# Sustenance Local Community via Youth Program of Organic Agriculture

BRIAN SUKKYUN LEE<sup>1</sup>

Key words: Youth, Community, Program, Namyangju, Student

#### Author's Background

Director of the Namyangju Organic Agricultural Science Museum(NOASM)

## Summary

*"I'm the Organic Style (ITOS)" is a youth program provided by NOASM (Namyangju Organic Agricultural Science Museum). The participants of ITOS program are middle school students aged from 14 to 16 years old. The ITOS program is a self-designed program aimed at the production of organic vegetables to make food.* 

## Background

Museums provide knowledge and inspiration, while also connecting communities. (National Museum Directors Conference (NMDC), 'Museums Deliver', 2010) The roles of public museum are diverse. However, the social responsibilities of museum are aesthetic, educational and social which means exhibition, education, and experience. (Zeller, 1989)

The NOASM (Namyangju Organic Agricultural Science Museum) is a public museum and was established for the hosting of the 17th IFOAM Organic World Congress in Namyangju city, South Korea. (Paul, 2011) NOASM was also the historic venue of the IFOAM General Assembly in 2011. NOASM recorded a total of 100,299 visitors in 2012 and is 190,000 visitors in 2013. The categories of providing exposure programs are permanent, cooking, harvest and specialized programs including complex family fun programs during the weekends. There are over 40 such programs applicable to kindergarteners, elementary, middle, and high school students, and adults.

Teenagers are adolescent so are more emotionally susceptible. However, fruitful experience in this age may nurture lifelong mortality in their life. Museums also have a role of supporting the development of communities and many museums have developed teen programs connected to communities. ITOS ("I'm the Organic Style") is designed for teenaged students programed and the prospective of this program is let students operate community gardens designed from their choice of vegetables, plot allocation, and cultivation to harvest.

## Methodology

The ITOS program was conducted with 19 participants of middle school students of 14 to16 years old for 4 months from March 22nd to July 19th in 2013. The program was connected to middle-school curriculum of "creative experiential activity" (CEA). All participants are volunteers in this program and were divided up into 4 groups.

The challenges of ITOS program are shown under time schedule. (Table 1)

Date	Challenges
March 22 <sup>nd</sup>	Introduction of Community gardening
	Study: Community garden study & Master planning
	Activity: Plowing
April 19 <sup>th</sup>	Study: Growth vs. Reproduction
	Activity: Planting vegetables and Mulching
May 24 <sup>th</sup>	Study: Physiology & Ecology of plants, 24 seasons in calendar
	Activity: Vegetable gardening
June 21 <sup>st</sup>	Study: Change observation after composting
	Activity: Making environmentally friendly compost & fungicide
	Harvest: Tomato, Lettuce and Potato
July 19 <sup>th</sup>	Harvest: Corn, Hot pepper, Sweet potato
	Discussion: Gardening & Course in life education
	Completion of program

A survey was conducted at the last session with nine questionnaires. The evaluation of the program was scored on a scale of 1 to 5 for the overall satisfaction. A response of "1" or "2" signified "satisfaction." The five-point scale was based on class contents and field activity suggesting that customers generally report satisfaction at five levels: very satisfied ; satisfied ; neither satisfied nor dissatisfied ; dissatisfied ; and very dissatisfied.

#### **Result and Discussion**

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Director of the Namyangju Organic Agricultural Science Museum(NOASM), Republic of Korea, http://www.organicmuseum.or.kr, brian0602@gmail.com

The questionnaire results indicated that the most interesting class was "Compost Making" and "Gardening". The "Physiology & Ecology of Plants" class was surveyed to be the least interesting. Students were interested in field activity and the more practical applications of compost & fungicide. They have had no chance or exposure to have those activities in school. The "Physiology & Ecology of Plants" class was seemed to be too tough to understand. 18 out of 19 students met the overall program schedules of 3 hours in a month. 16 students showed satisfaction in their scores of "1" and "2". Only 3 students showed scores of "neither satisfied nor dissatisfied." The last question was" what you learned in this program?" – and the students' replies clearly showed their interests. After the harvest of potatoes, lettuce, and tomatoes, students decided to cook some organic food and serve to elders in the neighbourhood by themselves.





Figure 4. Cooking



Figure 6. Participants

## Conclusions

The ITOS program is designed for teenagers with a long-term gardening activity aimed at sustenance local community building. The program provides field farming experience from designing a garden, planting to harvest and making food, so- called "farm to table." And by deciding to serve the local community with the food made from harvested farm-products, the participants of the program learnt the values of agriculture, food and community building. But most importantly, they learnt self-reliance and increased their self-esteem via the ITOS program.

# References

National Museum Directors Conference (NMDC), ' Museums Deliver', (2010):

http://www.nationalmuseums.org.uk/media/documents/what\_we\_do\_documents/museums\_deliver\_full.pdf

Organic World, (2011)

http://www.organic-world.net/news-organic-

world.html?&tx\_ttnews%5Btt\_news%5D=593&cHash=cd4ccb1496f75617e88d7baccaa1c2b5

- Paul, John(2011) A Postcard from Korea: World's First Organic Agriculture Museum, Journal of Bio Dynamics Tasmania, 104:11-14
- Zeller, T. (1989) The Historical and Philosophical Foundations of Art Museum Education in America" in Berry, N. and, Mayer S., (eds.) Museum Education History, Theory, and Practice, Reston, VA: The National Art Education Association.