

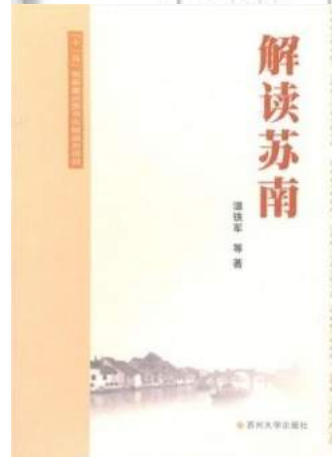
Three books have won five scientific research awards above provincial and ministerial level

Strategic Transformation of Ecological Civilization and Rural Revitalization

Comprehensive Understanding
the Documents of the 19th
National Congress of the
Communist Party of China (2017)

Prof. Wen Tiejun's Research Team
wentj@ruc.edu.cn

2018.5



- With the establishment of the ecological civilization of the new century and the socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics, the main contradiction becomes the imbalance and the insufficiency of the development.
 - Since the three major differences are the main imbalances of China, in which the most severe insufficiency of Three Rural Issues are the disordered rural governance and the vulgar culture, there is 20-character policy for rural revitalization (ecology, life and production + literary administration) .
 - Green production mode (ecological agriculture and environment-friendly rural areas) should be the main content of rural revitalization.
 - The integration of urban and rural areas drives people and enterprises who understand agriculture and love the countryside and farmers to go to the countryside, which needs the government in various places innovate on the Three Agricultural Policy.

Main Content

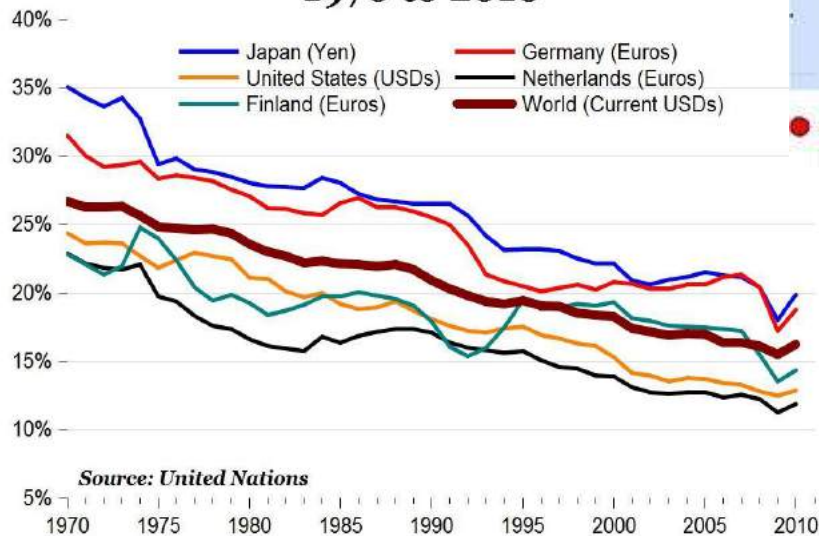
- **Preface: China's major strategic adjustment in twenty-first Century - ecological civilization + rural revitalization**
- **1 The historical significance of ecological civilization and Rural Revitalization - the mystery of Zhu Kezhen: climate change and its decisive role in the transformation of human civilization**
- **2 The worldwide significance of Rural Revitalization: the heterogeneity of capitalist agriculture and China's experience**
- **3 Realistic significance of Rural Revitalization: three rural construction should deal with crisis and alleviate imbalance**
- **4 Test case of ecological civilization + Rural Revitalization: interaction between urban and rural areas and social agriculture**

Preface: China's major strategic adjustment in twenty-first Century - ecological civilization + rural revitalization

- The global crisis stems from the modernized institutional cost of "development doctrine": colonization and capitalization.
 - The colonial expansion of western countries breeds "modernization", accompanied by huge costs and vicious shifts.
 - Overproduction + national competition = comprehensive crisis, resulting in the second Western World War.
 - After the war, the third world accepted industrial transfer, which brought capitalization and "developmental ideology" ideology.
- The strategic adjustment of China in the new era: the concept of ecological civilization and the new policy of people's livelihood; the goal of 2020 in rural China: two oriented agriculture and poverty eradication
 - The traditional strategic dilemma constrained by national conditions and tightening security (external regional conflicts prevent Chinese industrial expansion + internal rise of middle class challenges the two ends). For example, industrialization, informatization, urbanization and agricultural industrialization.
 - The central government has put forward major strategic readjustment: year 99 people oriented, year 02 urban and rural co-ordination; year 03 scientific outlook on development, year 04 harmonious society, year 05 new rural construction; year 06 agricultural multi-function; year 07 ecological civilization development concept, year 08 macro control, year 09 inclusive sustainable development, year 12 beautiful China, year 13 beautiful countryside, year 15 ecological civilization reform, year 16 green production mode, year 17 revitalization strategy (ecology, life and production + literary administration) .

The synchronization of
American industry decline and
military enhancement

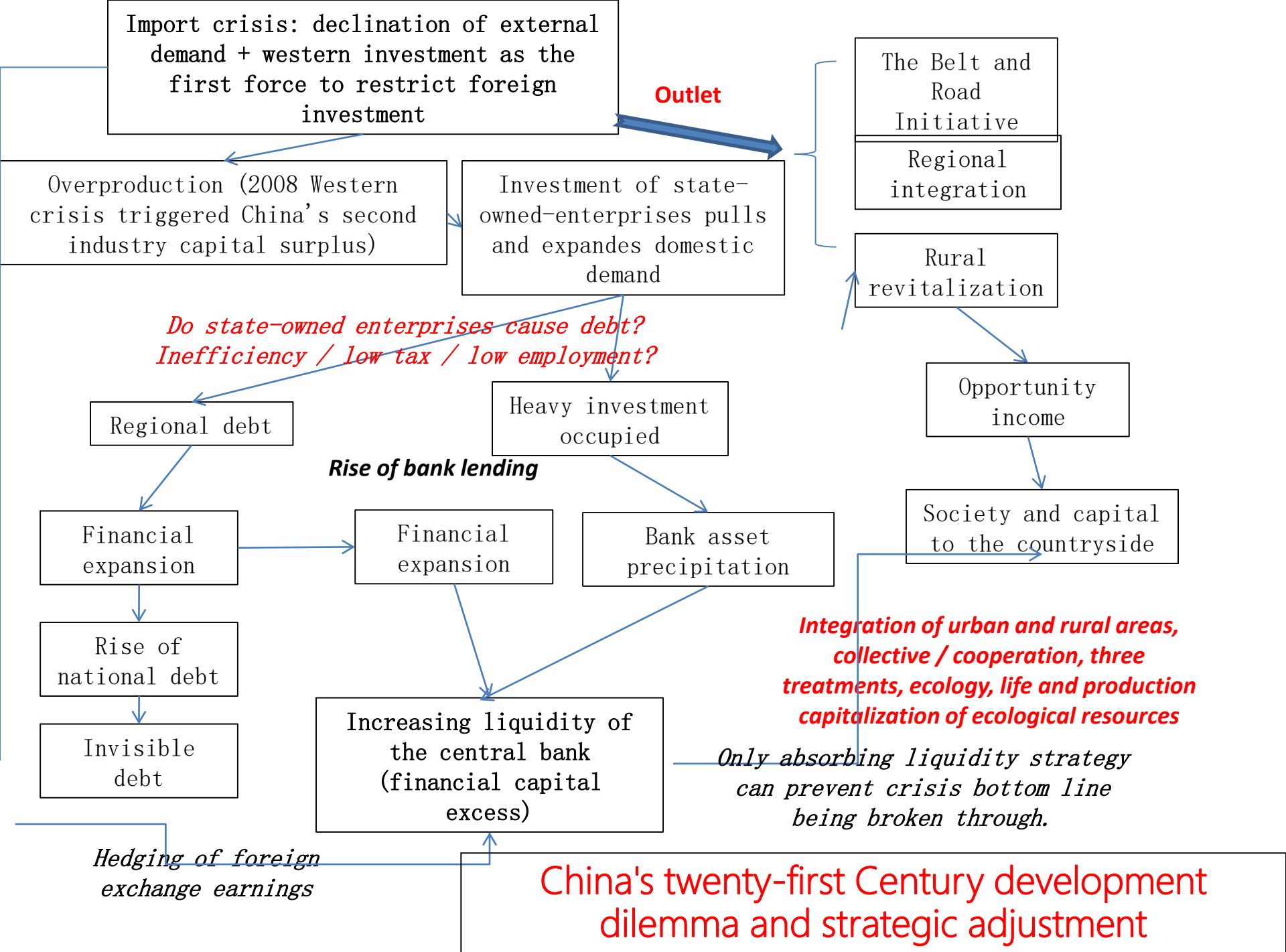
**Manufacturing Share of GDP
Current National Currency Units
1970 to 2010**



US military presence overseas



From the overproduction of the last century which triggered the world war to the financial surplus which triggered global turmoil, the lessons of human development are worth summarizing. China is now facing double crises: the second overproduction and the simultaneous financial overproduction...



