

The Comparison of the Two Intellectual Youth Movements to the Countryside in New China

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Abstract

This paper makes a comparison of the two intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China. The comparison focuses on different backgrounds of the two movements, different goals of the two movements, different paths of the two movements and different characteristics of the two movement. The argument draws the following conclusions: (1) the background of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside is that the foreign political and economic ties of New China have been cut off by the western developed countries, the background of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside and the background of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside are completely different, When China begins its second intellectual youth movement to the countryside, China has entered the era of reform and opening up, and has been fully accepted by the world; (2) The goal of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside is to solve the employment problem of urban youth, the goal of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside is to promote the economic development in rural areas and narrow the development gap between urban and rural China; (3) The path of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside was organized and implemented by Chinese government, a large number of urban educated youth have left the city on a large scale, to settle down and work in the vast countryside, therefore, the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside has a certain degree of coercion characteristics, the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside is guided by Chinese government, but the behavior of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside is voluntary and driven by interest and idealistic motives; (4) The scale and impetus of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside are large, but its duration is short, and the scale and impetus of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside are small, but its duration will be much longer, perhaps the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside will be a Normand will last forever; (5) The economic model supporting the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside is actually the reverse application of Lewis dual economic model and the reverse flow of labor force, the economic model supporting the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside actually conforms to the general model of international capital flows, i.e. McDougall Model, in which capital flows from areas where capital is rich to areas where capital is scarce.

Key Words: intellectual youth movement to the country side goal path dual economy

1. Introduction

Since the founding of new China, the Chinese government has launched two intellectual youth movements to the countryside, the first began in 1955 and ended in 1980⁴. The second began in 2008 and is undergoing in an orderly manner now⁵. This paper plans to make a comparative analysis of the two intellectual youth movements to the countryside, so as to better understand the background, goal and path of the two intellectual youth movements to countryside, especially to predict the future of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside.

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2. Economic theoretical support for the intellectual youth movement to the countryside: the importance of agricultural development and the order of industrial development

Adam Smith of the importance of agriculture, the father of modern economics, was clearly stated in *The Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776. Adam Smith (2007) believes that in the civilized society, urban and rural, industry and agriculture, is to support and depend on each other, “without the assistance of some artificers, indeed, the cultivation of land cannot be carried on” (Smith, 2007, p824). The development of agriculture is to prior to the development of manufacturing industry, “As subsistence is, in the nature of things, prior to conveniency and luxury, so the industry which procures the former, must necessarily be prior to that which ministers to the latter.”(Smith,2007,p822), and “most men will choose to employ their capitals rather in the improvement and cultivation of land, than either in manufactures or in foreign trade. The man who employs his capital in land, has it more under his view and command, and his fortune is much less liable to accidents, than that of the trader, The capital of the landlord,, seems to be as well secured as the nature of human affairs can admit of. The beauty of the country besides, the pleasures of country life, the tranquility of mind which it promises, and wherever the injustice of human laws does not disturb it, the independency which it really affords, have charms that more or less attract everybody; and as to cultivate the ground was the original destination of man,” (Smith, 2007, p824). Smith's argument is: " According to the natural course of things, therefore, the greater part of the capital of every growing society is, first, directed to agriculture, afterwards to manufactures, and last of all to foreign commerce. This order of things is so very natural"(Smith,2007, p828).

This is the conventional path to industrial development, Adam Smith believes that America takes the conventional road, but Europe's industrial development path is anti-natural, Europe started with manufacturing and commerce, and then it started with agriculture. Adam Smith believed that the development of urban commerce had contributed to the improvement of the countryside, this contribution was mainly manifested in three aspects: (1) providing a huge and cheap market for rural native products, thus promoting the development of rural development and further improvement; (2) the wealth of urbanites is often used to buy land for sale, and they like to improve the land most; (3) the development of manufacturing industry and commerce promotes the establishment of a good government, then promote the establishment of a good social order with guaranteed personal safety and freedom. Adam Smith pointed out two development paths of industrial development, and the intersection of these two paths is the development of agriculture, that is, agriculture is the foundation of industrial development, or agriculture is the foundation of economic development.

3. The first intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China

3.1 The goal of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China

The concept of "intellectual youth going to the countryside" was first found in the National Agricultural Development Program from 1956 to 1967 (draft amendment) issued by the Chinese government on October 25,1956⁶. The proposal of this new concept has also become a sign of the beginning of the intellectual youth movement to the countryside. The real journey of this movement began in 1955.

So, what is the goal of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China? The Chinese government has set two goals, one is to provide a broad development space for young intellectuals to fulfill their talents, and the other is to continue the young intellectuals' education. The then top leader of Chinese government issued two instructions⁷, That is, "the countryside is a vast world, where much can be achieved" and "it is necessary for intellectual youth to go to the countryside and receive the re-education from the poor and middle peasants". Then the Chinese government organized a large number of intellectual youth to leave the cities and settle down and work in the countryside and the border areas. These two goals are written on paper, but what is the real goal, or the background of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China? The true answer is to ease the urban employment pressure.

