

The Research on Exogenous Problems of Farmers' Piritual and Cultural Education in China

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Abstract

The author studied and analyzed the exogenous problems of the farmers' spiritual and cultural education, and found out: In today's China, the exogenous problems of the farmers' spiritual and cultural education mainly reflected in the separation of spiritual and cultural education is from social environment, political system, economic development, and cultural concepts etc. Then the author put forward to the countermeasures and suggestions aimed at optimizing the allocation of famers' spiritual and cultural educations resources, environment and evaluation system construction and so on.

Key words: Rural farmers'; Spiritual and cultural education; Exogenous

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The development of rural education promoted the progress in the spiritual and cultural education. Since the economic reform, the education level and spiritual culture education level of peasant in China's increased year by year, as well

as the illiteracy and semi illiteracy population were also gradually decreased with the economic development and increase in the educational investment.

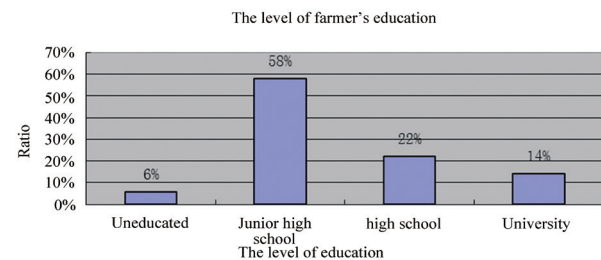


Figure 1
The Level of Farmers' Education
Sources: Questionnaire investigation

Figure 1 was the condition of education in 2013 by the investigation of rural farmers. We can see from Figure 1, the ratio of over and above junior college degree in rural farmers had exceeded 10%. But overall the rural education level was relatively low, from which the education background of the 57.9% peasants were junior high school or primary school. And there would be more than 60% if adding up with the uneducated farmers. Then the gap of education between urban and rural areas, become larger and larger. The problem that rural cultural education was separated from social environment, political system, economic development, and cultural conception still existed, as well as the problems of spiritual and cultural education itself had seriously hindered the development of spiritual and cultural education.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 The Research on Rural Garmers' Education

The development of Chinese rural farmers' education has experienced a long history, and many modern academics made different comments on the content of rural farmers education. Zhao Xiaolin (2011) pointed out "From the

view of content peasant education included not only the agricultural extension education, agricultural technology training, agricultural scientific knowledge popularization education, etc., but also the ideological and cultural education, as well as all kinds of vocational education for peasants". In the article "Discussion and analysis of farmers education problems in new rural education", Wang Dongmei (2012) gave the idea that "the content of Rural farmers education mainly includes the science, culture, ideological and political, legal education for peasants. First of all, it is important to strengthen and improve the farmers' agricultural scientific knowledge and production skills. And then, rural farmers should study scientific and cultural knowledge and improve ideological and moral qualities. Finally, it is necessary to strengthen farmers' democracy and the rule of law education and lead farmers to learn laws, understand laws, so as to enhance their awareness of democracy and legality. Li Xiuzhong (2001) held the idea that "Education of rural farmers mainly includes: (a) Ideological and political education. It consists of the socialism moral thought, building affirmative spirit culture, adjusting the psychological imbalance caused by the social income inequality, and solving all kinds of complicated contradictions in rural, which can facilitate rural social stability; (b) The legal educations. It concludes changing the situation that rural cadres and peasants generally had weak legal awareness, changing the conditions that the rural legal system construction was relative backward. and promoting the harmonious development of rural society; (c) Education of science and technology. We need to change the current situation of the low level of farmers' technology, develop agricultural potentiality, and keep the sustainable development of agriculture; (d) The quality education. It is required to transform the rural population pressure into talent motivation, increase farmers' income, and promote rural sustainable development. (e) The education of culture. It is mainly to improve the level of farmers' culture and spirit to promote rural coordinated development of material civilization and spiritual civilization two-sided. Guo Caixing (2009) presented that "in the new period, the core leaders during all dynasties had stressed that we should use the technological and cultural knowledge to educate farmers, and improve farmers' scientific and cultural quality, so as to adapt for the needs of the development of the rural productivity's development. Developing rural vocational education is the only way to improve the quality of agricultural producers and prosper rural economy." Chu Chengwei (2010) pointed out that "The education of farmers includes ideological and political education, vocational education, life education, physical education, academic education and other kinds of education." This showed that Rural farmers education developing constantly developed in modern history. It mainly includes the knowledge of science and culture, science and technology, agricultural

and the practical technology of culture and education; the education of morality, ideal, behavior and social morality; the knowledge of legal concepts, legal consciousness, safety of legal; the vocational education of vocational skills training, and so on. This research based on the rural reality started from cultural education and tried to reeducate rural farmers.

