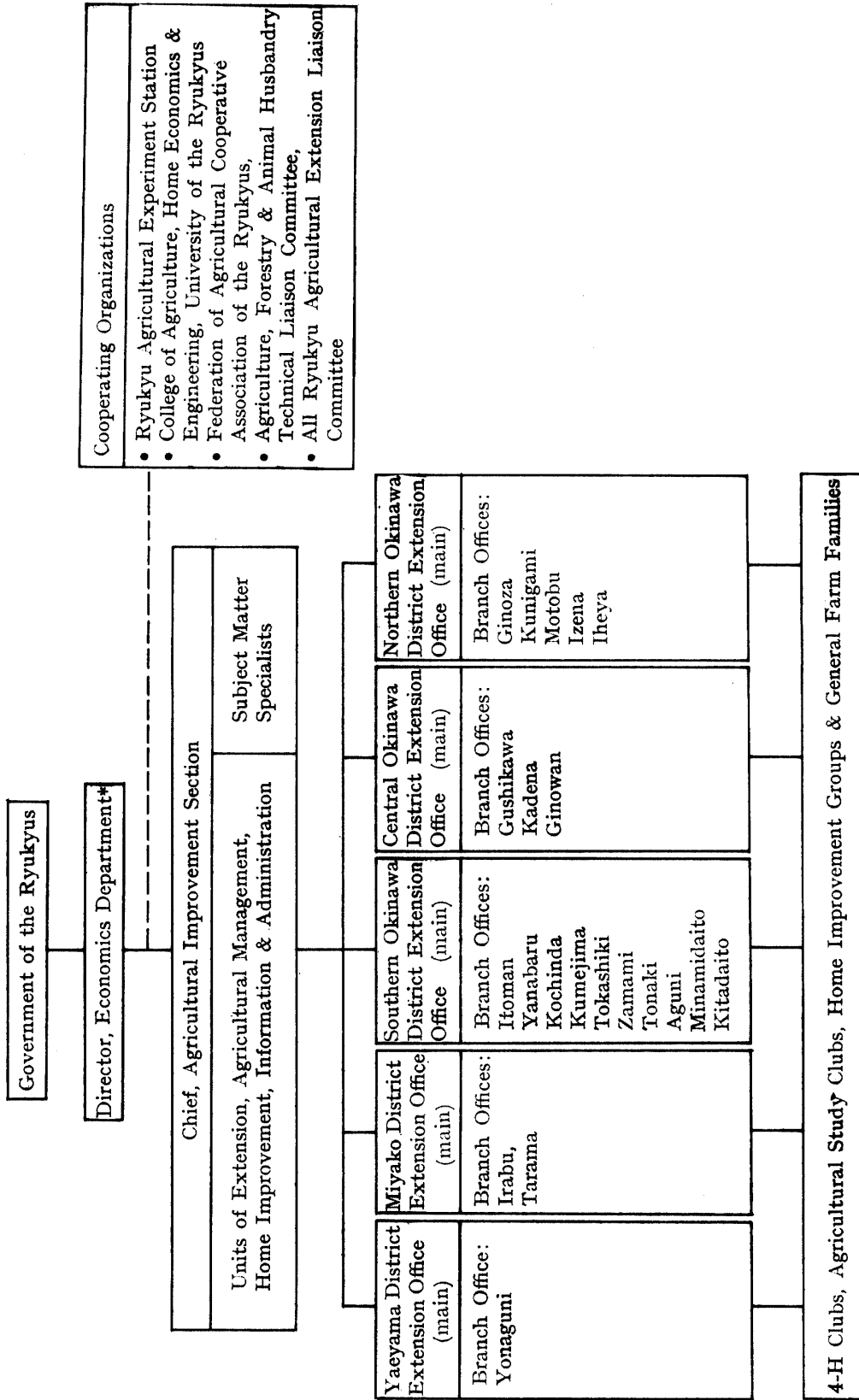
The relationship between crop farming and animal husbandry is inseparable because of the situation of small farm lands the intensive culture has been practiced all over the islands historically. This system of farming promoted animal husbandry farming in order to make soil improvement and raise farm family economy. So it is impossible to consider whole agriculture of the Ryukyus separating animal husbandry from it. Further, animal husbandry is being emphasized to become the top industry leading the crop farming of sugar-cane and pineapple recent years. From these situations of needs, it is very important to develop a balanced program with the coordination of both respective government agencies and people who are engaging in livestock production.