⁶https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%9F%A5%E9%9D%92%E4%B8%8A%E5%B1%B1%E4%B8%8B%E4%B9%A1/14458242?fr=gc_al

⁷ Ibid

3.2 Economic environment arguments supporting the goal of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China

The new Chinese government and experts and scholars believe that the social feature of modern times' China is a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society⁸, which is also the basic feature of the Republic of China era. Semi-colony refers to an independent country with its own government, in fact, political, economic and other social aspects are controlled and enslaved by foreign colonialism; semi-feudal means that a society is still dominated by feudal rule and natural economy, however the society has gradually modernized, and capitalist economic, political, ideological and cultural factors are growing stronger. Such feature determined that in the era of the Republic of China, the industrial and economic feature of the Republic of China were that China entered the world market, but China were the economic vassal of developed capitalist countries and the place of production of raw materials and the commodity dumping place of developed countries⁹. This conclusion can be seen in the economic data of that era as below:

3.2.1 In 1936, the dependence of foreign trade of industry, mining and transportation industry and service industry of China was 18.0%

Table 1 Sino-US trade statistics (1912-1936)

Unit: US dollar

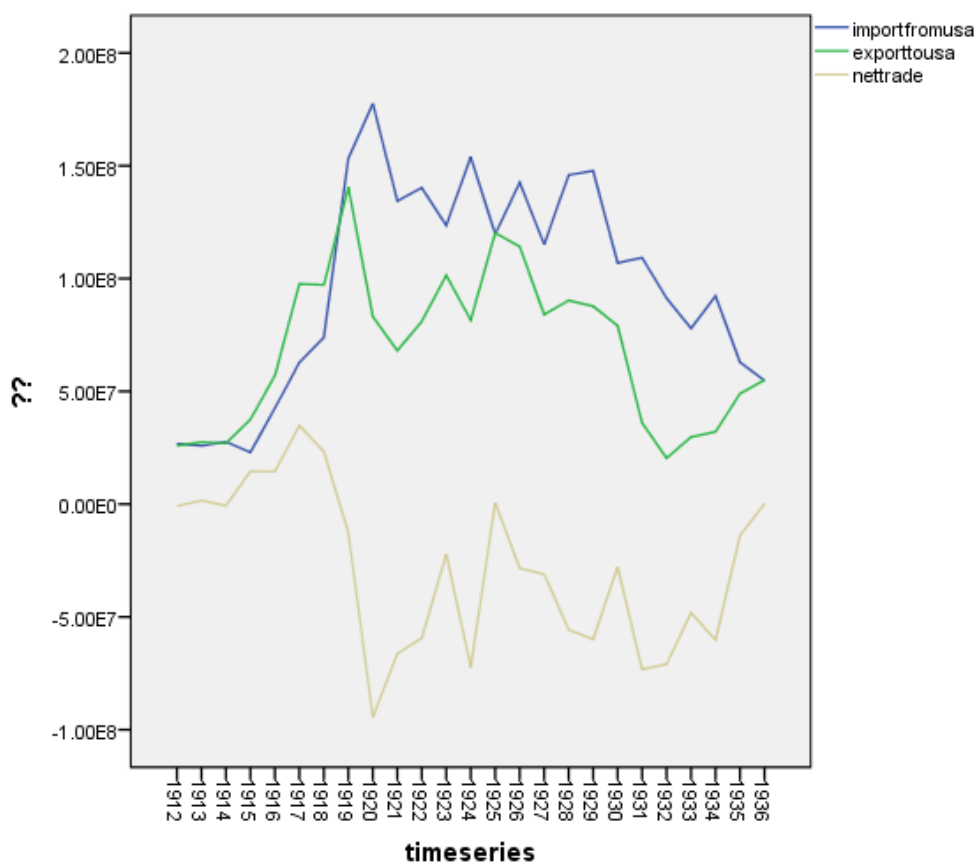
Year	China imports from the United States	China exports to the United States	China's net exports to the US
1912	26786288	25936927	-849361
1913	25861855	27484720	1622865
1914	27625208	26942754	-682454
1915	22966938	37559139	14592201
1916	42520801	56943757	14422956
1917	62789600	97629816	34840216
1918	73944415	97189098	23244683
1919	153229021	140554961	-12674060
1920	177566713	83218199	-94348514
1921	134360136	68051780	-66308356
1922	140273763	80990608	-59283155
1923	123558121	101443018	-22115103
1924	153947743	81611073	-72336670
1925	119711275	120248627	537352
1926	142611785	114161958	-28449827
1927	115087646	84009334	-31078312
1928	145934359	90315247	-55619112
1929	147739953	87760824	-59979129
1930	106906733	79128046	-27778687
1931	109256168	36061432	-73194736
1932	91261316	20378920	-70882396
1933	77921316	29753947	-48167369
1934	92284634	32083370	-60201264
1935	62876017	49030660	-13845357
1936	54772336	55011295	238959

Source: Yiwen Li, *Economic Analysis of Modern Sino-US Trade Relations*, Tianjin People's Publishing House, 2001, P69

⁸<https://wenda.so.com/q/1464520305727665?src=140&q=%E8%BF%91%E4%BB%A3%E4%B8%AD%E5%9B%BD%E5%8D%8A%E6%AE%96%E6%B0%91%E5%9C%B0%E5%8D%8A%E5%B0%81%E5%BB%BA%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E7%A4%BE%E4%BC%9A%E6%80%A7%E8%B4%A8%EF%BC%8C>

⁹<https://wenku.baidu.com/view/a626c7abbc1e650e52ea551810a6f524cdbfcb41.html?fr=aladdin664466&ind=1&wkts=1693985750302&bdQuery=%E5%8D%8A%E6%AE%96%E6%B0%91%E5%9C%B0%E5%8D%8A%E5%B0%81%E5%B%BA>

Figure 1 Changes of trade data between old China and the USA



The national government's fiat 100 equals \$29.75 in 1936¹⁰, according to this exchange rate, the trade dependence of old China on the United States in 1936 can be roughly calculated, and the calculation formula and

$$\text{process} = \frac{7.06 + 9.42}{40.06 + 51.51} = 1.43\%$$

Table 2 Foreign trade status of Nanjing National Government Unit: 100 million yuan