1.2 There Search on Connotation of Spiritual and Cultural Education

Spiritual and cultural education is relative to the material civilization. The spiritual and cultural education, including moral education and knowledge education, is an essential aspect of socialist spiritual civilization education. Spiritual and cultural education develops with the progression of material civilization. There is a close relationship between on the one hand, the development of material civilization will promote people's mental outlook, liberate their thoughts, broaden their horizon and impel their desire for creating a new life. On the other hand, it made new tasks and requirements for spiritual and cultural education by developing material civilization. Scholars have different views on the meaning of spiritual and cultural education. Zhu Lin (2006) pointed out that "Spiritual and cultural education is the values, taste, religious beliefs, habits of consumption, life style, code of ethics and human behavior model of comprehensive education of a country, a region or a nation". As the spirit of the Chinese nation for thousands of years, but also an important aspect of spiritual and cultural education, Yu Wenli (2006) argues that "Broadly speaking, the Chinese national spirit education refers to educating all citizens or all ethnic members. The consistence of audience is various and the content is abundant, On the contrary, the narrowly definition of nation's spiritual education specifically refers to schooling, especially in the current education system and mode of schools. All levels and all kinds of schools focus on the ideological and political education and moral education which is aimed at fostering the spirit of the Chinese nation, and cultivate the students to be qualified builders and reliable socialist successors." Thus, the spiritual and cultural education is not only the study of the ideological and moral education and knowledge of cultural education, but also the research of values, taste, religion, habits of consumption, lifestyle and national spirit.

1.3 The Research on Methods of Spiritual and Cultural Education

The need of some educational methods for rural farmers to study spiritual and cultural education also has to be emphasized. In the article "The analysis of restricting the stability and development of China's rural farmers spiritual and cultural", Zhu Lin (2006) claimed "To carry out the spiritual and cultural education, we should develop the advanced culture, support healthy cultural activities, obey ethical and foster new practices, build good manners, promote to spread cultural symbols which

is good to interpersonal cooperation. It's an important aspect of spiritual and cultural education. The present carrying out of the construction of 'civilized households', 'civilized village' activities in some areas of our country and the popularity of the new 'Three Character Classic' have played an important role in keeping the social stability, development and extraordinarily in strengthening the spiritual and cultural education of the people." Combined with the current situation of the development of China's people's spiritual and cultural education, and with the past experience, the following measures may be taken to promote the country's spiritual and cultural education. Firstly, Gong Shang Hua demonstrated in the "Current Situation and Countermeasures of farmers' needs in spiritual and cultural life - based on the survey of Ji'an City" that Building public cultural service system to strengthen public cultural services is the main way to achieve the people's spiritual and cultural education. Public finances should offer support on ensuring that people's basic cultural rights and interests of watching TV, listening to the radio, reading newspapers, making public cultural appreciation and participating in public cultural activities, thus to develop a public cultural service system which can improve the coverage of urban and rural areas, develop reasonable structure, complement function and have practical efficient. Secondly, Zhang Jun Hao claimed in the 'Young Farmers' Spiritual and Cultural Construction: Reflection and Exploration In the Plight 'that we should greatly develop the area education, improve young people's cultural quality, make efforts to cultivate new socialist successors, so that the advanced scientific and cultural knowledge will be mastered by young people and be used as the weapon to transform the society. Meanwhile, in rural areas, new rural training project for practical talents should be carefully organized to train a large number of villages technology promoters, production experts, business able men, craftsmen and practical talents of other aspects who can adapt to the needs of building a socialist new countryside. At the same time, government should increase the efforts in the college students "San Fu Yi Zhi" (Support education, health and agriculture, Poverty alleviation) program and rural special post recruitment high-level personnel with advanced knowledge, skills and concepts to rural areas and influence the cultural life of young farmers in daily life. Finally, in "Thoughts On the Culture Construction of Socialist New Countryside", Xu Chengying pointed out that the people's spiritual and cultural education should achieve a combination of tangible and intangible. Cultural infrastructure construction should be an important part of culture education. Investment in spiritual and cultural education should be increased continually. Reasonable adjustments ought to be made on the public cultural resources. Spiritual and cultural education aims to achieve a combination of heritage and innovation. This approach has the historical inheritance for culture's "history" and

"now" is inseparable. Meanwhile culture has a distinct contemporaneity for it is the reflection of economic and political in the era. This feature determines the cultural educational must organically combine the inheriting of fine traditional culture period features change in a creative and continuous way. "Thus, the spiritual and cultural construction of rural peasant farmers' need not only to strengthen cultural, ideological and moral construction of knowledge, build a reasonable public cultural service system, vigorously develop education, but also to adhere to the "tangible" and "intangible" and the combination of inheritance and innovation phase.

