

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

Strategic transformation of ecological civilization and Rural Revitalization

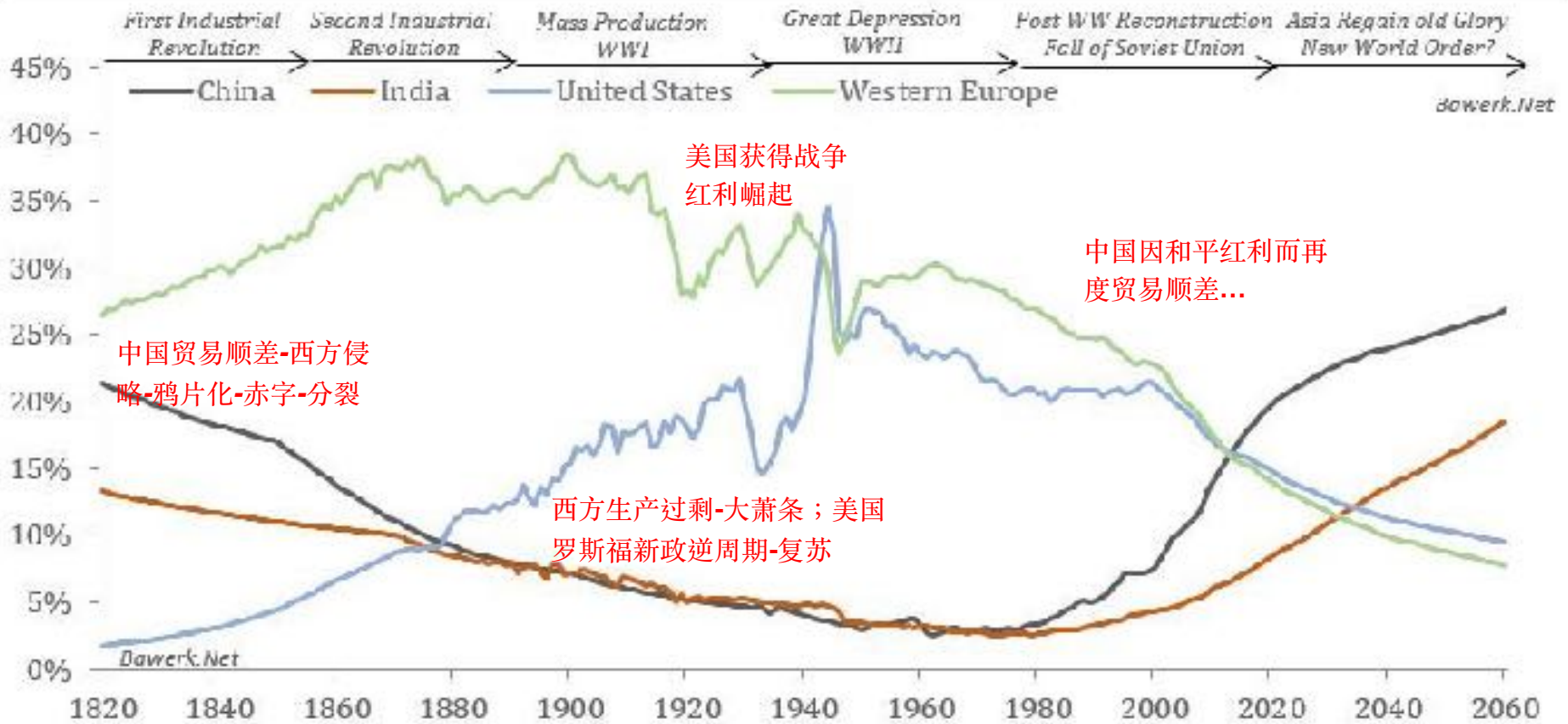
Comprehensive report outline of
learning the 19th Communist Party of
China National Congress documents