Year	Exports	imports	net exports
1933	6.12	13.46	-7.34
1934	5.35	10.3	-4.95
1935	5.76	9.19	-3.43
1936	7.06	9.42	-2.36

Source: Zhongping Yan, Selected Statistical Data of Modern Economic History of China, Beijing: Science Press, 1955, P64

Table 3 China's GDP in 1887-1936 unit: 100 million Yuan

Year	GDP	agriculture	Manufacturing industry and mining industry and transportation industry	Service
1887	143.43	99.87	14.49	29.07
1914	187.64	128.01	24.80	34.72
1936	257.98	166.41	40.06	51.51

Source: Foding Liu, Yuru Wang, Market Development and Economic Growth in Modern China, Beijing: Higher Education Press, 1996, P44

¹⁰ https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/336455956?ivk_sa=1024320u

Based on the data in Table 2 and Table 3, and the foreign trade dependence of old China in 1936 was calculated

$$\text{as} = \frac{7.06 + 9.42}{257.98} = 6.39\%$$

Because the foreign trade goods in old China are mainly related to the manufacturing industry and mining industry and transportation industry and service industry, we can calculate the foreign trade dependence of industries above in old China as $\frac{7.06 + 9.42}{40.06 + 51.51} = 18.0\%$. This proportion is relatively high, which means that once the foreign trade environment changes, it would greatly affect the development of old China's the manufacturing industry and mining industry and transportation industry and service industry.

3.2.2 Old China was the commodity dumping place of western capitalist countries

Old China was the commodity dumping place of western capitalist countries, which is manifested as the direct import of manufactured goods from western countries, also as the import of raw materials from western countries, and then produced and sold in old China.

Table 4 Commodity structure of Chinese imports from the United States unit : %

Year	The proportion of primary products	The proportion of products in the heavy chemical industry	The proportion of products in the light manufacturing industry	the proportion of goods which can't be classified	Sum
1926	57.9	20.9	18.8	2.4	100
1930	61.1	24	13.5	1.4	100
1933	60.8	29.2	9.6	0.5	100
1936	32.7	45.4	6.6	15.2	100

Source: Kaiyuan Zhang, et al., Foreign Economic Relations and The Modernization of China, Central China Normal University Press, 1990, P470

The data in Table 4 show that in 1926, 1930 and 1933, the import proportion of primary products of China was about 60%. Primary products were imported as raw materials for production, and then goods were produced and sold in China, and the import proportion of commodity was about 40%. The high proportion of imported primary products is matched by the high FDI.

Table 5 Investment of developed countries in China from 1930 to 1948 (unit: USD million)

Country	1930	1936	1941	1948
England	1047	1045.9	1095.3	1033.7
The US	285.7	340.5	482.4	1393.3
France	304.8	311.9	285.1	297.2
Germany	174.6	135.4	136.9	-
Japan	1411.6	2096.4	6828.9	-
Italy	79.1	92.1	18.9	6.2
Other countries	184.8	263.2	314.3	368.5
Sum	3487.6	4285.4	9161.8	3098.9

Source: Chengming Wu, Imperialism Investment in Old China, Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1955, P52

Table 6 FDI structure of developed countries in China in 1936

investment industry	Investment Amount (US \$1,000,000)	Investment proportion (%)
Real estate industry	540.26	23.22
Trade industry	397.35	17.09
Finance industry	727.44	31.26
Transportation industry	169.32	7.28
Public utility	132.33	5.69
Manufacturing industry	281.62	12.1
Mining industry	69.81	3.0
Other	8.33	0.36

Source: Chengming Wu, Imperialism Investment in Old China, Beijing: People's Publishing House, 1955, P156-174

The developed countries' favorite direct investment sectors in old China were finance and real estate industry, which accounted for 54.48% in investment proportion, and trade industry accounted for 17.09%, then the combined proportion of these three industries was 71.57%, however, Manufacturing industry just accounted for 12.1 percent.

Old China is the commodity dumping place of western capitalist countries, which means that the manufacturing capacity and technical level of old China industry are not good.

3.2.3 Old China was the production place of raw materials for western capitalist countries

Table 7 Commodity structure of China's export to the United States (%)

Year	The proportion of primary products	The proportion of products in the heavy chemical industry	The proportion of products in the light manufacturing industry	the proportion of goods which can't be classified	Sum
1912	80.2	0.0	19.5	0.3	100
1920	75.4	1.4	17.0	6.2	100
1926	53.7	2.2	40.9	3.2	100
1930	70.9	1.2	27.6	0.3	100
1933	83.1	0.9	14.6	1.5	100
1936	90.9	1.2	7.7	0.1	100

Source: Kaiyuan Zhang, et al., Foreign Economic Relations and The Modernization of China, Central China Normal University Press, 1990, P473

The data in Table 7 show that in the era of the Republic of China, China's export to the United States was primary products, and the export proportion was about 80%. In 1933, the proportion of primary products exported to the United States reached 83.1, and 1936 was as high as 90.9%, so old China was the production place of raw materials for western capitalist countries.

Old China was the production place of raw materials for western capitalist countries, which meant that the manufacturing capacity and technical level of old China were not good, which also meant that old China imported high-end foreign products and high-end foreign technology by exporting raw materials to get foreign exchange.

