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

人类学视角下农业文化遗产的困境与对策研究
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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

• Academic discipline of anthropology includes:
  – Sociocultural (cultural anthropology)
  – Archaeological
  – Biological
  – Linguistic
Anthropology is holistic

- 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 km²，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.
一、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