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Share of World GDP



Source: Angus Maddison Project, International Monetary Fund (IMF), Bowerk.Net

1 、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**

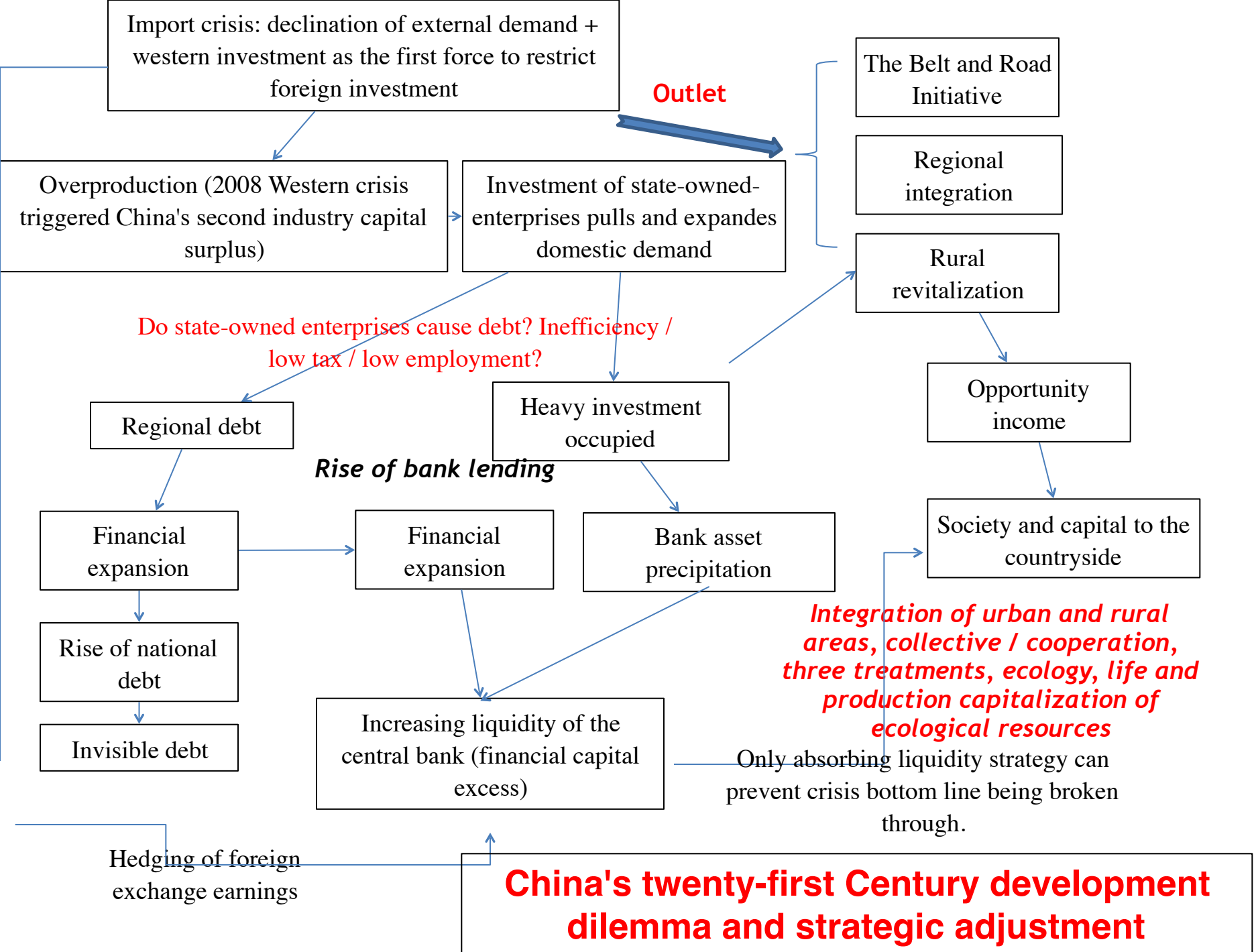


US military presence overseas



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 Construction- 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...

