Strategic Transformation of Ecological Civilization and Rural Revitalization

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

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With the establishment of the ecological civilization of the new century and the socialist ideology with Chinese characteristics, the main contradict 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.

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• 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

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...
China's twenty-first Century development dilemma and strategic adjustment

**Import crisis**: declination of external demand + western investment as the first force to restrict foreign investment

**Overproduction** (2008 Western crisis triggered China’s second industry capital surplus)

**Investment** of state-owned-enterprises pulls and expands domestic demand

**Heavy investment** occupied

**Rise of bank lending**

- Financial expansion
- Financial expansion
- Bank asset precipitation

**Rise of national debt**

**Invisible debt**

**Increasing liquidity of the central bank (financial capital excess)**

**Integration of urban and rural areas, collective / cooperation, three treatments, ecology, life and production capitalization of ecological resources**

*Only absorbing liquidity strategy can prevent crisis bottom line being broken through.*

**The Belt and Road Initiative**

**Regional integration**

**Rural revitalization**

**Opportunity income**

**Society and capital to the countryside**

**Hedging of foreign exchange earnings**

**Do state-owned enterprises cause debt? Inefficiency / low tax / low employment?**
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...

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)
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 passed, 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 Peloponness 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.

英国气象学家Mr. Folland, 图中横轴是年数，竖轴是温度，中位虚线是平均温度
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
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/?V139IZtN3gWrq6/5Jg12MPe6yvw.AW3rG7.QZVzZMHV1R4HcPXbj1Jk8!/b/dAgTLWdyCQAA&bo=WADAgAAAAACAD8!

➢ 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

• 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.
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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Arable Area Redistributed (Ha)</th>
<th>As % All Arable Land</th>
<th>Number of Beneficiaries (Households)</th>
<th>Number Beneficiaries as % Rural Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>West Bengal, India</td>
<td>1,040,000</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>2,540,000</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>9,850,000</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>12,400,000</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines*</td>
<td>5,300,000</td>
<td>47.0</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>64,000,000</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>210,000,000</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taiwan</td>
<td>278,307</td>
<td>48.0</td>
<td>432,000,000</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
<td>60.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea</td>
<td>577,000</td>
<td>65.0</td>
<td>1,646,000</td>
<td>76.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>9,517,000</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil*</td>
<td>13,100,000</td>
<td>11.3</td>
<td>266,000</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>13,375,000</td>
<td>42.9</td>
<td>3,044,000</td>
<td>67.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>9,792,000</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>237,000</td>
<td>47.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>8,599,000</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>375,000</td>
<td>30.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nicaragua</td>
<td>3,186,000</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>172,000</td>
<td>56.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>401,000</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>80.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>390,000</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>436,000</td>
<td>10.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zimbabwe*</td>
<td>2,371,000</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ethiopia</td>
<td>68.0</td>
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<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

A street farmer market in the streets of London

A vegetable garden on the coast of the Thames in London

A farm on the roof of Brooklyn, New York
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

- Capitalism History Structured Capital Interest Group
- Industrialization /urbanization
- Deepening agri-capitalization
- Labor Commercialized
- Resource & environment Institutional Cost Container

- S=I ?
- Rhine model
dissimilation/ exclusives

- Derivative agri-financialization
- Pro-capital System
- external re-pricing
- negative externalities

- Anglo-Saxon model
- Capital primary accumulation
- Colonization

- traditional Multi-agriculture: Positive externality
- Socialization + Ecolization
- internet + social integration for global eco-civilization

- Derived transit to agri-tertiary with localized edu„culture, tourism...

- Strong relation

- Theoretic Reference:
  - Political economics
  - Historic economics
  - Institutional economics
  - Strategic studies

- Derivative
- capitalized

- Strong relation
- Derivative
- Pro-capital System
- external re-pricing
- negative externalities
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...

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...

Old China’s primary capital accumulation

New China’s Primary Capital Accumulation
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

- In 1985, after a significant reduction in grain production, the investment in supporting agriculture was restored to the level of 1980, and then suffered 1988-89 years of stagflation crisis, and the growth rate of farmers’ income declined.

- In 1994, tax sharing reform and financial support for agriculture investment were undertaken by local governments, resulting in increased burden on peasants, outflow of labor force, land occupation and increased rural conflicts.

- Year 1998 faced with East Asian financial turmoil and the government increased financial bonds to rescue the market. The outflow of the three elements of rural areas increased.

- Year 2009 faced with financial tsunami of Wall Street and the global crisis. The government emphasized three rural infrastructure construction and social security.

- In 2002, the central government stressed the importance of three rural issues and increased investment in financial support for agriculture.

- In 2005, the central government implemented major strategies such as new rural construction and urbanization. State and provincial finance mainly invested in supporting agriculture.

- Since 2011, the investment in financial support for agriculture exceeded trillion, which is 100 times that of 30 years ago.

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- Since 2011, the investment in financial support for agriculture exceeded trillion, which is 100 times that of 30 years ago.
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.

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 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.

Livestock and poultry breeding wastes are changed from traditional farm manure to pollutants!
The bigness of fruit is not real.
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**

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

**Is decomposer precocious?**

**Consumers can’t be 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.
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

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

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

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 friendly 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 beautifullness 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.

- 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

Baxiangjunong 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.

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.
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.
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 support for a 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...
Rural Regeneration for Ecologic Civilization in Modern China

- Q & A
- Thanks