Policy Change: Three Agrarian Issues- Rural Reconstruction- Rural Regeneration



The socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics in the new era: alleviating the imbalance and insufficient principal contradiction requires new Farmers who “know one and love two”.

- Know: Ecologic Agricultural (Security)
- Love: Peasants' Rights (Solidarity)
- Love: Rural Environmental (Sustainability)

Rural improvement in the century of modernization

Practice Principle: **3S** : local resources **sovereignty**, multi-interest **solidarity**, eco-sustainable **safety**, summarized in 2012

RR Experiments of New Century: initiated in 2001 by intellectuals organize students for helping peasants rights protecting, setting up RRI for free peasants' co-op training in 2003. And RR added 3 alternative model from West: 1st was Fare Trade to bridge urban green consumers movement in 2006, 2nd was CSA ecologic farm in 2009, 3rd was transition towns for rural cultural regeneration in 2012...Recently , It is the 1st time of RR as social platform organized World CSA and Organic Agriculture Conference in 2015...

1、 The historical significance of ecological civilization and Rural Revitalization - the mystery of Zhu Kezhen: climate change and its decisive role in the transformation of human civilization

7500-7000 years ago, after the cooling of about 1000 of the earth's climate, there was a warm up for about 3000 years. That caused the expansion of human life and the agriculture promoted the transformation of human to the Neolithic age.

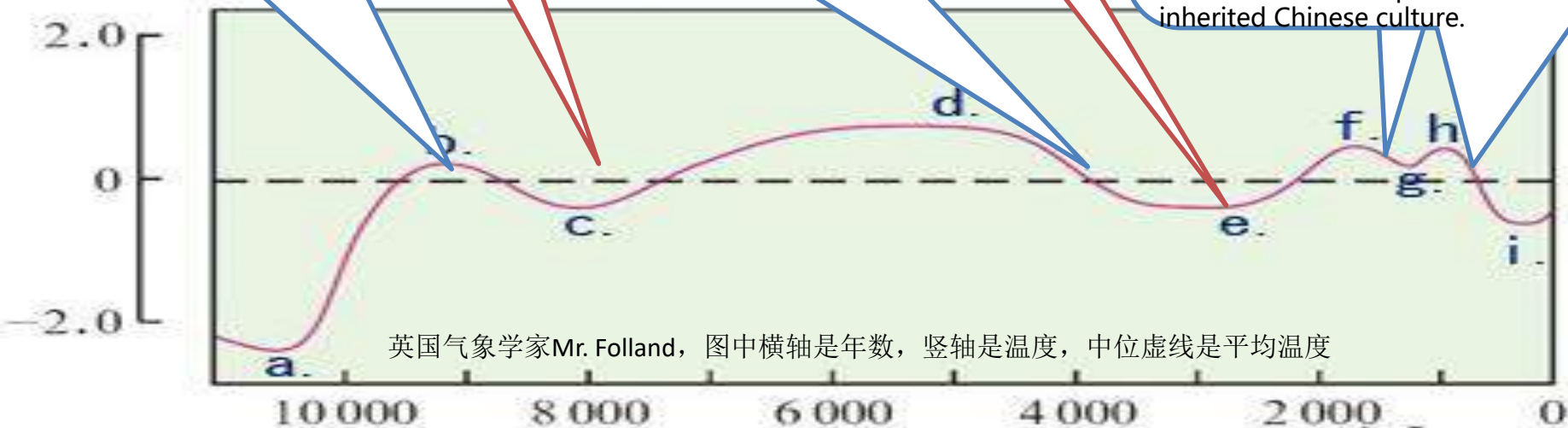
Soon after the ice age pass human beings migrated from the equatorial belt to the Eurasian continent. Because of the rich food, human beings evolved rapidly during the warm 1000 years; then came the cold b-c period of 1000 years.

2300 years ago, the climate became warmer and the society developed to the north. Greece and Rome in Europe and Qin and Han Dynasty in Asia rose, and the northern nomadic people declined.

4000 years ago the climate became cold again and the cooling period was about 1500 years. Northern nomadic people came south and conflicted with farming civilization. It was said that Ayrans came to India and formed a caste system; came to Peloponnese to form slavery. 3000 years ago the West Zhou Dynasty came south and wiped out Shang Dynasty.

About 1700 and 1200 years ago, the temperature first dropped and then rose and the northern nomadic tribes came to the southeast in Asia. From the death of Han Dynasty in year 220 to the establishment of Sui and Tang Dynasty in year 581, the Three Kingdoms, the two Jin Dynasties and the north and the south Dynasties divided the period of 300 years, and the population was sharply reduced. In Europe, firstly the northern tribes attacked west Rome, then Xiongnu and Turkic moved westward.

800-300 years ago the temperature dropped sharply. Vikings in Europe went south for 3 times and launched colonial expansion due to the long-term war of crisis; the nomadic tribes in the north of Asia went south collectively, the Song and Ming Dynasties struggled to fall, the Yuan and Qing Dynasties successively entered the central plains but both inherited Chinese culture.



Agriculture is the Culture: Chinese Civilization was created by the interaction of agro-settlement & nomad-mobility under the climate changes

10 thousand years ago, the two rivers at both ends of Asia formed different kinds of planting industry, and all of them grew eastward and eastward. BC 8000, Single crop emerged in west Asia created Mesopotamia civilization, and Multi-crops culture born in 2 big river created oriental continental culture, 20 times larger, never been totally controlled, but effected by 3 kinds of ocean climates

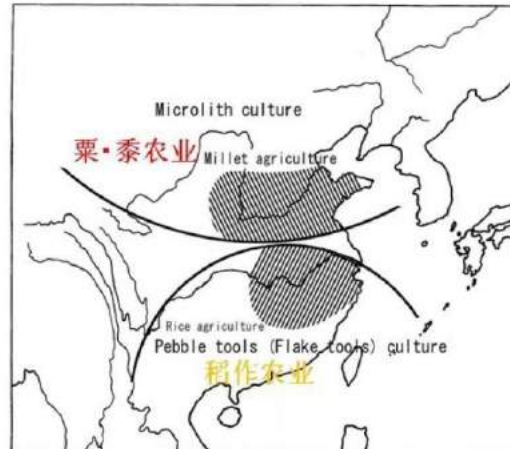
5 thousand years ago, the East Asian tribes built water conservancy to form a sustainable survival capacity; the northern tribes invented the horses and vehicles to enhance their long-distance flow capacity. BC 3000, east cline constructed irrigations for agro-sustainability, and nomad cline developed wheels for mobility...

3 thousand years ago, the bronze weapons of the north as weapons and tools entered China and became ceremonial artifacts of feudal countries. BC1000, bronze weapon & tools from nomadic north transferred as ritual vessels in feudal China

2014/11/12

【一席】宫本一夫：远古中国

东亚农业出现



2014/11/12

【一席】宫本一夫：远古中国

马的驯化与车马（公元前3000年）

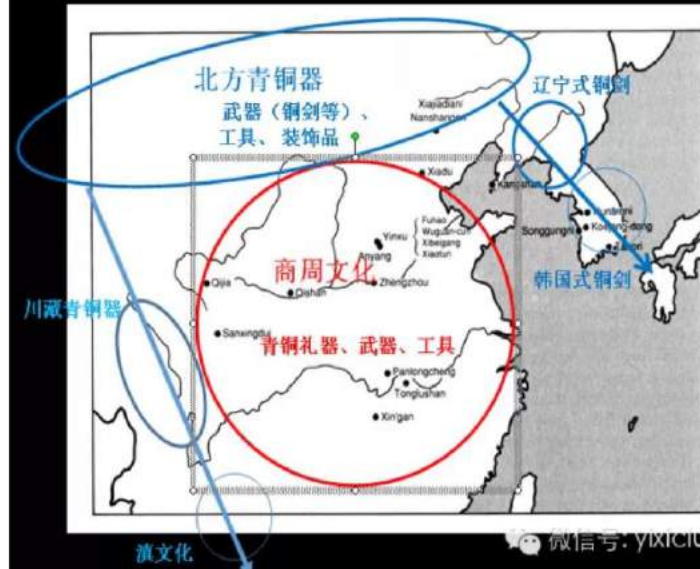


2014/11/12

【一席】宫本一夫：远古中国

2014/11/12

【一席】宫本一夫：远古中国



The differential continuation of human history is civilization-The vicissitudes and consequences of civilization with the state as the carrier



- The four civilizations bred at 30 degrees north latitude are roughly arranged from west to East, and China's "four rivers civilization" ranks fourth. The first three were destroyed in descending order.
- The conditions for the continuation of the civilization carried by a great unified state mainly depend on the objective conditions, such as the geographical resources under different climatic zones, and not the subjective consciousness and the system form.
- The massive of climate zone of Qin and Han Dynasties and the ancient Rome ring control the Mediterranean trade.