3.2.4 In the early days of the establishment of new China, the urban population expanded rapidly

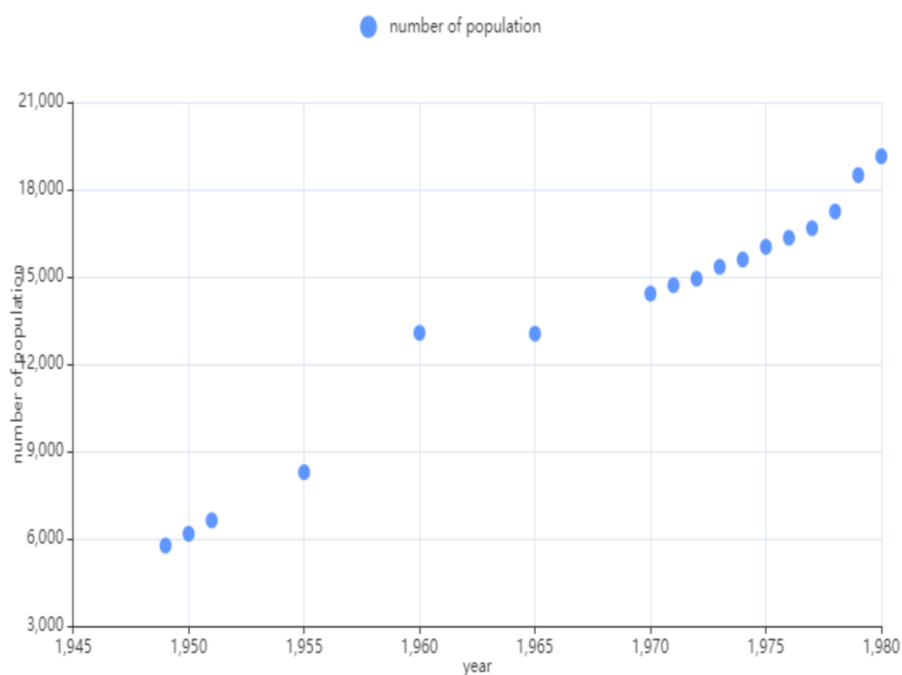
Table 8 Time series of the urban population in New China

Year	Urban population (ten thousand people)	The proportion of the urban population (%)
1949	5765	10.64
1950	6169	11.18
1951	6632	11.78
1955	8285	13.48
1960	13073	19.75
1965	13045	17.98
1970	14424	17.38
1971	14711	17.26
1972	14935	17.13
1973	15345	17.20
1974	15595	17.16
1975	16030	17.34
1976	16341	17.44

1977	16669	17.55
1978	17245	17.92
1979	18495	18.96
1980	19140	19.39
1981	20171	20.16
1982	21480	21.13
1983	22274	21.62
1984	24017	23.01
1985	25094	23.71
1986	26366	24.52
1987	27674	25.32
1988	28661	25.81
1989	29540	26.21
1990	30195	26.41
1991	31203	26.94
1992	32175	27.46
1993	33173	27.99
1994	34169	28.51
1995	35174	29.04
1996	37304	30.48
1997	39449	31.91
1998	41608	33.35
1999	43748	34.78
2000	45906	36.22
2001	48064	37.66
2002	50212	39.09
2003	52376	40.53
2004	54283	41.76
2005	56212	42.99
2006	58288	44.34
2007	60633	45.89
2008	62403	46.99
2009	64512	48.34
2010	66978	49.95
2011	69927	51.83
2012	72175	53.1
2013	74502	54.49
2014	76738	55.75
2015	79302	57.33
2016	81924	58.84
2017	84343	60.24
2018	86433	61.50
2019	88426	62.71
2020	90220	63.89
2021	91425	64.72

Source: Website of China's National Bureau of Statistics, <http://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/ndsj/2022/indexch.htm>

Figure 2. Urban population of New China from 1949 to 1980



From the data in Table 8 and Figure 2, we can see that the number of urban people in China has increased rapidly since the establishment of new China.

3.2.5 The fixed asset investment scale in the early days of the establishment of new China is relatively small

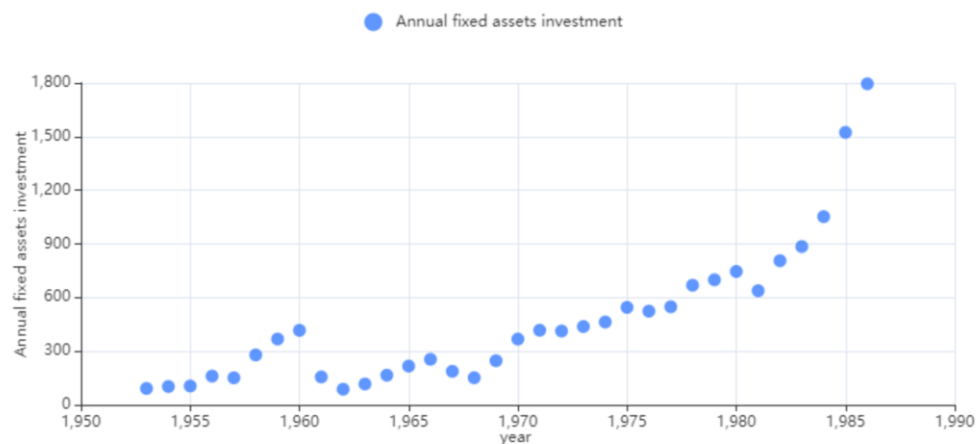
Table 9 Annual fixed assets investment in New China unit: one hundred million yuan

Year	Annual fixed assets investment
1953	91.59
1954	102.68
1955	105.24
1956	160.84
1957	151.23
1958	279.06
1959	368.02
1960	416.58
1961	156.06
1962	87.28
1963	116.66
1964	165.89
1965	216.9
1966	254.8
1967	187.72
1968	151.57
1969	246.92
1970	368.08
1971	417.31
1972	412.81
1973	438.12
1974	463.19
1975	544.94
1976	523.94
1977	548.3

1978	668.72
1979	699.36
1980	745.9
1981	638.21
1982	805.9
1983	885.26
1984	1052.43
1985	1523.51
1986	1795.32

Source: Statistical information excerpt of the fourth on economic construction achievements in the past 50 years of New China, Qiushi Journal, issue 19, 1999, P31

Figure 3



From the data in Table 9 and Figure 3, we can see that since the establishment of New China to the end of the 1970s, China's fixed asset investment had been hovering at a low level. Since the 1980s of reform and opening up, China's fixed asset investment began to grow rapidly year by year. These situations determined that the China cities could not accommodate so much population in the 1960s and 1970s, so the feasible way to solve this problem was to evacuate the youth into China vast rural area.