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 class 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



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

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	31.0
All India	9,800,000	5.4	12,400,000	5.9
Philippines*	5,800,000	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	80.9
Korea	577,000	55.0	1,848,000	78.0
Chile	9,517,000	80.1	68,000	12.7
Brazil*	13,100,000	11.3	268,000	5.4
Mexico	13,375,000	42.0	3,044,000	67.5
Bolivia	9,782,000	32.3	287,000	47.5
Peru	8,580,000	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		18.3		24.4
Costa Rica		7.1		18.5
Egypt	380,000	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, Rolsey & Burgess 1998, Hanstad et al. 2008, Hanstad & Brown 2001, Bardhan & Mookherjee 2005, Rashtid 2000, Kawagoe 2000, Medellin 2005, Kallang & Prosterman 2006, Ping Li 2003, Deininger & Jin 2007, Do & Iyer 2007, STAR Kampuchea 2007, Reyes 2005, Llanto & Ballesteros 2003, Bush 2005, de Janvry et al. 1995, de Janvry & Sadoulet 2002, Deere & de Medeiros 2005, Hertzler 2007, Kay & Urioste 2005, Marsha & Githinji 2005, Mashima 2008, Allen Wily 2001. * Excludes redistribution through market-led reform.

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' Gorilla 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 gorilla 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 gorilla movements

Left 2: PLA in mountain Jangle areas



Right 1: I visited northern Indian villages in 2005

Right 2: Peasants anti land grabbing in West



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



A farm on the roof of Brooklyn, New
York



A vegetable garden on the
coast of the Thames in
London



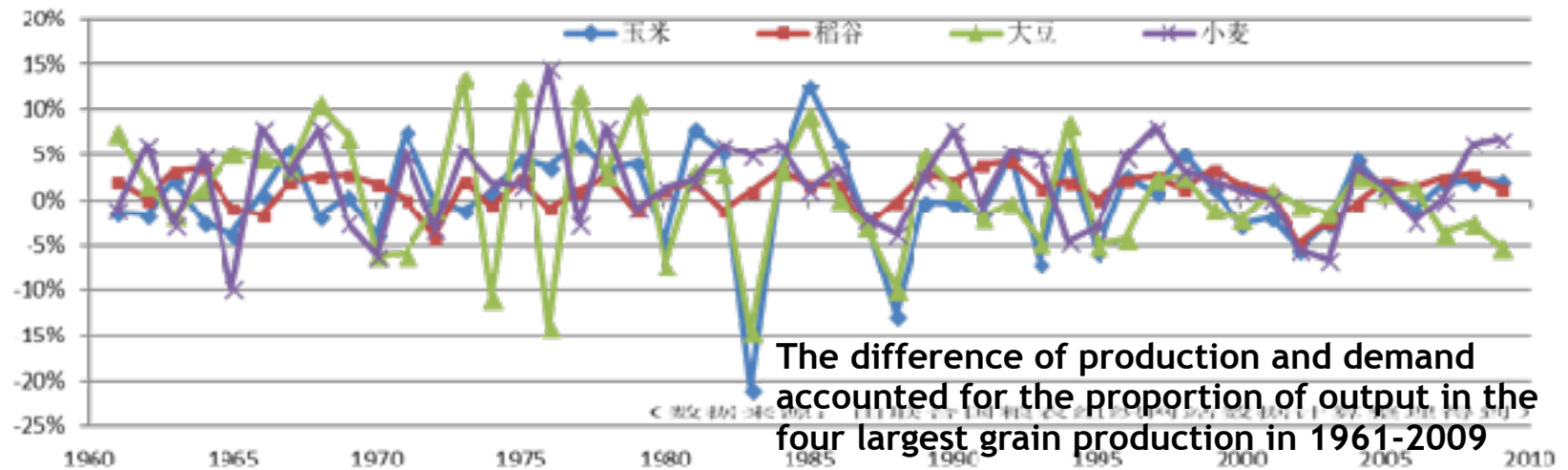
A street farmer market in
the streets of London



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...