The fundamental impact of climate change on the evolution of Chinese civilization based on Agriculture

➤ The conflict between agricultural civilization / nomadic civilization

➤ The change of state system and its layout

<http://b173.photo.store.qq.com/psb?/V139IZtN3gWrq6/5Jg12Mf06y4VWAWL3rG7.QZVzZMHV1R4HcPXBj1Jk8!/b/dAgTLWdyCQAA&bo=WAJDagAAAAACAD8!>



➤The Warring States before 2500 was in the cold period of climate. The Central Plains agricultural villages were unable to resist the south movement of the nomadic Huns from the north Therefore princes merged. Northern countries established the national army, built the Great Wall along the 400mm isomer and built water conservancy projects to promote the development of the social organizations. Only by Zhengguo Canal , Dujiang Weir and Ling Canal did the unification of Qin Dynasty formed a geopolitical strategy; since then there was great power politics.

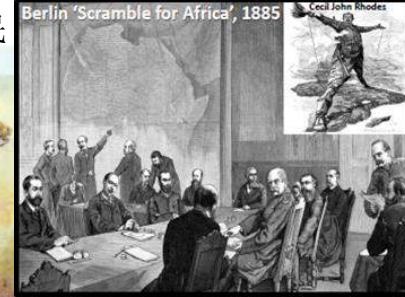
➤Since the warming of the climate 2300 years ago, the agricultural society of the Western Han Dynasty was moved northward, so that the Emperor Wu Di drove the Huns to the north of the desert, accelerating the death of Rome. The opening up of the Silk Road formed a geopolitical strategic pattern of westward moving to Central Asia.

➤China stopped feudal society from then on



2、 The worldwide significance of Rural Revitalization: the heterogeneity of capitalist agriculture and China's experience

1860-1890美军上千次剿灭原住民



1885年柏林会议瓜分非洲

- Agriculture itself has the characteristics of highly integrated natural process and economic process. World Agriculture is divided into three different types, because its characteristic of combination of the process of nature and socio-economy can not be off by modernization:
 1. Anglo-American model of capitalized big farm was caused by colonization (eg., USA, Canada, Australia) , now turned into financialised agriculture controlling world market by big forms — the large scale and capitalization of agriculture resulted from the complete colonization, which brought the subjective conditions of rich resources. There were corresponding to corporatization and industrialization.
 2. Rhine model of medium and small farm in former colonial master countries (eg., EU), now 60% of farmer are middle calss from urban who towards green agriculture not for market competition but for environmental reserve — Because the absolute value of the population growth in Europe was greater than the absolute value of the migration of the population, the resources were becoming more and more limited, which can only be combined with the agricultural capitalization and ecology, and 60% of the farm is operated by the facultative middle class citizens. On one hand, the agriculture was generally not competitive in the free market system, on the other hand, green social movement, highly related to agricultural ecology rose from Europe.
 3. Asiatic model of peasants' ecologic agriculture of Asian countries with a substantial indigenous population that was not colonized by West, now setting up gov't. organized peasants' multi-function co-op for agri-security and rural sustainability — because of the high tension between people and the land, the government involved even intervened under the strategic goal of the state. The stability of the Three Rural Issues can be maintained through the integration of the comprehensive cooperative system of the generalized system of universal rural population to realize the capitalization of social resources. The economic foundation of East Asian small rural society was dominated by indigenous people

East Asian Land Reform Made the Largest % of Population as Petty Bourgeois

China Land Reform Bonus for Industrializations & Stable East Asia Pyramid Structure

Stabled
Indigenous
East Asia

Instable
Developing
Countries

Land Reform in E. Asia, despite vast difference in ideology, got the highest numbers of beneficiaries formed low class

Arable Land Area Redistributed through State-Led Reform and Beneficiaries through State-Led Reform

Country	Arable Area Redistributed (Ha)	As % All Arable Land	Number of Beneficiaries (Households)	Number Beneficiaries as % Rural Households
West Bengal, India	1,040,000	14.9	2,540,000	34.0
All India	9,850,000	5.4	12,400,000	5.3
Philippines*	5,900,000	47.0	3,000,000	40.0
Vietnam	11,000,000	90.0		75.0
China	64,000,000	50.0	210,000,000	80.0
Taiwan	278,307	48.0	432,000	62.5
Japan	2,000,000	80.0	4,300,000	60.9
Korea	577,000	65.0	1,646,000	76.0
Chile	9,517,000	60.1	58,000	12.7
Brazil*	13,100,000	11.3	266,000	5.4
Mexico	13,375,000	42.9	3,044,000	67.5
Bolivia	9,792,000	32.3	237,000	47.5
Peru	8,599,000	28.1	375,000	30.8
Nicaragua	3,186,000	47.1	172,000	56.7
El Salvador	401,000	20.0		12.0
Cuba		80.0		75.0
Venezuela		19.3		24.4
Costa Rica		7.1		18.5
Egypt	390,000	15.4	438,000	10.0
Zimbabwe*	2,371,000	11.9	40,000	3.1
Ethiopia		68.0		60.0

Sources of data: Deininger (undated), Deininger 2003, Borras & McKinley 2006, Belsey & Burgess 1998, Hanstad et al. 2008, Hanstad & Brown 2001, Bardhan & Mookherjee 2006, Rashid 2000, Kawagoe 2000, Medaille 2005, Keliang & Prosterman 2006, Ping Li 2003, Deininger & Jin 2007, Do & Iyer 2007, STAR Kampuchea 2007, Reyes 2005, Lianto & Ballesteros 2003, Bush 2005, de Janvry et al. 1998, de Janvry & Sadoulet 2002, Deere & de Medeiros 2005, Hertzler 2007, Kay & Urioste 2005, Mersha & Githinji 2005, Mashima 2008, Alden Wily 2001. * Excludes redistribution through market-led reform.

In the twentieth Century, the cold war in the West prompted the East Asian aboriginal society to divide the land again, forming the social base of institutional income and steady state. China's industrialization in the half century was still mainly due to the village rationality after the land reform. ...under the west cold war, **indigenous oriental society regained the equal land system & contributed to regeneration**

Latin A. Urbanization Trap by colonist scaling economy: no labor pool for national industrialization but more poor in slum more public deficit more dependence

- world excess capital grabbing land for big farms & accelerating urbanization meant scattered poor to be concentrated into big slums, governed by low cost gangdom.
- The Lesson of hungered south countries losing food sovereignty: foreign company benefited from agriculture future market globally, made local labor price increment, since they pay high price than overseas when food import enlarged. It means no chance of primary accumulation for local industrialization, but selling raw materials as poor countries



Brazil, San Polo: slum caused by accelerating urbanization & low class protest for public expends for welfare reduction since global crisis...

legal Land Reform Turning to Peasants' Guerrilla Struggle in India

- Gandhi, the father of India, proposed peaceful land reform, but there were few responders. 1/3 Indian peasants is landless, jobless & security-less, 2/3 of states facing the challenge of guerrilla fighting joint by lower caste
- 90% employees are in grey economy, caused by accelerate urbanization with poor slums blocking FDI & national industrialization...



Left 1: Indian Maoist guerrilla movements

Left 2: PLA in mountain jungle areas



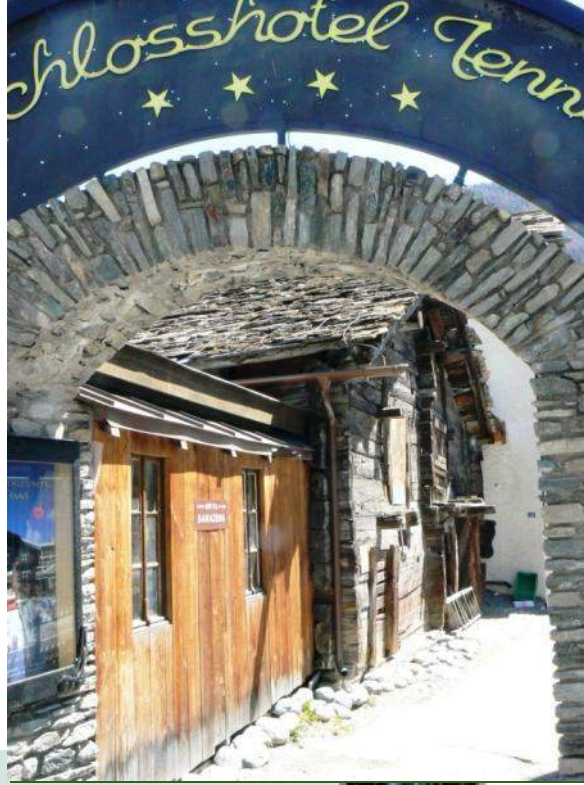
Right 1: I visited northern Indian villages in 2005

Right 2: Peasants anti land grabbing in West Bengal



European transition to cities and towns

rural view sight & old
natural architecture re-
pricing by tourist



The urban and rural integration business of Hansalim: in December 2017, there were 220 stores nationwide, 500 thousand members and 3 thousand family farms.