"A sound program has balance with emphasis. A good program should cover the majority of their important interests."²⁾

As explained previously, it is needless to say that animal husbandry is an important needs and interests common to majority people in the Ryukyus. Also, animal husbandry can not be alone from the phase of farm management.

As conclusion, bringing the animal husbandry into a phase of whole extension program means development of sound and balanced extension program to meet the needs of people. Also, it means participation of many people to the extension work. However, it will not be attained unless reorganization of professional extension staffs - it means new employment of extension advisors of animal husbandry who should be stationed at each district extension office. The importance of developing the new advisors will be explained by following statements that"

CHART 1 AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION ORGANIZATION IN THE RYUKYUS, 1962



* Changed to Agriculture and Forestry Department from August 1, 1965

The major purpose of the work primarily is to assist rural people to obtain the information needed and to develop the skills required to solve many of their problems in farming, producing livestock...''5)

Not only giving the farmers scientific information found in research agencies, but also he is responsible to bring the problems confronting with farmers to the research agencies to solve. So,

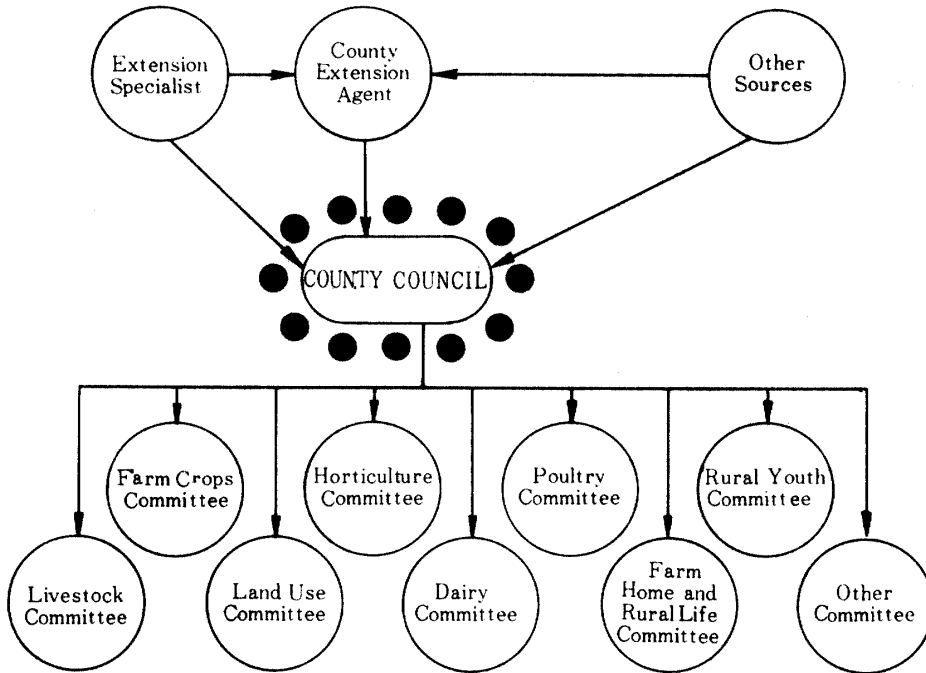


Chart 2. Reports and Data Are Provided for All Committees⁷⁾

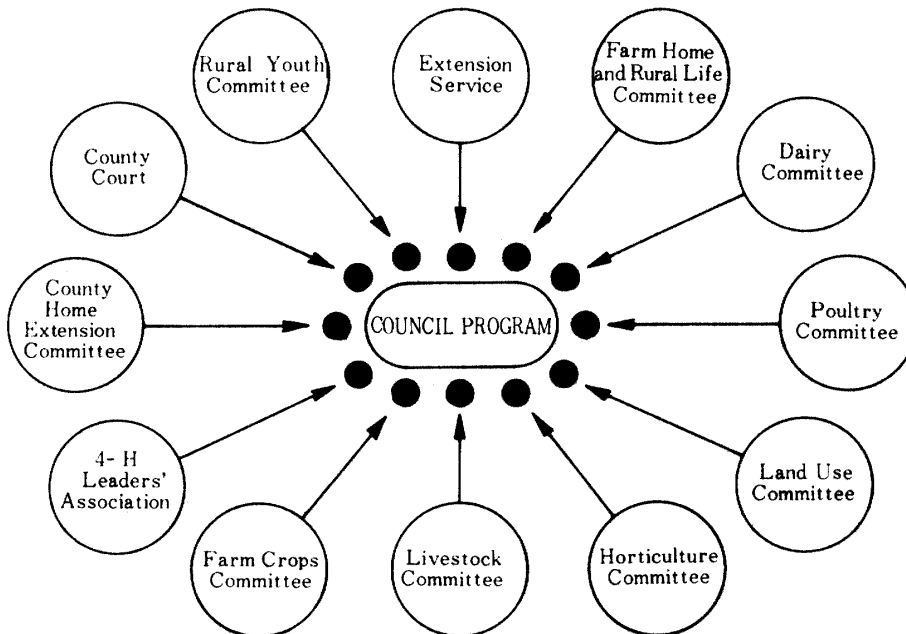


Chart 3. Program Recommendations Come From All Groups⁷⁾

extension advisor may be called a transmitter functioning "a two way traffic, from the top down and from the bottom up".¹⁾

Development of animal husbandry extension advisor is an immediate task given to the extension work in the Ryukyus.