3.3 Economic model arguments to support the goal of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China

The economic theory basis of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside is Lewis' 'Dual Sector model'. The intellectual youth movement to the countryside is actually the reverse flow of labor flow in Lewis' Dual Sector economic model, which is a reverse application of the Lewis theoretical model. The Dual Sector model is a model belonged to development economics proposed by William Arthur Lewis in the Economic Development under the Unlimited Supply of Labor published in 1954. The Dual Sector model means that the developing country is composed of two different economic sectors, the first is the traditional sector which includes self-sufficient agriculture and simple, sporadic business and services, traditional sector's labor productivity is very low, and its marginal labor productivity is close to zero or even less than zero, its unskilled labor wages are extremely low, that also means the agricultural sector can exist a lot of hidden unemployment and can accommodate the vast majority of the labor force in developing countries. The second is the modern sector.

4. The goal and paths of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China

4.1 The goal of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China

The goal of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside is to promote China's rural revitalization, promote the development of China's rural agriculture, and narrow the gap between urban and rural areas. Because the realization path of rural revitalization is the mutual promotion of industry and agriculture and the mutual promotion of urban area and rural area. Under the current economic structure and situation, this kind of mutual promotion is mainly reflected in the feeding of industry to agriculture and the feeding of cities to the countryside. The intellectual youth movement to the countryside is the embodiment of this idea.

4.2 The economic environment argument supporting the goal of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China

By 1999, after 50 years of development in new China's economy, China modern sector industries had had rapid development and accumulation, and a large gap between urban and rural areas emerged. This gap was mainly manifested as such that the growth rates of the secondary and tertiary industries were very high, the growth rate of agriculture was relatively low, the urbanization rate has been relatively high, the proportion of urban population is relatively large, and the income of farmers is relatively low. The data are shown as follows.

4.2.1 The contribution share of China's agriculture in economic growth has been at a very low level since the 1990s

Table 10 The contribution rate of China's three industries in economic growth unit : %

Year	GDP	The proportion of GDP of the primary industry in GDP	The proportion of GDP of the secondary industry in GDP	The proportion of GDP of the tertiary industry in GDP
1978	100	9.8	61.8	28.4
1979	100	20.9	53.6	25.6
1980	100	-4.8	85.6	19.2
1981	100	40.5	17.7	41.8
1982	100	38.6	28.8	32.6
1983	100	23.9	43.5	32.7
1984	100	25.6	42.7	31.7
1985	100	4.1	61.2	34.8
1986	100	9.8	53.2	36.9
1987	100	10.2	55	34.8
1988	100	5.4	61.3	33.4
1989	100	15.9	44	40.1
1990	100	40.2	39.8	20
1991	100	6.8	61.1	32.2
1992	100	8.1	63.2	28.7
1993	100	7.6	64.4	28
1994	100	6.3	66.3	27.4
1995	100	8.7	62.8	28.5
1996	100	9.3	62.2	28.5
1997	100	6.5	59	34.5
1998	100	7.2	59.7	33
1999	100	5.6	56.9	37.4
2000	100	4.1	59.6	36.2
2001	100	4.6	46.4	49
2002	100	4.1	49.4	46.5
2003	100	3.1	57.9	39
2004	100	7.3	51.8	40.8
2005	100	5.2	50.5	44.3
2006	100	4.4	49.7	45.9
2007	100	2.7	50.1	47.3
2008	100	5.2	48.6	46.2
2009	100	4	52.3	43.7
2010	100	3.6	57.4	39
2011	100	4.1	52	43.9
2012	100	5	50	45
2013	100	4.2	48.5	47.2
2014	100	4.5	45.6	49.9
2015	100	4.4	39.7	55.9
2016	100	4	36	60
2017	100	4.6	34.2	61.1
2018	100	4.1	34.4	61.5
2019	100	3.9	32.6	63.5

2020	100	10.4	43.3	46.3
2021	100	6.7	38.4	54.9

Source: Website of China's National Bureau of Statistics, <http://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/ndsj/2022/indexch.htm>