A farmer's market in Ithaca,
New York

The image shows the interior of a large, covered farmer's market. The structure has a high, vaulted wooden ceiling with exposed beams. Numerous people are walking through the aisles, which are lined with various stalls and displays of goods. The lighting is warm, and the atmosphere appears busy and community-oriented.



A farm on the roof of Brooklyn, New
York

This aerial photograph shows a lush green rooftop farm situated in the heart of a dense urban area in Brooklyn. The farm is divided into various sections with different crops, and a small green structure is visible on the roof. In the background, the city skyline is visible under a dramatic, cloudy sky.



A vegetable garden on the
coast of the Thames in
London

The image displays a well-maintained vegetable garden located on a raised platform or embankment. The garden is filled with various green leafy vegetables and other plants. A wooden fence runs along the edge of the garden, and a brick building is visible in the background.



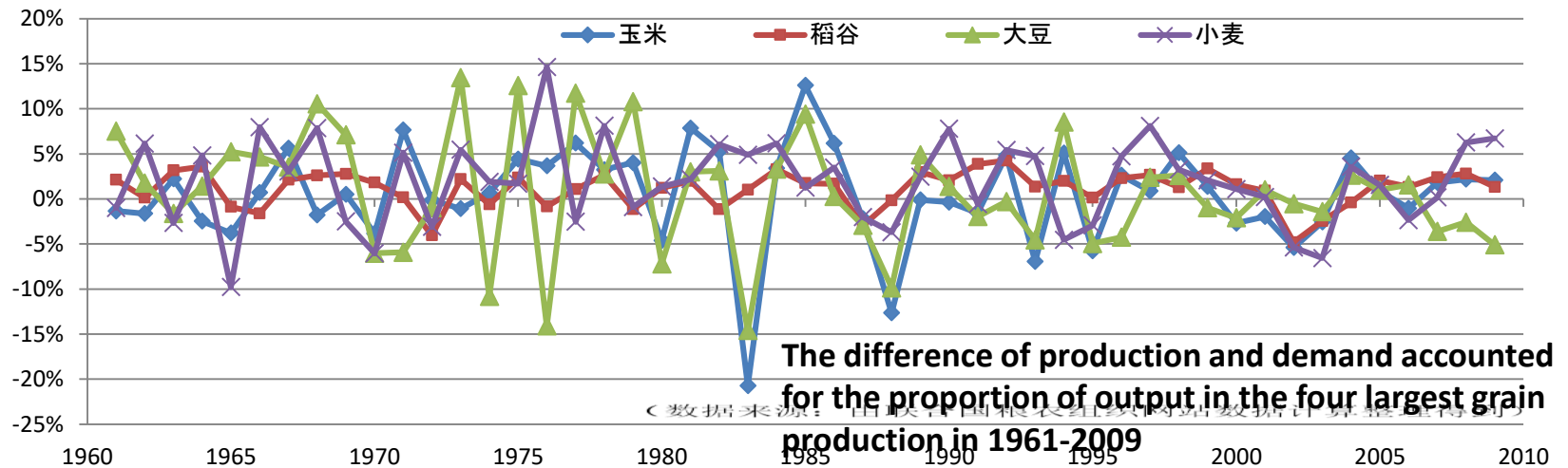
A street farmer market in the
streets of London

This photograph captures a bustling street farmer market in London. A large, striped awning covers the market stalls, which are filled with fresh produce like vegetables and fruits. People are seen browsing and purchasing goods. A chalkboard sign in the foreground lists prices for various items, including organic eggs and different types of cheese.

Modernization Trap: Three Major Global **Capital Surplus** Caused Agro-eco-environment Crisis

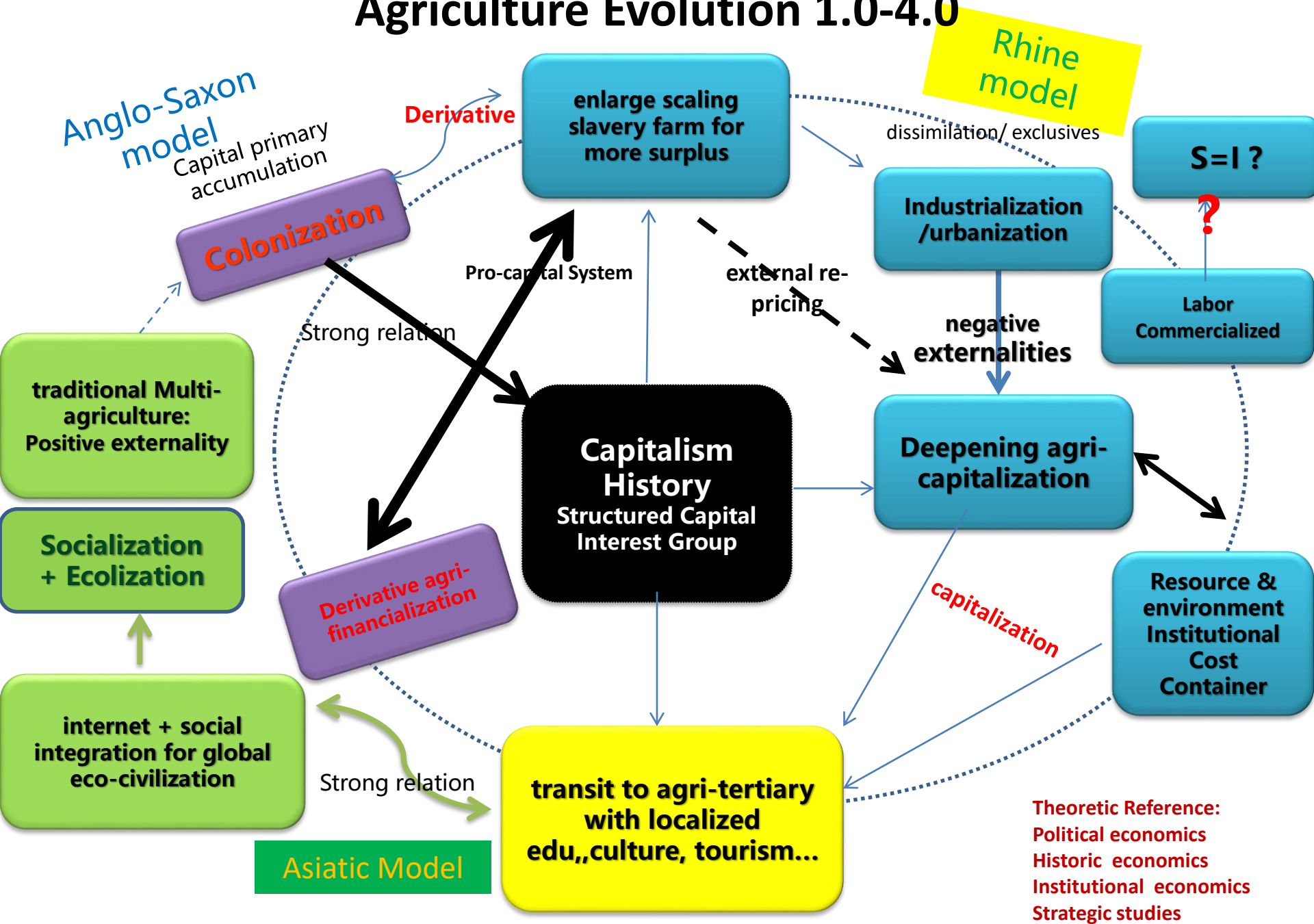
- **Financial capital surplus** shifts crisis to agricultural future market, transit its costs into producers and consumers ---- investment on raw materials and agricultural commodity futures aggravated fluctuation.
- **Industrial capital surplus** enlarges food industrial chain in absorbing surplus production capacity-- --food overall surplus causes global food output and food calorie supply surplus, gradually reducing the proportion of producer gains in food expenditure
- **Commercial capital surplus** causes serious competition in multiple distribution link (Per capita heat demand corresponds to excess food per capita 1/3) ----overall food surplus and regional systematic shortage co-existence.
- social conflicts = market failures + government failures
 - On one hand agricultural pollution, food unsafe, social credit shortage and government failure in market supervision.
 - on the other hand, over-production of food, large amount squander and poor hunger side-by-side...

Question awareness: is food safety not affected by insufficient production?