The following charts are examples showing the relationship between extension personnel and local people, and coordination of extension program development with many participants of respective subject fields.

4. Inactive 4-H Club Work

For several reasons such as seeking higher education, cash paying jobs and time for recreational activities, rural boys and girls are not interested in agriculture.

These facts caused not only youths leaving the farm, but also the 4-H club work inactive. The later two reasons of seeking cash paying jobs and time for recreational activities mainly come from poor situation of economical and social bases of general farm families and rural areas. The economical development of rural society is a very important challenge given to agricultural policy of the government. There are other phases of social and educational factors that have been influencing the 4-H club work in the Ryukyus. They are lack of proper interpretation of 4-H club work, local volunteer leaders and parents' interests etc..

"The basic purpose of 4-H clubs is the development of boys and girls so that they may become responsible and capable citizens; it is not to prepare them for life on a farm".²⁾ This statements is generally accepted as the purpose of 4-H club work.

It is not a little that there are leaders and 4-H club members who take the meaning of 4-H club work is development of only knowledges and skills in agricultural and home economical subjects. It may be proved by the fact that most of 4-H club members in the Ryukyus have been conducting the 4-H club program or project relating agriculture and home economics chiefly. If they emphasize project on agriculture, it may cause 4-H members discouraged and quit the membership when they failed in the project because of the reason that they expected too much economical advantage from it. The project is not a purpose itself, but an end that gives 4-H members a scientific working habit for their physical and mental development. This interpretation may be drawn from the basic purpose of 4-H club work mentioned above too.