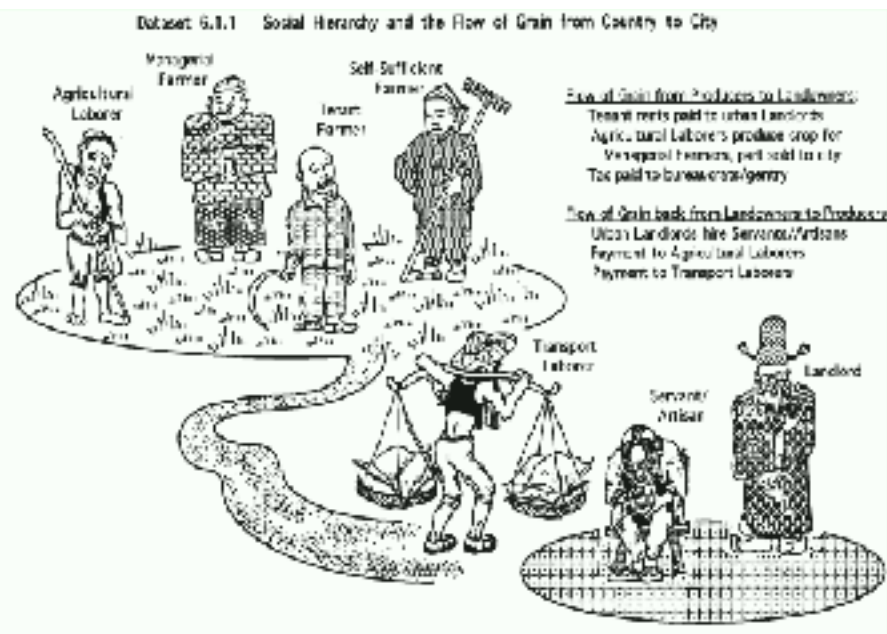
Question awareness: is food safety not affected by insufficient production?



• 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.

Old China's primary capital accumulation



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...

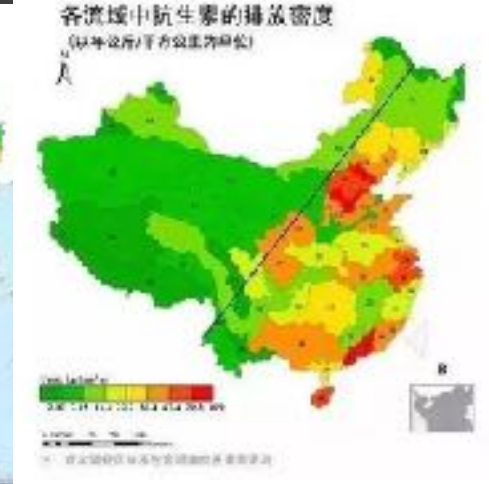
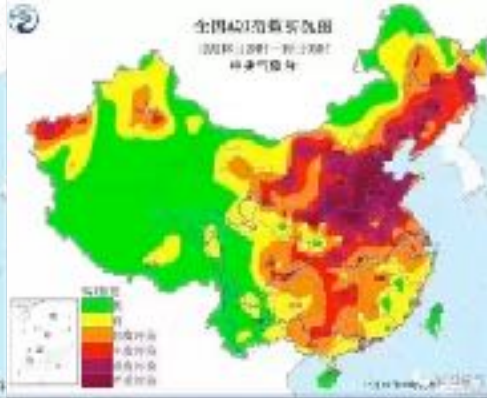
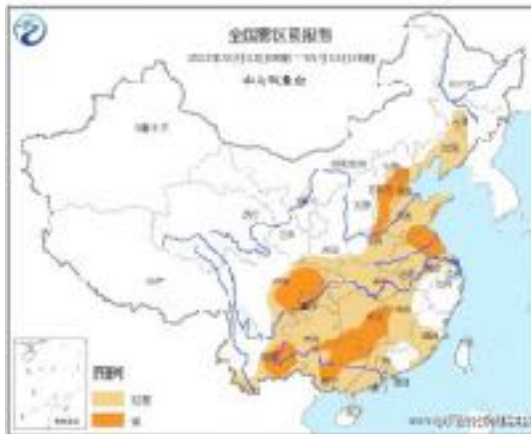