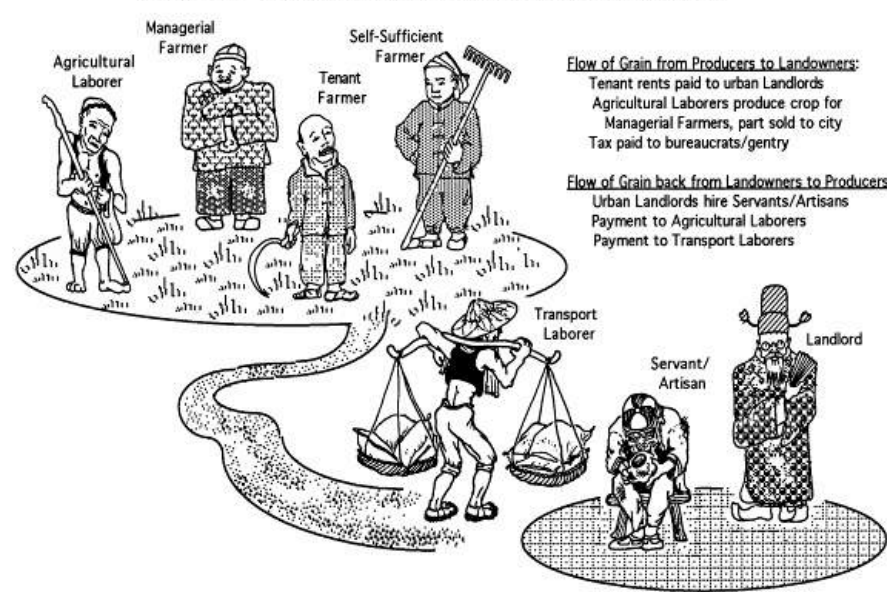
- China has entered the industrial surplus in 1998 for 15 years, and it has been 10 years of agricultural surplus since 2003. New normal?
 - As shown in the picture, the main production demand gap in the international market is soybean in recent years, and the other three major grains are more than needed. The imbalance between supply and demand of the four major grain supplies has not been apparent from a historical point of view since twenty-first Century. In recent five years, the situation of grain supply and demand has also become more and more balanced. According to the analysis, the global grain output is calculated by 1/3 of the calorie of per capita health demand, and the reason why the poor are hungry is the irrational institution which aggravated the differences between the rich and the poor.
 - At home, the challenges brought by global grain financing to China's food security are:**
 - The price of grain is separated from the basic side of supply and demand. The pricing power falls on the operation information and futures of the multinational corporations in financial countries; the uncertainty of the grain market increases with the chain reaction; the production, reserve, import and export and related departments belong to different systems. The segmentation is easy to cause the crisis of grain gold meltdown; the objective result of grain fluctuation is a factor to aggravate the difference between the rich and the poor.
 - Food producers, consumers and local governments do not bear the responsibility of security. While the high grain prices have led to the deterioration of the living conditions of the low-income class, the public lack of social organization innovation conditions, and the food culture is completely controlled by "consumerism" and abandoned by the "economism", resulting in a vicious cycle of food waste to stimulate government subsidies on chemical fertilizers, pesticides and machinery, which not only aggravates the destruction of the resources and environment, but also makes the policy demands and psychological expectations of China's food security more dependent on the external market.

Agriculture Evolution 1.0-4.0



Old China's primary capital accumulation

Dataset 6.1.1 Social Hierarchy and the Flow of Grain from Country to City



3、 Realistic significance of Rural Revitalization: three rural construction should deal with crisis and alleviate imbalance

China is the only one industrialized developing country by internal primary accumulation with mass indigenous commune's contribution, in name of socialist planning economy...

New China's Primary Capital Accumulation

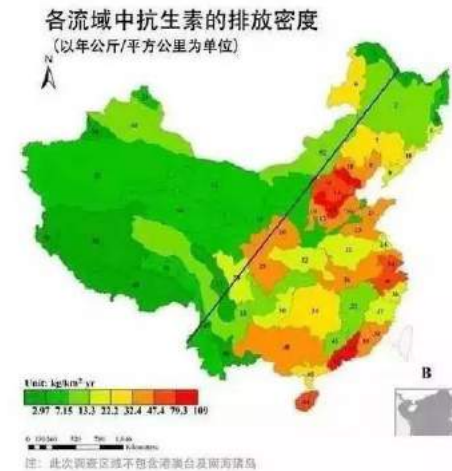
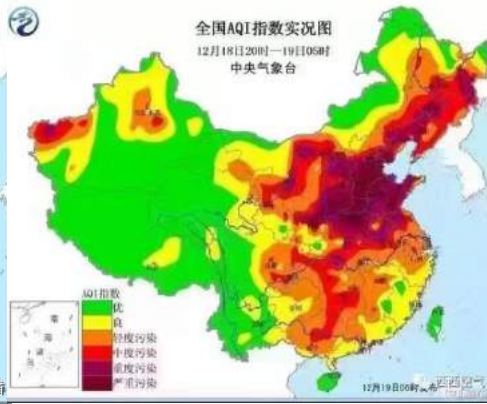
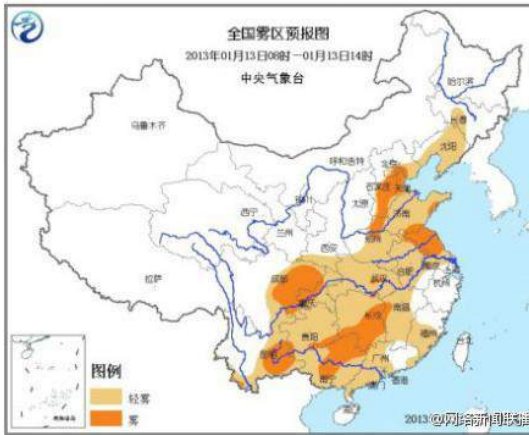
What China did: 1960-70's rural comprehensive reconstruction initiated by gov., mobilizing surplus rural labor as the investment into the state infrastructures, to replace capital shortage caused by SSSR canceled strategic aid in 1960...



Continue to rely on urbanization to maintain investment to stimulate growth? Heavy pollution caused by industrial clusters superimposing urban zones

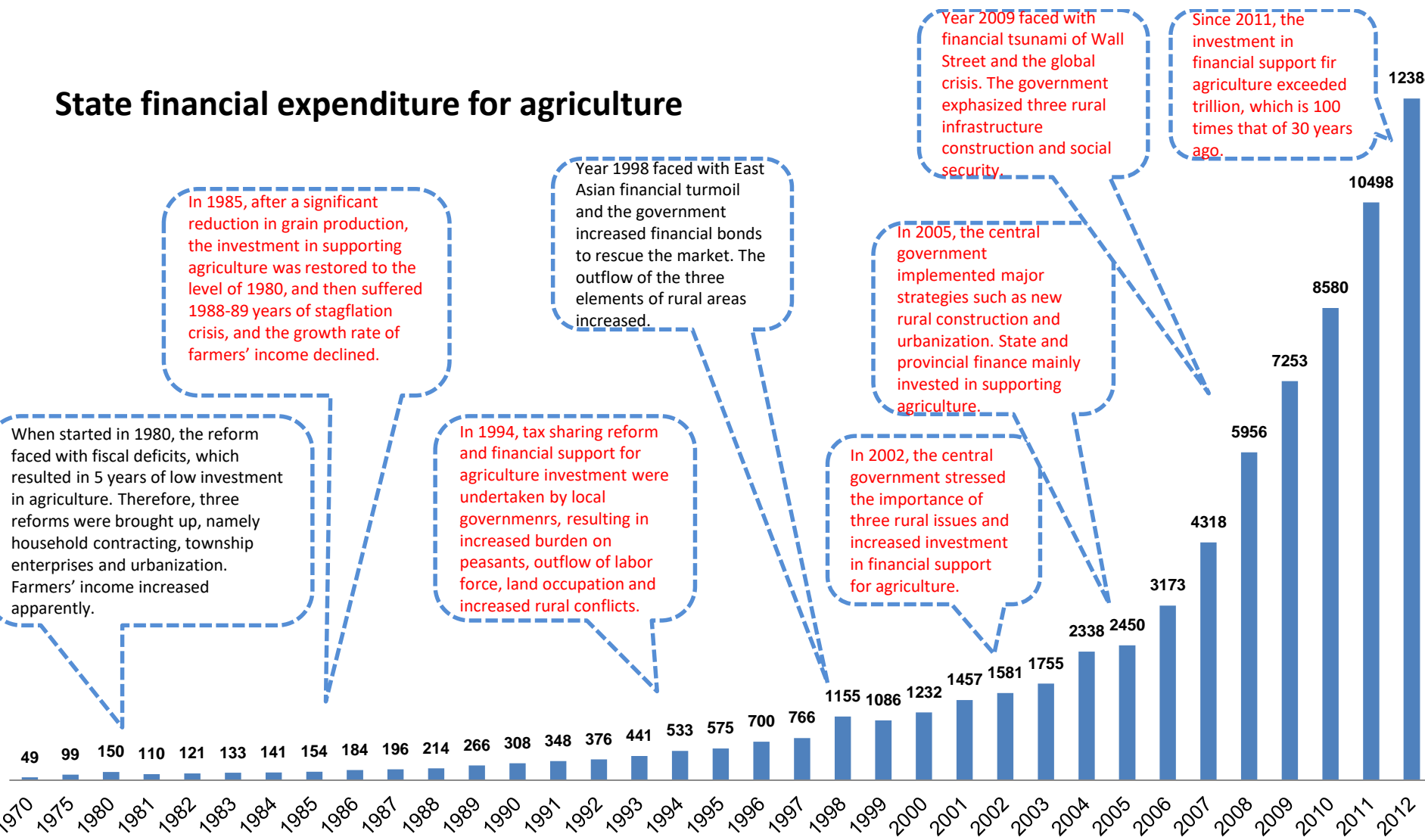


2/3 provinces in China fallen into air pollution, most are developed east area



Rebalancing of urban and rural areas with Chinese characteristics: changes in national development strategy and financial support for agriculture investment