It is said that "The amount and kind of project work undertaken by each member should depend upon the local situation, based upon the interests and needs of the members of the group",⁶⁾ let me give an example of a project list of Michinaga that is planed to give broad opportunity of selecting projects to 4-H members. - Archery, Automotive care and safety, Beef, Business program, Child development, clothing, Conservation, Dairy, Electrical science, Entomology, Family Living, Field crops, Fire prevention, First aid, Flower garden, Foods, Furit, Gun safety, Home design, Horses, Horticulture, Junior leadership, Money management, Personal improvement, Production and marketing, Photography, Poultry, Sheep, Swine, Tractor, Wildlife....."⁴⁾

Most important of all, perhaps, club work is developing rural leadership. It is teaching boys and girls while they are young how to conduct a meeting, organize a committee, stage a fair, or put on a demonstration, how to raise the crop and the livestock practically. Besides, it acquaints them at the outset with the original sources of help in their work, the extension service, the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the agricultural cooperatives, and other rural organizations, so that they may utilize the services of these institutions throughout the years they are on the farm.

Other very important educational factor is lack of system of 4-H club agent. The 4-H club work has been conducted by the contribution of both agricultural and home improvement extension agents.

New development of 4-H club agents surely enables the extension organization sound and develop the club work.

5. Shortage of Local Leaders

Shortage of local leader has been or is a common problem among these three phases of extension organizations— agricultural study club, home improvement group and 4-H club, in the Ryukyus. Not all clubs had a sufficient number of adequately trained volunteer leaders. The success of extension work depends upon getting people, groups and leaders to cooperate with it. In case of the Ryukyus, it is generally found that the shortage of local leaders is mainly caused by a reason of lacking self-confidence in leading others. Occasionally, it causes leaders quit the job. This problem does not belong to a degree of leaders interest in his or her job, but mostly on leadership training program which should be provided by extension professional personnel. Specially for the problem as mentioned in the column of problem of home improvement program, many of the elderly women did not have the opportunity to go beyond primary school, leadership training is significant. This is not only for women but also common to men.

“Leadership development in extension work is both a means and an end.”²⁾

One of the important roles of extension work is the development and use of leaders. The development and use of leadership is not only a means of multiplying extension effort. It is also one of the important purposes of extension work.

“There is no fixed leader. Leader is to be developed”. Quite often we worry too much about finding leaders. If we can not find persons to do jobs immediately then we get discouraged and think that there are no leaders any more in our communities. But the woods are full of persons who can be leaders. Every person is a potential participant and every participant is a potential leader. The big job is to start interest and development; to start persons up the leadership ladder. Many people would be glad to help in some way if we would only have the nerve and take the time to ask them, and have faith that they can do it. The greatest thing about finding and developing leadership is faith in people. Give people a chance. It is to show that the extension worker have confidence in them. No one will be a perfect leader in the beginning. Leadership takes development and growth and cooperation. Leadership develops from small beginnings. It is not necessarily something that one already has or is born with.

V CONCLUSION

1. This study was made in an attempt to investigate the situation of agricultural extension work in the Ryukyus and discuss on the important problems found.

2. This study consists of obtaining informations through interviews with extension personnel at Extension Improvement Section and some extension advisors in extension offices and discussion basing upon the results.

3. The interviews and the investigation were conducted from the beginning of March to the middle of May in 1962.

4. Lack of transportation is drawback to extension work specially under the geographical

situation of scattering of the Ryukyu islands. Transportation is very important because of the reasons carrying teaching materials, saving time, keeping time, farm and home visits etc. Motorcycle is the immediate needs for advisors, that enables them to visit remote farms and communities.

5. None of the five district extension offices is equipped with audio-visual teaching materials such as movie-projectors, specimens and others. Audio-visual teaching is a more effective type of teaching to stimulate students to observe, discover and create more than with doing by words and writing methods only.

6. 4-H club work has been inactive being influenced by economical, social and educational factors. Many boys and girls have been leaving farms because of the reasons seeking higher education, cash paying jobs and time for recreational activities.

The basic purpose of 4-H club work is the development of leadership of 4-H members not prepare them for farm life.

Development of 4-H club agent is important and immediate tasks needed to extension work in the Ryukyus.