Continue to rely on urbanization to maintain investment to stimulate growth? Heavy pollution caused by industrial clusters superimposing urban zones

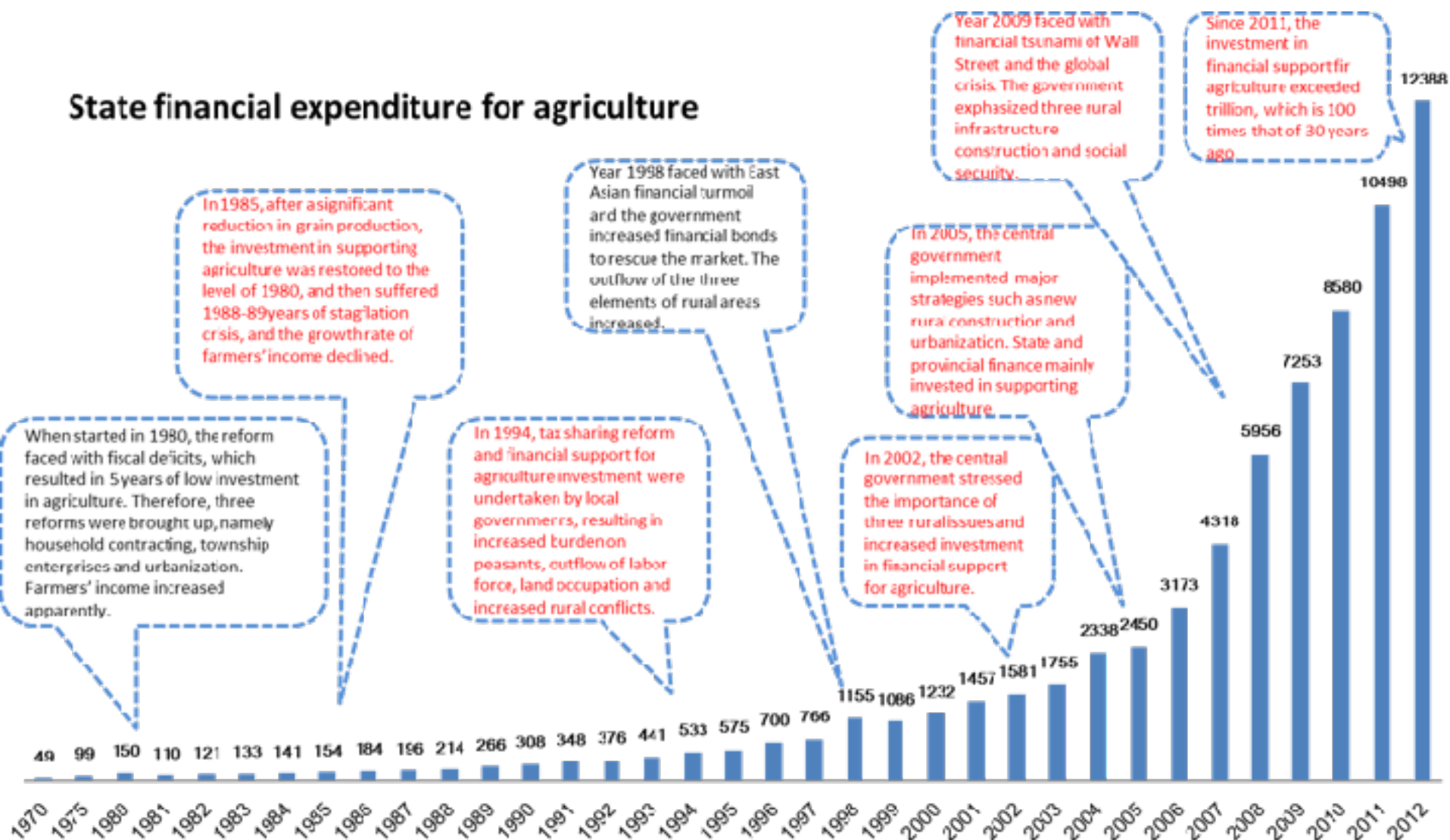


2/3 provinces in China fall into air pollution, most are developed east area



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

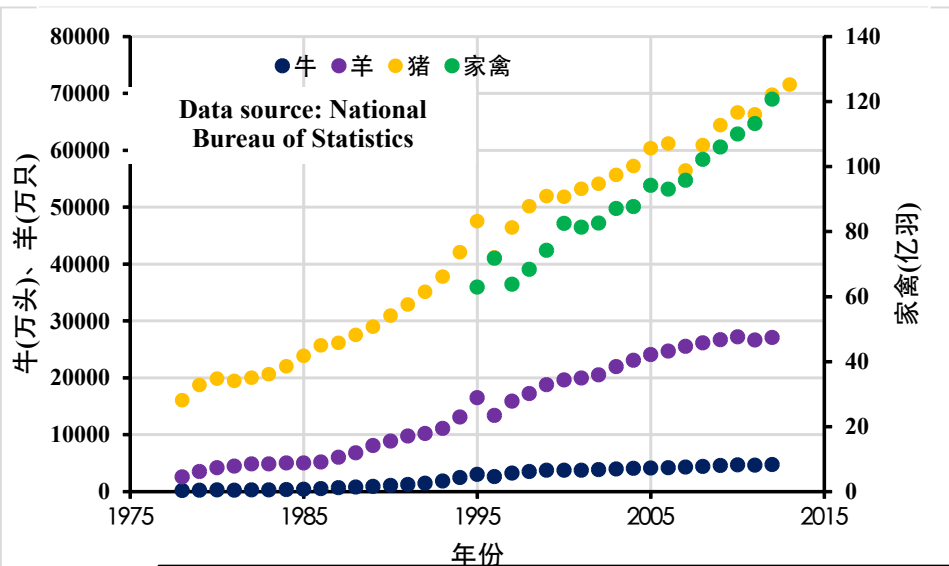


Agricultural safety: China's non-point source pollution originates from the scale abandoned by Europe and Japan

• 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



4. Test case 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

Children Education for Family Harmony in citizens' farm

38 villages' leader signed the safe agriculture in 2005



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



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



Experiment zone of the Rural Construction 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



The popularity of production agriculture: Only young people return to agriculture can rural areas and farmers have sustainable and beautiful countryside.



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.

Multi-functional Ecologic Agriculture Joint by Urban Consumers Co-op



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国道之凤鸣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500户，分为10个村民小组，8个自然湾；总人口2882人，劳力人数800人，其中从事第一产业人数占劳力人数的50.5%。2015年巴徐村人均纯收入12800元。

徐治湾系1948年首从江西抚州府乐平县（今景德镇系平乡）迁建到现址，距邾城街城区仅3公里，武汉市中心城区60公里，全镇版图面积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，各类畜禽出栏120头，主要经营作物为棉花、油菜、水产，但外出打工就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，湾内外出务工青年人倡导，村民积极配合，自发成立“八卷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，让心归城，让人回家。

模式：开展义务劳动，成立志愿者协会；建立互助快养激励机制，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，鼓励全民农村创业兴家；实现全民小康，老有所医，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：徐治湾在村党委的支持下成立“八卷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力，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，目前已筹款6.29万元，爱心基金将入股合作社优先享受分红，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；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、普通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、治公祠与黄土房开凿项目，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、南面射响河与古河道河岸、大堤外的包谷河举水河大湿地；目前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31日开始实施，生态环境大大改善；义务劳动清除垃圾、杂草，目前拆除私人旱厕300座，共计3000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；修缮了35年来漏雨的粮库、沟渠，共计3万余平方米；自发拆除了120平方米的违建建筑和占公设施；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1280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，宽带入户工程和弱电、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墓堂存身骨灰盒，并举行弘扬传统孝亲美德活动。

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.

