

# **Study on the Dilemma and Countermeasures of Agricultural Heritage from the perspective of Anthropology Take Yunnan Jingmai tea maountain as example**

人类学视角下农业文化遗产的困境与对策研究

Guo Jingwei

College of Humanity and Social Sciences, Yunnan Agriculture University

China

# Abstract:

- Agricultural heritage is a concept concomitant with modernity. It is the produce of the encounter between “my group” and “the other” in the context of globalization. As an important analytical tool for the cognitive construction and living inheritance of agricultural heritage, anthropology is of great practical and theoretical value for the dilemma and countermeasures of the protection and inheritance of Agriculture Heritage in contemporary China.

- Anthropology confronts basic questions of human existence and survival.
  - How we originated.
  - How we have changed.
  - How we are changing still.

# General Anthropology

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- Academic discipline of anthropology includes:
  - Sociocultural (cultural anthropology)
  - Archaeological
  - Biological
  - Linguistic

# Anthropology is holistic

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- Interested in the whole of the human condition
  - Past, present, and future
  - Biology
  - Society
  - Language
  - Culture

# What are the Anthropology Dilemma of Agricultural Heritage

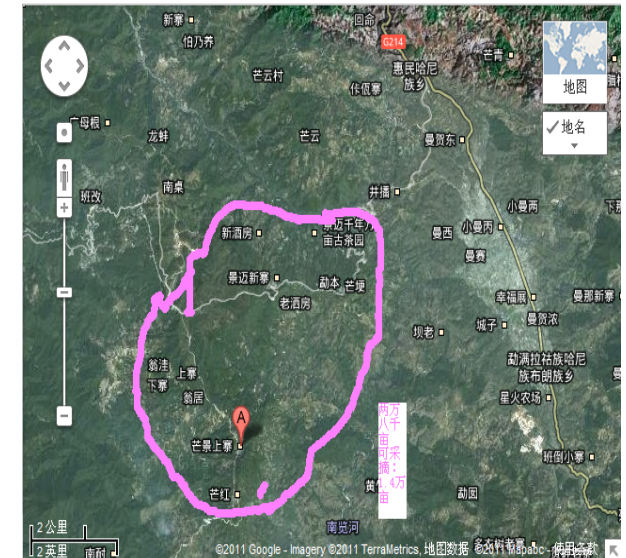
- Globalization VS Localization
- Modernization VS Indigenous Discourse

# What are the Anthropology Countermeasures of Agricultural Heritage problem

- Internal Vision and open mind of Local Knowledge
- Cultural Consciousness and dynamic construction of indigenous values

# Take an example

- The nominated property is located on the Jingmai Mountain in the southwestern border area of Yunnan Province, with widely distributed tea plantations. The Mountain has a declining trend from the northwest to the southeast.





**茶园分布**总面积约95 km<sup>2</sup>，**现存约**1.6万亩古茶园  
**茶园约有**古茶树100多万株，与约6.9万亩的林地混交生长  
**外围约有**2万余亩现代台地茶，**展现了该地区茶业种植演变的历史。**



- In about 180 A.D., a branch of Blang, an ethnic minority group, discovered tea when migrating to the region of Jingmai, and tried to cultivate tea trees in the forest because of limited land and the climate and soil conditions favorable for tea trees. In the 3rd century, Blang people gradually mastered the tea cultivation techniques, and began to domesticate, cultivate tea trees and trade tea products, thus started the 1800 years' history of tea cultivation, settlement and development in this area and passed on from generation to generation. According to historical records, the earliest recorded tea market in the nominated area came out in 1139 A.D., and the tea trade flourished in the Qing Dynasty.



# —、Industrial revitalization





## 二、Cultural revitalization

### (一) Personal Gods & Tea God





## (二) Nature God & Tea soul

Sacrificing tea soul

animatism

Environmental correlation



## 三、Talent revitalization

- Elder Organization
- Training Center for Young people and Children

## 四、Ecological Revitalization

### Ecological tea Garden Transformation

- 古茶林(ancient tea forest)
- 台地茶园 (terrace tea)
- 生态茶园 (Ecological tea gardens)
- 生态茶园 – “现代中的传统 (tradition in modernity)  
——Market demand as a contingent force to change meanings between terrace tea gardens and ancient tea forests

## 四、Ecological Revitalization

- 开垦稻田 Reclamation of Rice Field
- 2018年 40亩



## 五、 Organization Revitalization

- Farm Cooperation

the shifting assemblages

# How to choose?

- Internal Intersubjectivity
- cultural consciousness/ tradition in modernity
- Interdisciplinary & field work

Thank you