7. Not all extension clubs has a sufficient number of adequately trained volunteer leaders. Shortage of leaders and reason of quit the job are chiefly caused by a reason of lacking self-confidence in leading others. Adequate training program should be provided for the leaders. The development of leadership is both a means and an end of the extension work.

8. One of the important weakpoints of extension program as a whole in the Ryukyus is lack of coordination of a field of animal husbandry. As the traditional farming practice of intensive culture consists of both the crop and the livestock production, the extension program should be coordinated in the fields. The coordination of extension program means a balanced whole extension program with many participants basing on their needs also.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author wishes to acknowledge Mr. Hideto Kinjo, chief of Agricultural Improvement Section and other extension supervisors, subject matter specialists and extension advisors for their cooperation during the interviews and the investigations for this study from March to May in 1962.

REFERENCES

- 1) Chang, C.W. 1963. Extension education for agricultural and rural development, p. 2, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nation.

- 2) Kelsey, L.D. and Hearn, C.C. 3rd Ed. 1963. Cooperative extension work, pp. 1, 40, 214, 244, 378, 383, Comstock, New York.
- 3) Martin, T.T. 1956. The 4-H club leaders' Handbook pp. 119-120, Harper, New York.
- 4) Michigan State University, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan 4-H Projects p. 2, Michigan State University, Cooperative Extension Service, Michigan.
- 5) Sanders, H.C. 1966. The cooperative Extension Service p. 34, Prentice-Hall, N.J.
- 6) Smith, C.B. and Wilson, M.C. 1930. The agricultural extension system of the United States p. 365, John Wiley, New York.
- 7) U.S. Department of Agriculture 1952, Extension looks at program planning pp. 1, 6, 7.

琉球の普及事業の研究(要約)

古 謝 瑞 幸*

1. この研究は琉球における農業普及事業の実態を調査し、その中から発見された重要な諸問題点について考察することを目的とする。
2. この研究は 1962 年 3 月から 5 月までの間に農業改良課の職員および改良普及員を対象に実施された面接調査の結果に基づいて行なわれた。
3. 機動力(自動車)の欠如は普及事業の運営に大きな支障をきたしている。普及事業は校外教育であるので不特定の教室で行なわれる。そのために人員や教材の輸送、農場や家庭における現場指導、時間の効果的な利用などの観点から機動力は普及活動にとって不可欠の要素である。さらに、地理的、交通的不便の村落における普及活動のためにオートバイの設備も重要である。
4. どちらの普及所にも映写機、標本、その他の重要な視聴覚教材設備がなく、普及活動に支障をきたしている。視聴覚教材による指導は単調な言葉や文字による指導よりも学習者を刺激して観察力、発見力、創造力を高めるもっとも効果的な指導方法である。
5. 琉球におけるクラブ活動は経済的、社会的、教育的要因の欠如に影響されて不活発である。多くの農村・青少年男女が、現金収入、レクリエーション、進学などの機会を求めて離農している。
4-H クラブの究極の目的は青少年に農業や生活技術を習得せしめて農村生活に適応させることではなく、自主的な人間に成長するためのリーダーシップの育成である。よってクラブ活動やプロジェクトの偏重はさけるべきである。
また 4-H 活動の強化策として 4-H 普及員の設置も重要な課題の一つである。
6. 殆んどどの普及組織のクラブやグループが適当に訓練された篤志指導者を十分にもっていない。同指導者の不足や辞職の主な理由は他人を指導する自信がないということになっている。指導者は訓練の機会を与えて育成すべきものである。
人々のリーダーシップの育成は普及事業の目的であると同時に手段である。
7. 琉球の普及事業の重要な欠点の一つは統合性の欠如である。すなわち、伝統的な集約農業が作物と家畜の組合せによって成立している実情に基づいて、政府および地方における普及計画は耕作と畜産の両分野をとり入れたバランスのとれたものに改革する必要がある。

* 琉球大学農学部農学科