Figure 4 the proportion of GDP of the primary industry in GDP

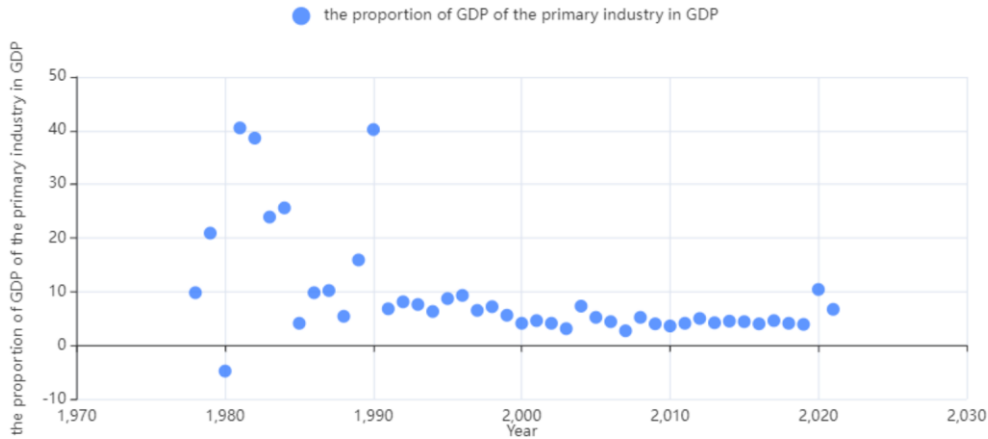


Figure 5 the proportion of GDP of the secondary industry in GDP



Figure 6 the proportion of GDP of tertiary industry in GDP

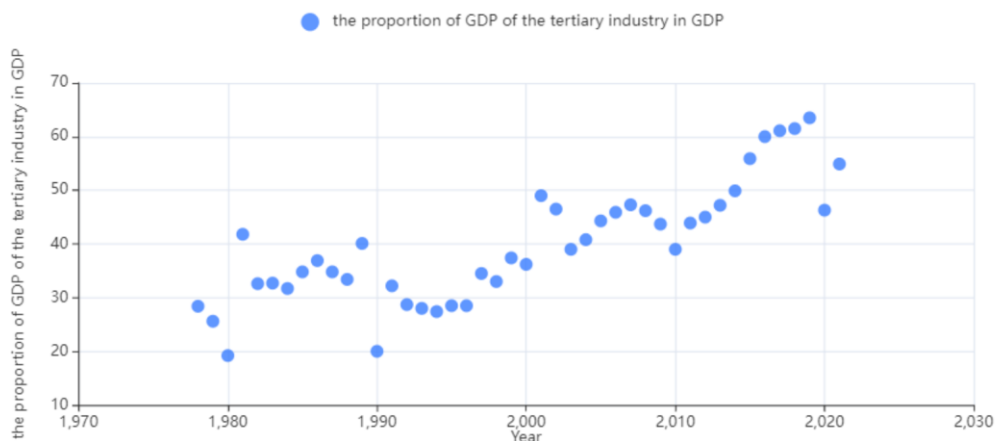
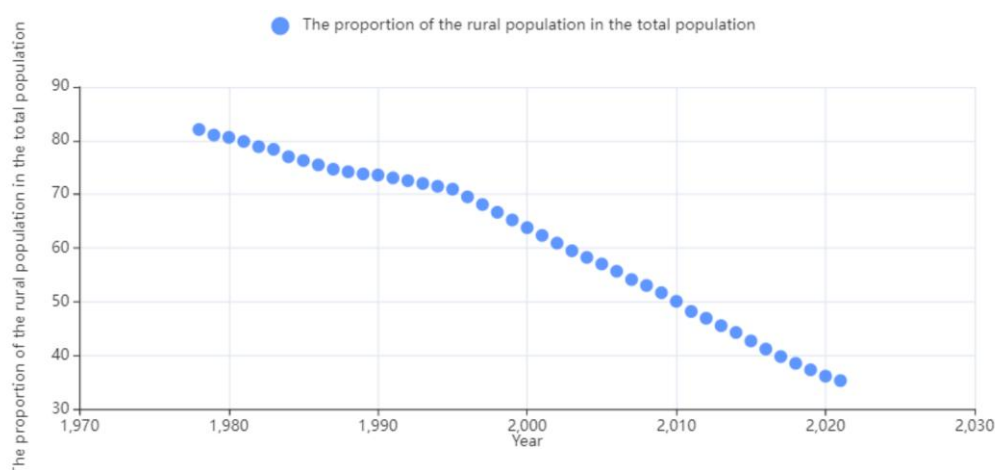


Figure 4 shows the contribution share of agriculture in economic growth since the 1990s has been in a low level, the contribution share of the secondary industry in economic growth had increased rapidly from the 1980s to the end of the 1990s, and has been at a high level since 20 10. Since 2010, the contribution share of the tertiary industry in economic growth has increased rapidly. That means the sum of the contribution share of the

secondary and tertiary industries in economic growth is increasing and is at a high level. The development of agriculture lags behind.

4.2.2 The proportion of Chinese agricultural population in the total population has declined rapidly since the 1990s

Figure7 the proportion of rural population in the total population



Source: Website of China's National Bureau of Statistics, <http://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/ndsj/2022/indexch.htm>

Figure 7 shows that the proportion of Chinese agricultural population in the total population has declined rapidly since the 1990s.

4.2.3 The per capita disposable income gap between urban and rural residents has widened

Table 11 Disposable income of Urban and rural residents in China unit: RMB Yuan

Year	Per capita disposable income of urban residents	Per capita disposable income of rural residents	The absolute difference in the per capita disposable income of the urban and rural residents	The per capita disposable income ratio between rural residents and urban residents
1978	343.4	133.6	209.8	0.38905067
1980	477.6	191.3	286.3	0.400544389
1985	739.1	397.6	341.5	0.537951563
1990	1510.2	686.3	823.9	0.45444312
1995	4283	1577.7	2705.3	0.368363297
2000	6255.7	2282.1	3973.6	0.364803299
2001	6824	2406.9	4417.1	0.35271102
2002	7652.4	2528.9	5123.5	0.330471486
2003	8405.5	2690.3	5715.2	0.320064244
2004	9334.8	3026.6	6308.2	0.324227621
2005	10382.3	3370.2	7012.1	0.324610154
2006	11619.7	3731	7888.7	0.321092627
2007	13602.5	4327	9275.5	0.31810329
2008	15549.4	4998.8	10550.6	0.321478642
2009	16900.5	5435.1	11465.4	0.321594036
2010	18779.1	6272.4	12506.7	0.334009617
2011	21426.9	7393.9	14033	0.345075583
2012	24126.7	8389.3	15737.4	0.347718503
2013	26467	9429.6	17037.4	0.356277629
2014	28843.9	10488.9	18355	0.363643613
2015	31194.8	11421.7	19773.1	0.366141152