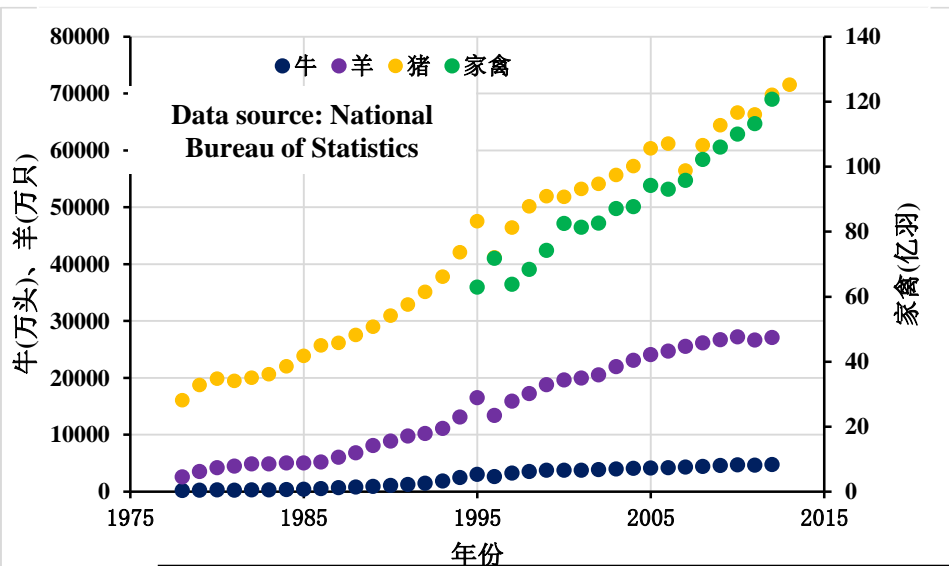
State financial expenditure for agriculture



Agricultural safety: China's non-point source pollution originates from the scale abandoned by Europe and Japan

- Negative Externalities of Ecologic Security by Duplicated Agro-Modernization
 - Annual animal husbandry : 0.7 billion Pigs, 13 billion poultry...with **4 billion feces**
 - Agro-pollution contributed to area- pollution more than city and industry (State Council announced in 2007)

- 700 million pigs a year, 570 million sheep and 150 million cattle.
- 38 million tons of feces and urine a year (2012)



Livestock and poultry breeding wastes are changed from traditional farm manure to pollutants!

Proportion of agricultural sources (published by the State Council in 2007)

COD95.8% , TN37.9% , TP56.7%

Chemical oxygen demand;total nitrogen; total phosphorus

The number of livestock raising is fast, the degree of intensification is high, and the amount of livestock manure emission is large, which are the main body of agricultural non-point source pollution.

(From the information of the Ministry of Agriculture)

- ❑ The scale and intensification of aquaculture increased rapidly. Planting and breeding disjointed.
- ❑ The way of cleaning manure is unreasonable and the proportion of water flushing is high.
- ❑ Lack of solid liquid separation, rain and sewage diversion and excrement storage and treatment facilities.
- ❑ Faecal production and cropland utilization are misplaced and are randomly stacked during non fertilizer period





Real Farm
好农场

The bigness of fruit is not real.



CSOM 中科启润 执行标准: WQ2321-1992

草莓膨大素

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate

促进果实膨大 提高单果重 改善品质 增加产量



【作用特点】增强光合作用，加快细胞分裂，促进果实生长膨大，提高单果重，改善品质，增加产量，提早成熟和上市。

【使用方法】在草莓的果实膨大期，兑水稀释 300-500 倍进行叶面喷施，连续喷 3-4 次，每次间隔 7-10 天左右。

【注意事项】可与中、酸性农药混用，密封贮存于阴凉干燥处。保质期五年 生产日期及批号见封口。

根据农业部《肥料登记管理办法》第十四条规定，本品免于登记。主要成分及含量： $P_2O_5 \geq 51\%$ $K_2O \geq 34\%$ (Zn、Mg、Ca 等适量)。

制造商：深圳市中科启润生物有机肥料厂 电话：0318-3323595

地址：河北省深圳市工业园区 【净含量】500 克



CSOM 中科启润 执行标准: WQ2321-1992

樱桃膨大素

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate

促进果实膨大 提高单果重 改善品质 增加产量



【作用特点】增强光合作用，加快细胞分裂，促进果实生长膨大，提高单果重，改善品质，增加产量，提早成熟和上市。

【使用方法】在樱桃的果实膨大期，兑水稀释 300-500 倍进行叶面喷施，连续喷 3-4 次，每次间隔 7-10 天左右。

【注意事项】可与中、酸性农药混用，密封贮存于阴凉干燥处。保质期五年 生产日期及批号见封口。

根据农业部《肥料登记管理办法》第十四条规定，本品免于登记。主要成分及含量： $P_2O_5 \geq 51\%$ $K_2O \geq 34\%$ (Zn、Mg、Ca 等适量)。

制造商：深圳市中科启润生物有机肥料厂 电话：0318-3323595

地址：河北省深圳市工业园区 【净含量】500 克



通过 ISO9001:2000 国际质量管理体系认证

高活性 全级收

土豆膨大素

超浓缩型



徐州地邦化工有限公司

CSOM 中科启润 执行标准: WQ2321-1992

冬枣防裂膨大素

Potassium dihydrogen phosphate

促进果实膨大 提高单果重 改善品质 增加产量



【作用特点】增强光合作用，加快细胞分裂，促进果实生长膨大，提高单果重，改善品质，增加产量，提早成熟和上市。

【使用方法】在冬枣的果实膨大期，兑水稀释 300-500 倍进行叶面喷施，连续喷 3-4 次，每次间隔 7-10 天左右。

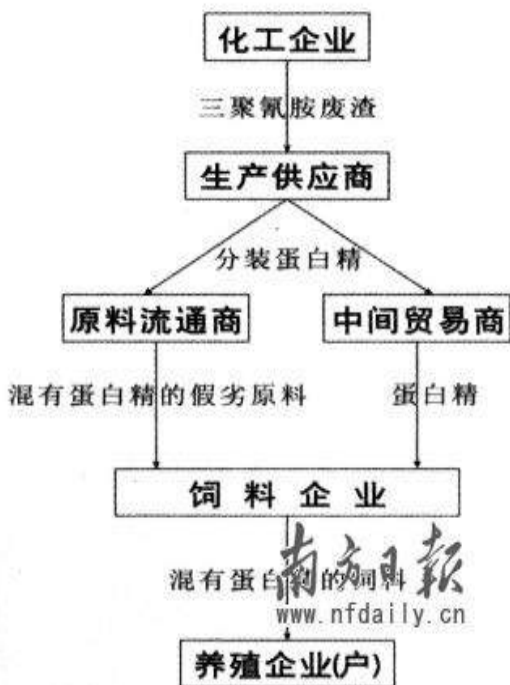
【注意事项】可与中、酸性农药混用，密封贮存于阴凉干燥处。保质期五年 生产日期及批号见封口。

根据农业部《肥料登记管理办法》第十四条规定，本品免于登记。主要成分及含量： $P_2O_5 \geq 51\%$ $K_2O \geq 34\%$ (Zn、Mg、Ca 等适量)。

制造商：深圳市中科启润生物有机肥料厂 电话：0318-3323595

地址：河北省深圳市工业园区 【净含量】500 克

“蛋白精”贸易流通图



Melamine

Melamine

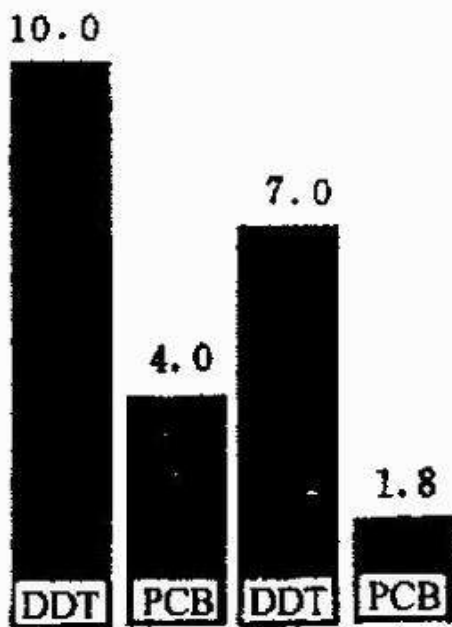
QIANJIANG EVENING NEWS
钱江晚报

钱江报系 QJ

杭州第一热线 0571-85121111 新闻热线 0571-85121111 2011年1月11日 星期二 | 20

母乳检测 发现农药残留

20份样本检出4份DDT残留,均为农村户口
如母乳中发现农药残留,宜用奶粉喂养
疾控中心:母乳依然是宝宝最好的食品



86
10亿

62.5
10亿

DDT浓度被放大了一千万倍

DDT concentration:

水鸟 833万倍

大鱼 66.7万倍

小鱼 17万倍

海藻 1.3万倍

海水 基数1

ng birds

h 大鱼

in fish 小鱼

浮游生物

水中

A mother's diet can permanently alter the genetic function of her offspring.