As an emerging field of study, research on spiritual and cultural education of rural farmers is still relatively weak. This weakness is basically exposed in three parts: in the logic has been consistent since the theory, the still relatively unified core concepts and propositions, as well as guidance on the interpretation of complex problems in practice on the force Therefore, there is vast space for research of rural farmers' spiritual and cultural education that calls for urgent exploration. There are a lot of understanding needs to be surpassed and unified. The subject of future research is to ascertain the universal law of spiritual and cultural education of rural farmers as well as look for effective methods to promote healthy development.

2. THE ANALYSIS ON EXOGENOUS PROBLEM OF RURAL FARMERS' SPIRITUAL AND CULTURE EDUCATION

It is inevitable thing that a country's modernization process is related to a decline in rural areas in Modernization theory. With the process of historical development, in the modernization, its' main goal is to realize the transformation from traditional agricultural society to modern industrial society. It can't do without the country society harmonious and civilized atmosphere if we want to build a modern civilized society and promote the development of the cultural education. It is the only way for the development of spiritual civilization education in rural areas by relieving the increasingly serious problem of "agriculture, rural areas and farmers". Since China's reform and opening up, in order to promote the development of rural society economy and culture, it carries out some rural reform and a series of strategy which is good to rural farmers in our country. And the rural farmers get rid of the life of poverty. It shows the new characteristics of countryside in politics, economy, culture, social structure. However, there are a series of serious problems due to the social transformation brought about, such as severe labor output, national spirit and culture education to rural farmers in weak, lagging development of secondary vocational education. These problems seriously hindered the development of spiritual culture, and the progress of rural farmers in

spiritual and culture education. Only scientific analysis and deal with the exogenous problem that farmers have in the developing of rural farmers spiritual and culture education, to speed up the construction of spiritual culture education, promote the development of rural civilization.

2.1 The Spiritual and Cultural Education is Separated From Social Environment

In order to promote the improvement of the rural social environment, the party central committee insists on stabilizing and improving the basic management system of country, and the reform direction of socialist market economy. It also insists on the leadership of the party to combine with respect the farmers' initiative. It will achieve a brilliant achievement in the rural economy and the development of rural cultural education. On the other hand, the party central committee insists the policy that "giving more, taking less and allowing flexibility". So it completely cancels the agricultural tax over the country, fully realizes the free and compulsory education. Farmers get subsidies and long-term benefits from country. Especially since the Sixteenth CPC National Congress, the leader put forward Scientific Outlook on Development, established guiding thought of balance urban and rural development, and promoted the position of the "three rural" work. According to balance urban and rural development, the Party Central Committee put forward to build a new socialist countryside, speed up development of modern agriculture, increase capacity to streamline production in agriculture, and strengthen to build rural infrastructure. Especially, it should strengthen to build rural farmers spiritual and culture education. Education and rural economic develop entered a new stage. Then, from all over the world, the theme is still Peace and development nowadays. With the development of international economic globalization, China joined the WTO and enjoyed lots of fruits from economic globalization.

Under this element, our country is acceleration period of social transformation. The speed is accelerated obviously for rural resident social differentiation. Social differentiation is a process which is restructure constantly of social structure, broken and reconstruction of interest relationship. It has a series of social conflicts and problems. And it mainly show that social concept changes constantly, income gap largen constantly, stratum structure gets differences. It causes that contradictions of kinds of rural stratum gradually increase, proportions of rural labor force and obtain employment rapidly decline about agriculture. However, the proportions of non-agricultural employment's people rapidly increase. Population structure rapidly changes to aging society; urbanization and by-business tendency obviously strengthen. Some villages are developing into cities and towns. Then others also is being "agriculture". There are profound influences

on rural peasants' spiritual and cultural life.

Thus it can be seen that: The change of the external objective environment provides a foundation for the rural economic development creates the conditions and increases power. But we should clearly recognize that spiritual and culture education of rural farmers is not synchronous with the change of social environment.