2016	33616.2	12363.4	21252.8	0.36778101
2017	36396.2	13432.4	22963.8	0.369060506
2018	39250.8	14617	24633.8	0.372400053
2019	42358.8	16020.7	26338.1	0.378214208
2020	43833.8	17131.5	26702.3	0.390828539
2021	47411.9	18930.9	28481	0.399285833

Source: Website of China's National Bureau of Statistics, <http://www.stats.gov.cn/sj/ndsj/2022/indexch.htm>

Figure 8

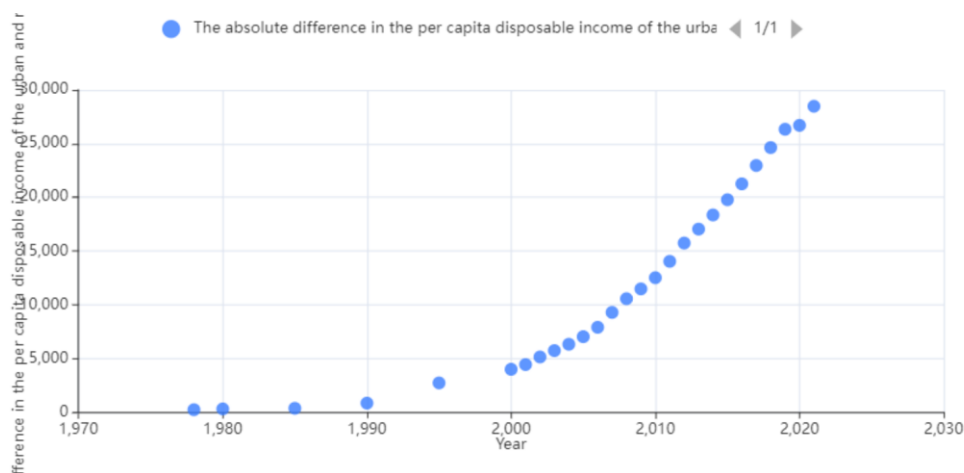
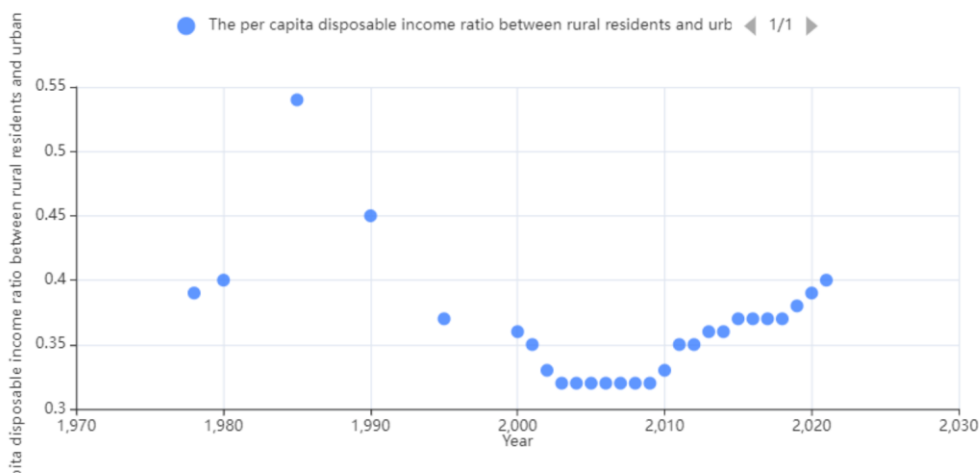


Figure 9



The data in Table 11 and Figure 8 and Figure 9 show that the absolute difference between the disposable income of urban and rural residents has risen sharply since 1990, while the per capita disposable income ratio between rural and urban residents has declined sharply since 1985, and remained low level from 2002 to 2009, and has changed since 2010.

4.3 Economic model arguments supporting the goal of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China

There are several economic model arguments supporting the goal of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside. One of the arguments is Adam Smith's emphasis on the importance of agriculture and the orders of industry development. Adam Smith believes that a country can first develop agriculture, when the level of agricultural development is relatively high, and then begin to develop manufacturing industry. There is also an alternative order, i. e, a country can first develop manufacturing industry, when the manufacturing industry reaches a high level, then go back to develop agriculture. The second argument is the Chinese government's emphasis on the importance of agriculture that food security is the most important event in a country and cultivated land is the lifeblood of grain production, so that a country should strengthen the protection of cultivated land and improve the quality of cultivated land and rely on technology strategy to improve the

comprehensive agricultural production capacity¹¹. The third argument is that human capital is the most precious resource, so the Chinese government believes that human capital is the basic and strategic support for accelerating the construction of a strong agricultural country. Reality shows that some rural areas with weak development lies in the lack of human capital¹².