According to the Institute of nutrition and health of the Chinese Academy of Preventive Medical Sciences, a survey of children under 5 years of age shows that only 8 months old girls come to menstruation, and boys aged 3 and a half have breasts and boys with more than 1 years of age begin to grow their moustache. According to the news from Chongqing children's Hospital, since 1990, the number of precocious puberty children has been increasing at a rate of 20% to 22% per year.

The fragmentation of modern science leads to the breakage of ecological chain.

Precocious consumer



Consumers can't be precocious

Inanimate matter, air, water, soil, sunlight, simple compounds. They are necessary conditions for producers to continue to synthesize organic matter.

Precocious producer

Is decomposer precocious?



Theoretical analysis of the difficulties of agricultural safety in China

The four rules are irreversible: the floor price of domestic agricultural products is higher than the ceiling price of the international market, and industrialization is difficult to continue.

➤First, according to the “re-pricing rule”, because of the low proportion of land standard circulation in accordance with the requirements of rural external capital, the total amount of absolute land rent used to pay for agricultural capitalization has not been significantly increased. In the same period, the acceleration of urbanization caused more agricultural productivity factors to be reprised by the urban market. Under the effect of “external pricing”, the increased income of agricultural dual production is limited. It is impossible to pay the factor price which has been too high and is still going higher in the city's three production, so the basic elements of the rural capital and labor are bound to be greatly net outflow, and the aging of labor force shows that the agricultural competitiveness is lost. Indeed, this shows that China is no exception to the general plight of East Asian countries' agricultural modernization.

➤Second, according to the “capitalization” rule, the connotation of agricultural industrialization embodies the "capital tightness and exclusion of labor", and continuously increase the cost of agricultural materialization. The consequences of implementation of “Transformation of traditional agriculture” by Schultz is that the majority of economic crops and livestock breeding which could produce additional value under the conditions of integrated village cooperation to deal with external risks through internalization will become overproduced once the industrial capital is given to the industrial capital to carry out the large-scale production of double production. The larger the production scale of the single category, the higher the market risk is. On the one hand, there is a lot of agricultural surplus (falling milk, vegetables rotting in the ground and fruit on the tree). On the other hand, in the case of excessive consumption of food in the city, most of the large-scale agricultural industrialization leading enterprises still have no profit, small and medium enterprises are even in debt, which convert into bad bank account.

➤Third, according to “market failures” and “government failures” rules, the agricultural operation pursuing capital gains will cause "double negative externalities" - not only the pollution of soil and water resources and environmental damage, which makes agriculture exceed the industry and the city as the first major source of pollution; but also brings food quality and safety problems. Because of the "double failure", the increasingly negative dual externalities have evolved into severe social security costs.

➤Forth, according to “comparative institutional advantage” rule, many reasons for the failure of agricultural going abroad are that Chinese experience is difficult to occupy comparative advantage in soft power such as discourse power and system construction right. For a long time, the Chinese people have been embarrassed to go out of the "tyrant" or "capricious" corporate culture under the polarized system of government's Pro capital polarization.



4. Experiments of ecological civilization + Rural Revitalization: interaction between urban and rural areas and social agriculture

President Xi Jinping 2011's overseeing include Nanmazhuang Ecologic Village Experiment led by RRM since 2004

38 villages' leader signed the safe agriculture in 2005



Green rice coop got chance of free launch in Beijing supper market, in 0315, 2006



set up CSA for Fare Trade in 2008, organic farmers' market in 2010



Children Education for Family Harmony in citizens' farm



Experiments of the Rural Reconstruction Center of the Universities

Early experiments had centered in grass root three agriculture domain, focus on citizen agriculture



Eco-agriculture and environment protection agriculture



Community university and farmer training



Supply and marketing cooperative and mutual-aid finance



The Aged and Women Association



case 1: Renmin University of China and Haidian District Gov. jointly build an university research based experiment





**New
Graduated
Farmers**



case 2. Eco agricultural improvement--How to realize the green production mode based on "resources saving & environment friend agriculture"



Multi Eco-Agriculture

Animal Husbandry/toilet bio-gas/vegetables/fruit garden/fish pound



Case 3 : Eco- architecture by volunteers' movement with Rural Reconstruction Center



The 1st group eco-architectures of YIRR built by Taiwan designer & volunteer with local recycling materials in 2005 (office/house/meeting hall), now more accepted by rural people.

Citizens' going to the countryside and the rise of the culture of the college's homestay -- a case of repricing rural resource assets



Left: Guanzhong village, Minhou County has been rebuilt into Guinong Academy.
Right: Adobe house in 1960 was remade into homestay by middle class citizen.



Fujian Jinjiang agriculture bureau promotes 'Citizens going to the countryside, and agriculture going to the city'

The promotion of rural "five micro" construction (micro landscape, micro vegetable garden, micro courtyard, micro forest, micro wall painting, combined with landscape greening, to create a beautiful green ecological home).

Case: Jinjiang has carried out micro landscape creation from three levels of city, town and village. In October 1st, the "Rural Micro landscape national day construction camp" was officially opened in Jinjiang. More than 90 professional designers from all over the country were stationed in the beautiful countryside of Jinjiang. In a short period of 7 days, under the support of the local village (community) cadres and the masses, each team held factors such as "human, literary, land production, scenery", fully excavated the village culture and created 19 rural micro landscapes, which have both beautifulness and connotation.

Hundred students and villages plan in cooperation with universities and colleges in the province, hundreds of college students are introduced as volunteers to serve rural construction every year. It is planned to cover the village (community) in three years.

The establishment of the most beautiful rural work union, the alliance of agricultural and rural colleges and universities in Jinjiang, and the union of the hometown of Jinjiang, and the introduction of the rural construction team and the university teachers to Jinjiang can solve the lack of development ideas and the phenomenon of the lack of an end in the development of some villages.



Xuzhi plot, Xinzhou District, Wuhan City,
all people joined the Co-op stock.

Xuzhi plot has an area of 0.49 square kilometers, 119 households and 386 people. Before 2016, those people raised 20 thousand chickens and built 102 dry toilets.

- Land shares: more than 320 mu (6 million 400 thousand yuan by stock conversion)
- Housing stocks: 96 *165*1.2*1000 yuan (19 million 80 thousand yuan by stock conversion)
- Cash shares: 1 million 385 thousand yuan +16.37 million yuan =154.87 million
- Labor force shares: more than 10 thousand workers (820 thousand yuan by stock conversion)
- Collective assets: about 3 million yuan (not yet liquidated)
- A total of about 30 million 848 thousand and 700 yuan
- Socialism: all the people's multi factor cooperation + party organization + traditional culture
- Market economy: Capital + scale + division of labor + rules + Trading

Baxiangjiunong tourism cooperative is the project legal person, which entrusts Lvxiangmeng volunteer team to attract external investment. The investment objects are clever men; the project is divided into 5 packages; walking street bag (special breakfast and local special product sale bag), Water River Restaurant bag, land bag, house bag and fish pond beach field bag.