2.2 The Spiritual and Cultural Education is Separated From the Political System

There is close relationship between spiritual culture and political system. The influence of society's political system, political structure, and the political environment is huge for spiritual culture, and it is also very important. We can say that the political system and social system of the country determine the ideological nature.

Cultural education is the control measure of ideology. It receives the influence of the political system, such as the social system, political structure, political environment, etc. In order to strengthen the political system of cultural education, first, Chinese Communist Party hold high the great banner of socialism with Chinese characteristics, insist on the guidance of Deng Xiaoping Theory, importance thought of "Three represents theory", Scientific Outlook on Development; And freeing our mind, be practical and realistic, reform and innovation, the center of economic construction, the system of people's congress, regional autonomy of ethnic minorities; and, multi-party cooperation and political consultation system. Second, in the rural grass-roots autonomy system gradually perfect, and the rural reform process of the household contract as the basic content, the villagers committee which is a replacement of rural production team becomes the main village-level organization. The a series of policies and guidelines that insist on perfecting the law system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, insist on advancing the Party building, strengthen the ability to govern and the construction of advancement, provide right direction and well political environment for spiritual and culture education.

It is to the benefit of advancing reform and innovation about spiritual and culture education, improving standard of spiritual and culture education. However, with the development of the political system, spiritual and culture education is separated from it.

During the survey of rural farmer, when asked about that "Would you like to accept what kind of spirit and culture education?", we can see that: only 7.8% of rural farmers expressed a willingness to accept the common sense about system of political, but more farmers are willing to accept the general cultural knowledge and knowledge of production and living. This shows that: The progress of the political system does not bring the spirit of the corresponding culture education in the evolution of the political system political system, but the political system is separated from spiritual and culture education.

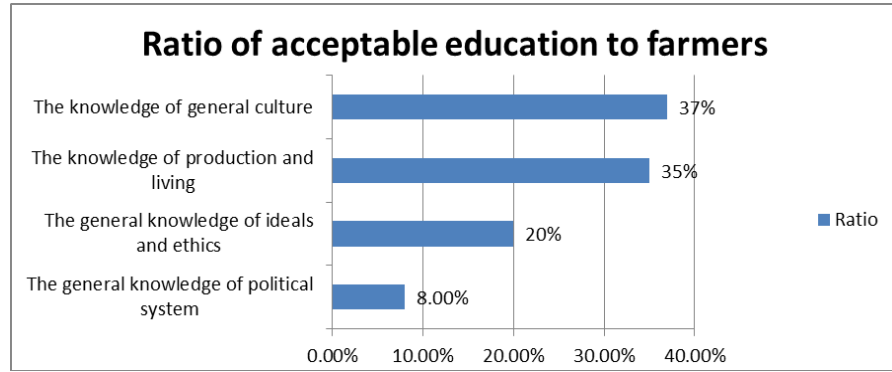


Figure 2
The Ratio of Acceptable Education to Farmers
 Sources: questionnaire survey

2.3 Spiritual and Culture Education is Separated From Economic Development

Marxist Philosophy says that the economic basis decides the upper building. The development of rural economy decides the development of spiritual and culture education. The 17th CPC National Congress stressed that in order to realize the future economic development goals, “it is the key to rapidly change of the economic development mode, to complete socialist market economy system.” “To change rapidly of the economic development mode and advance self-dependent innovation, to promote economic structural adjustment and optimization and upgrading of industrial structure, to expand the consumer demand, improve people’s livelihood, and promote sound and fast development are always the priority among priorities in our party work. With the development of macroeconomic in our country, the dual structure of urban and rural is promoting step by step. Rural economic development is in well situation in our country. With the reform and opening-up policy of more than thirty years, economic income of farmers is increased wide. Surveyed 385 rural farmers’ income levels are shown in chart 3 below.

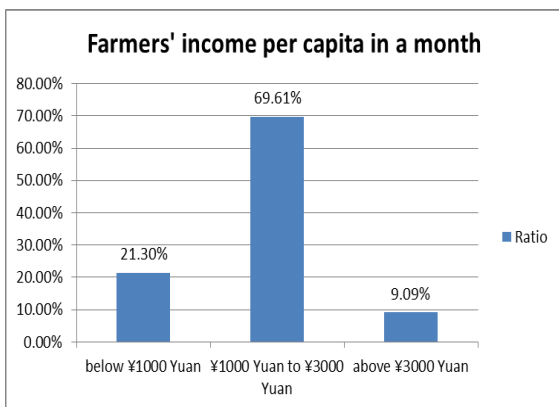


Figure 3
Monthly Income of Rural Farmers
 Sources: questionnaire survey

We know that during the survey of rural farmers, only 21.3% of rural per capita monthly income of farmers was

1000 yuan in low, 69.61% of rural per capita monthly income of farmers in 1000 yuan to 3000 yuan between, More 9.09% of rural farmers per capita annual income of 3000 yuan in above. With the development of economic, annual per capital income increased creates the condition for spiritual and culture education. Farmer education of rural human capital accumulation is the most basic and the most important way, is also a main way of improving the farmers’ income.