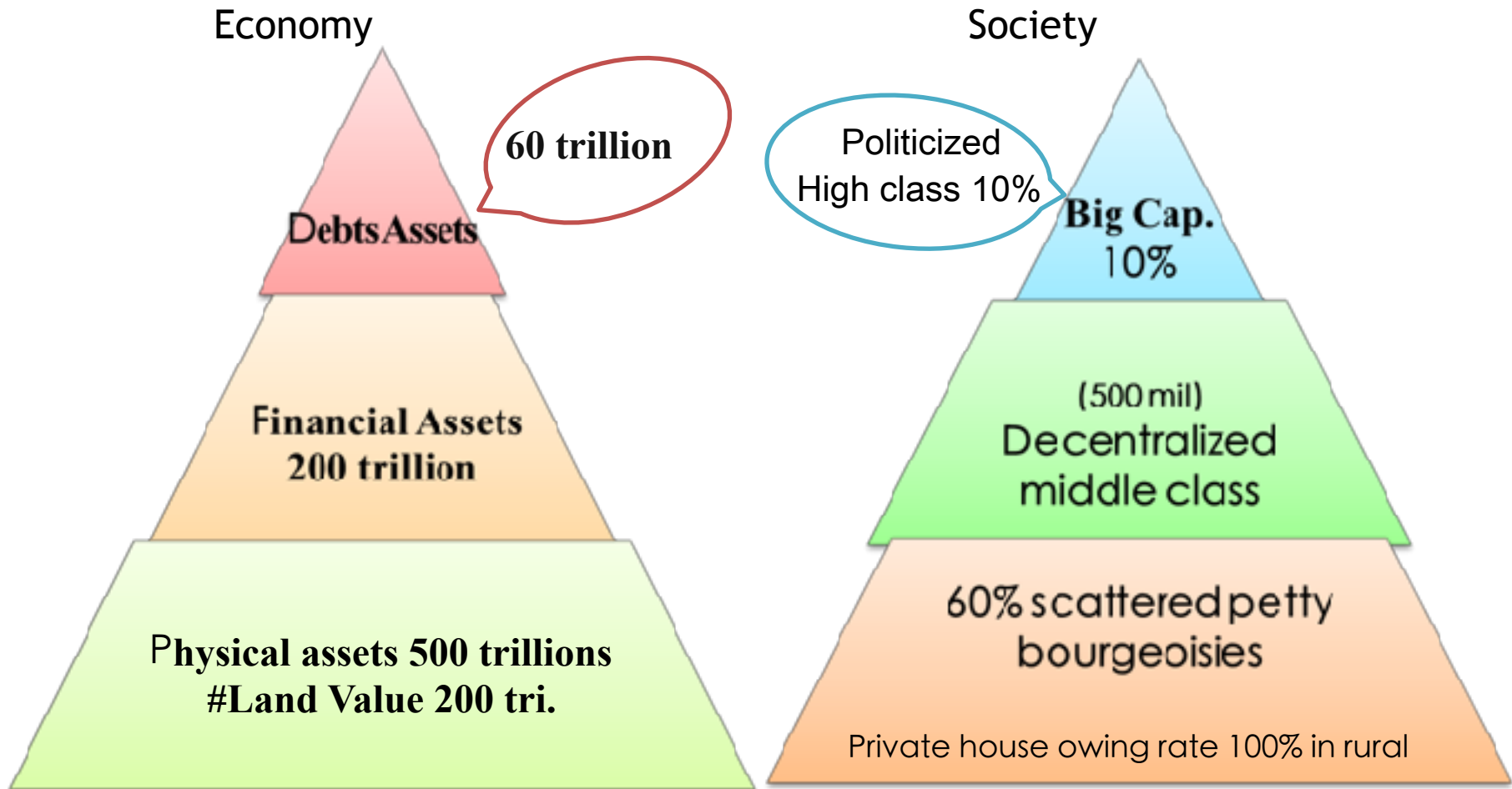
New model of agricultural sales

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...



西安曲江新区
2012年—2013年

爱故乡
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Rural Regeneration for Ecologic Civilization in Modern China

- Q & A
- Thanks



《多彩太安 美丽家园》（摄于2012年）