新洲区邾城街巴徐村徐治湾新农村建设概况

一、巴徐村及徐治湾基本情况

巴徐村位于邾城街西北部的举水河畔，318国道之凤划线自北向南贯穿村境。版图面积4.2平方公里，耕地面积2013亩；水产养殖面积450亩。全村共有510户，分为10个村民小组，8个自然湾；总人口2002人，劳动力人数890人，其中从事第一产业人数占劳动力人数的59.5%。2015年巴徐村人均纯收入12800元。

徐治湾系648年前从江西饶州府乐平县（今景德镇乐平市）过籍到现址。距离新洲城区仅3公里，武汉市中心城区60公里。全湾版图面积0.49平方公里，其中耕地面积328亩，水塘面积45亩，居住面积2.52万平方米。湾内有119户，共计386人，其中畜牧养殖6户，蔬菜种植5户，各类劳务输出120人。主要经济作物为棉花、油菜、水产，但外出打工创业成为目前主要经济来源，2015年湾内人均收入为1.28万元。

十八届五中全会、十三五规划对新农村建设提出新的要求与目标，徐治湾积极响应上级号召，湾内外务工青年人倡导，村民积极配合，自发成立“八巷九弄乡村旅游专业合作社”。

二、徐治湾合作社基本情况

理念：让鸟归巢，让心回暖，让人回家。

模式：开展义务劳动，成立志愿者协会；建立互助扶贫养老机制，发展三产融合业态。

目标：修复生态环境，恢复乡村文明；加强培训管理，提高全民素质；产业转型升级，鼓励全民在村创业兴家；实现全民小康，病有所医，老有所养；为城镇居民提供游憩美景和心灵家园。力争三年之内全村推广，五年之内辐射周边村湾，建设环境优美、民风淳朴、人与自然和谐相处的社会主义新农村，为中国“三农”工作探索一条可持续发展的新道路。

特色：徐治湾在村委会的支持下成立“八巷九弄乡村旅游专业合作社”，发扬团结奋斗、无私奉献的精神，通过“现金、房屋、土地、劳动力”四入股的方式解决起步资金问题和内生动能。合作社的所有资金来源于湾内村民，以户为单位现金入股共138.5万元。另外，自发成立爱心基金会，目前已筹资6.29万元，爱心基金将入股合作社并优先享受分红，主要用于湾内老弱病残等群体的基本保障。

三、徐治湾项目建设内容

总体规划：发展观光体验生态农业、时令果蔬有机农业、无公害食品及特色餐饮；打造手工艺一条街，加工特色食品，开发土特产品牌；重点打造教育与旅游为一体的第三产业，努力将徐治湾建设成社会主义新农村培训学校、民间手工艺及创业学校、崔德基设计学校及生态学校。

项目分区：东部与北部：主要包括进村道路、牌楼、古戏台、治公街与黄土房汗蒸项目。中部、西部和南部：主要包括手工艺一条街、木工房和多功能体验馆。南面的姆妈河古道河岸、大堤外的伯伯河举水河大湿地：目前粗略规划项目有房车露营地、4D电影院、沙滩浴场、马术等，更具高端特色，也是吸引游客的一大亮点。

建设进展：徐治湾项目自2015年12月18日开始实施，生态环境大大改善；义务劳动清除垃圾、杂草，自发拆除私人旱厕102座，共计1000余平方米；关停了年养殖量2万余只的蛋鸡养殖场7处，并将其转型升级为土特产商店，总建筑面积3200平方米；清理了35年来淤积的塘堰、沟渠，共计3万余平方米；自发拆除了420平方米的违规建筑和占公设施；修缮危房12栋，天面防水、立面改造，面积共计1.2万平方米。在拆迁改造的同时，也为环境的改善提供新设施：计划新建4座星级标准公厕，共计280平方米，目前两处公厕已建成；按照雨污分离的要求铺设污水管网1200米，建成日处理污水30余吨的生态拦截项目；垃圾分类处理工程、宽窄入户工程和弱电、弱电入地工程也在建设中；计划建设公墓，改变目前火化置棺的土葬习俗，节约保护耕地，在墓地周围兴建生态堂存放骨灰盒，并举行弘扬祖传慈善美德活动。

Pictures of The CSA National Conferences hosted by RR, upper is the 3rd in BJ and lower is the 6th in Fuzhou, also set up Ecologic Agri. Coop Network in 2012

第三届全国社区支持农业 (CSA) 经验交流会合影

2011年10月7日 北京·中国人民大学



国际多功能农业与区域可持续发展研讨会暨第六届全国社区互助农业 (CSA) 大会 第二届中国“爱故乡”论坛暨“2014爱故乡年度人物”颁奖典礼





CSA简介



The community supported agriculture(CSA), which originated in the middle of the last century, is an organic agricultural movement with an independent nature in the world. It is the only model of eco agricultural mutual aid that shares risks and health benefits by agricultural producers and consumers.

Serving the medium and small production bodies

The advanced model of extensive agricultural production and supportA producer that combines production / ecology / livelihoods

Conservation of resources and environment friendly

No chemical fertilizers or other agricultural inputs contrary to sustainable principles are adopted throughout the breeding season.

The membership system reduces market risk

The production of agricultural products is made according to the agreed quota of the two parties, and the production plan is delivered directly.



In-depth participation of consumers

Consumers become farm investors, sharing risks and sharing profits with producers.

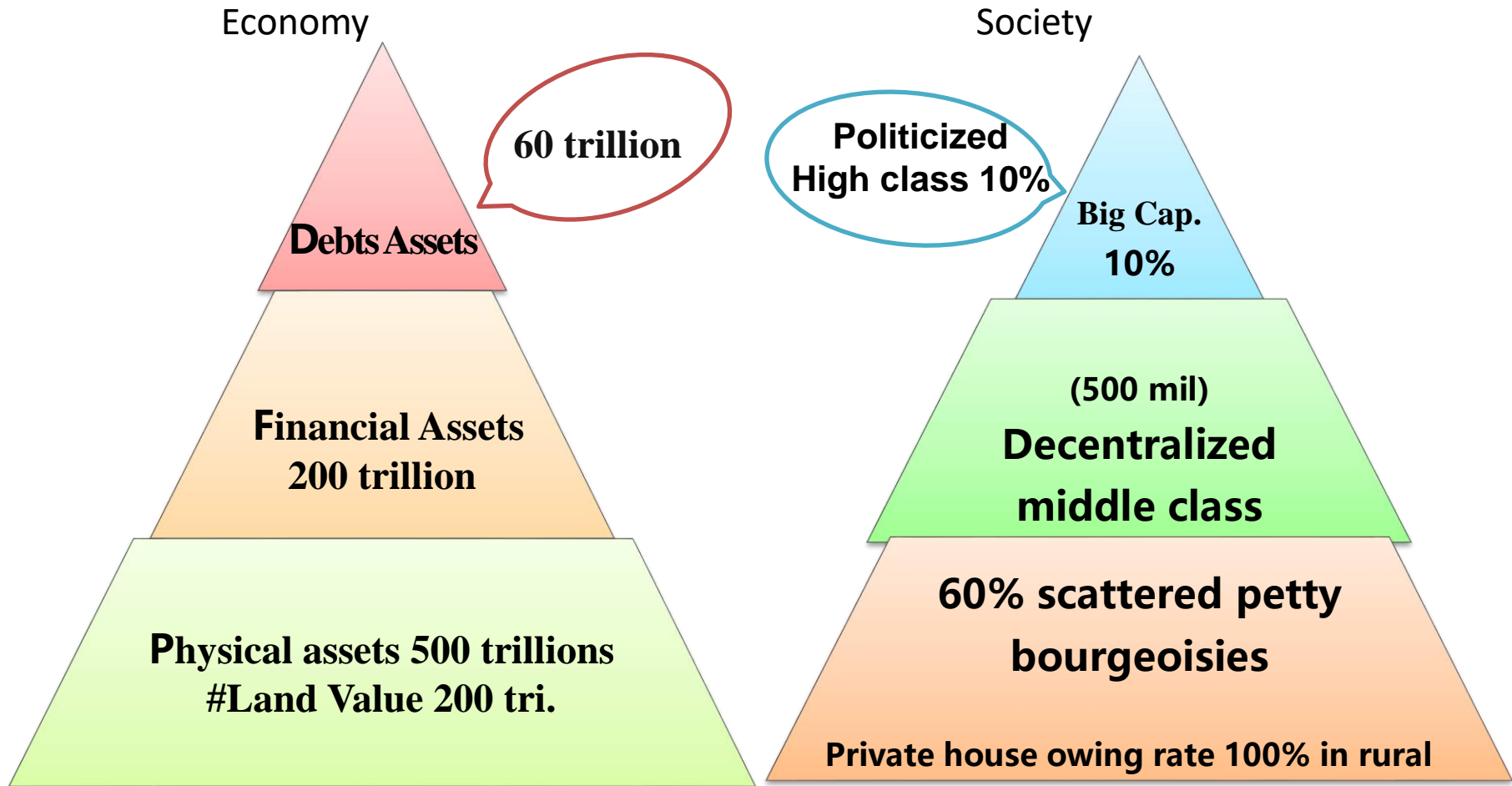
New model of agricultural sales

The CSA model born out of short chain agriculture is highly shared with Internet Ecosystem thinking, and the key words such as sharing, open and long tail are all reflected.

Guarantee of producer interests

Reducing the intermediate links of traditional agricultural marketing mode, increasing the reasonable profits of producers, and protecting consumers' health rights and interests.

Dual Stable Economic & Social Structure in Recent China



Comparative Advantage? There is **no extremely poor**, but low ability for cash expends in rural, saving gov. budget. There is no proletariat like Europe in 19th century but migrants labor from petty bourgeoisies who tolerant low salary, saving industrial cost...



有奖图文征集活动
活动时间：2012.12—2013.11

爱故乡
发现故乡之美



爱故乡
DEVOTION TO HOMELAND

Rural Regeneration for Ecologic Civilization in Modern China

- Q & A
- Thanks



《多彩太安 美丽家园》（摄于2012年）