4.4 The Paths of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China

Viewing from the specific practice, in the path of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside in New China, the better paths are as follows:

4.4.1 College Students selected as Village Officials System

The system of college students selected as village officials is a selection project carried out by the Chinese government, and the post nature of college students selected as village officials is "special posts of village-level organizations"¹³. The Chinese government has introduced the system of college students selected as village officials nationwide since 2008. "It is expected to achieve the goal of having one college student as village official in each village by 2020, and there will be 600,000 college students selected as village officials nationwide active in the countryside"¹⁴. The system of college students selected as village official is very successful, as College student selected as village officials have information advantages in both rural resources and university resources.¹⁵

4.4.2 Organizing and mobilizing college students to carry out social and economic research in rural areas during their summer vacation

College students should be organized and mobilized to conduct social and economic research in rural areas during their summer vacation, and write their research reports. Different villages all have their own different resource advantages and characteristics, that means every village has its own blueprint of development, by the research, to help the villages to recognize their own resource advantages and characteristics, to help the villages to discover their own shortcomings and problems, on this basis, a feasible blueprint of a village will be created: some villages are good at for farming, Some villages are good at developing forestry, such as the cultivation of flowers and trees, Some places are good at the development of animal husbandry, Some villages are good at developing aquaculture, such as mariculture or freshwater aquaculture, some villages are suitable for developing tourism, some villages can promote multiple industries simultaneously. And all these need the help of knowledge and intelligence, so the construction of modern socialist new countryside should be rich and colorful.

4.4.3 Encouraging college students to start their own businesses for rural revitalization

University science park is a very powerful platform for college students to start their own businesses. Under the trend of the new movement to countryside, the college students should be encouraged to start their own businesses for rural revitalization areas, who can use the Internet +, big data technology, to build communication bridge between the countryside and the outside world, to promote rural industrial upgrading and rural public services upgrading.

4.4.4 Spreading rural culture and promoting rural tourism

The countryside is the root of the traditional culture of the Chinese nation. Intellectual youth can show the beautiful scenery and rich culture of the countryside to the outside world by carrying out cultural activities, shooting documentaries and writing articles, etc. At the same time, intellectual youth can also guide farmers to establish cultural confidence, explore and protect rural cultural heritage, and promote the development of rural tourism and cultural industry.

4.4.5 Building cooperation platforms

Intellectual youth can actively build cooperation platforms to promote the integration and optimization of the allocation of various resources. For example, a rural revitalization alliance can be initiated to attract various talents and enterprises to participate in rural revitalization, they can assist government departments to attract

¹¹ https://www.gov.cn/yaowen/liebiao/202307/content_6893293.htm

¹² <http://www.cppcc.gov.cn/zxww/2023/03/15/ARTI1678871906422295.shtml?eqid=d7e6c18c0006aec700000006643e0a42>

¹³

https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%A4%A7%E5%AD%A6%E7%94%9F%E6%9D%91%E5%AE%98/73510?fr=ge_ala

¹⁴ http://cunguan.youth.cn/wztt/201106/t20110601_1602358.htm

¹⁵ <https://wenku.baidu.com/view/b167f664a98271fe910ef97f.html>

investment and guide social capital into rural revitalization projects, and establish close contact with farmers to understand their needs and wishes, and provide them with targeted support and assistance.

4.4.6 College Students' Science and Technology Backyard

College students' Science and Technology Backyard is a new organizational form created in the process of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside, which is a science and technology service platform integrating agricultural science and technology innovation, demonstration and promotion and talent training established in the rural areas. Its characteristics are that (1) graduate students and scientific and technological personnel do their research at the rural production sites; (2) graduate students and scientific and technological personnel serving farmers and agricultural enterprises are characterized by zero-distance, zero-threshold, zero-time difference and zero-cost; (3) its goal is to achieve high crop yield and high resource efficiency, and to explore the road of sustainable development of modern agriculture; (4) creating a new graduate training mode which focuses on solving the practical problems in agricultural rural production practice, integrates talent training, scientific and technological innovation and social service, realizes the close combination of teaching and education, field and classroom, theory and practice, scientific research and promotion, innovation and service. The first science and technology backyard was founded in 2009.¹⁶ By May 2023, 1048 science and technology backyards have been established nationwide.¹⁷

5. Conclusion

Based on the above analysis, we can draw the following conclusions:

(1) The background of the two intellectual youth movements to countryside is different. The background of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside is that the foreign political and economic ties of New China have been cut off by the western developed countries, the background of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside and the background of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside are completely different, When China begins its second intellectual youth movement to the countryside, China has entered the era of reform and opening up, and has been fully accepted by the world;

(2) The goal of the two intellectual youth movements to countryside is different. The goal of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside is to solve the employment problem of urban youth, the goal of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside is to promote the economic development in rural areas and narrow the development gap between urban and rural China;

(3) The path of the two intellectual youth movements to countryside is different. The path of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside was organized and implemented by Chinese government, a large number of urban educated youth have left the city on a large scale, to settle down and work in the vast countryside, therefore, the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside has a certain degree of coercion characteristics, the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside is guided by Chinese government, but the behavior of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside is voluntary and driven by interest and idealistic motives;

(4) The scale and impetus and duration of the two intellectual youth movements to countryside is different. The scale and impetus of the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside are large, but its duration is short, and the scale and impetus of the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside are small, but its duration will be much longer, perhaps the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside will be a norm and will last forever;

(5) The economic model supporting the two intellectual youth movements to countryside is different. The economic model supporting the first intellectual youth movement to the countryside is actually the reverse application of Lewis dual economic model and the reverse flow of labor force, the economic model supporting the second intellectual youth movement to the countryside actually conforms to the general model of international capital flows, i.e. McDougall Model, in which capital flows from where capital is rich to where capital is scarce.

¹⁶https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%B8%AD%E5%9B%BD%E5%86%9C%E4%B8%9A%E5%A4%A7%E5%AD%A6%E7%8E%B0%E4%BB%A3%E5%86%9C%E4%B8%9A%E7%A7%91%E6%8A%80%E5%B0%8F%E9%99%A2/1694991?fr=ge_al

¹⁷ Ibid

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