Although the development of rural economy has achieved a certain degree, but it still belongs to low-income groups compared with the cities. At present, the rural collective economy is generally weak, and most of the basic unit government is stretched finances.

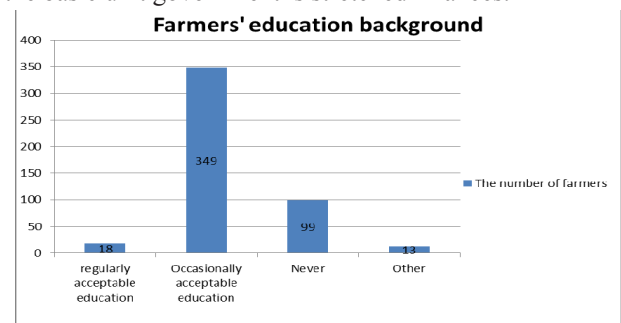


Figure 4
Farmers’ education background
 Sources: questionnaire survey

In the survey, when asked whether rural farmers often to accept cultural education, there are 99 people not accept the cultural education while only 18 people often accept cultural education. During the 18 people, most of them accept cultural education by chance. One important reason is that serious lack of money. The facility devoted in the aspect of cultural education from government is less. Then the place of cultural entertainment and facility are fairly simple and crude in countryside. The amount of them is serious shortage. What’s more, some does not work and exists in name only. So, the reason of spiritual and cultural life is monotonous, and is separated from rural economy development is that can’t satisfy the multi-level spiritual needs of farmers.

2.4 Spiritual and Cultural Education is Separated From the Cultural Concept

With the development of market economy, rural economy is also rapidly developed. Personal autonomy option is widening, people become more and more independent and have a complex relation of interest. Traditional view of advantages and disadvantage, gain and loss, good and evil, respect and lowliness is changing.

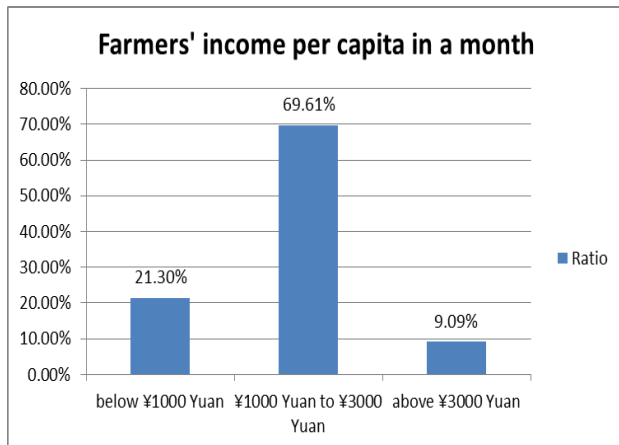


Figure 5
Willingness to receive education for farmers
Sources: questionnaire survey

According to the survey, we know that when asked whether rural farmers will to accept cultural education, 16.36% of rural farmers said not willing to accept education, 26.51% of them have no ideals, Only 2.07% of rural farmers are willing to accept the cultural education, Hindered the development of cultural education is the manifestation of that spiritual and cultural education is separated from the cultural concept. There are some reasons for such situation.

First, traditional view of rural farmers is changing because of diversified value orientation. With the shock of diversified value orientation, independent consciousness, sense of competition, the concept of look for the truth and be practical, is strengthen constantly. The sense of social responsibility and collectivism, the concept of overall situation, are gradually weakening. This situation is very serious during the rural farmers have low education. What's worse, some farmers have wrong outlook on life, world outlook, and value. For example, there are also feudalistic superstition and outmoded conventions and customs. The situation of prefer boys to girls, and like divination, is widespread in countryside. This sense of clansman is strong. Some farmers like to follow others with blindness. As the same time, some outmoded conventions and customs grow up in the countryside, such as go in for wedding and funeral in a big way, early childbearing, and gather together to gamble.

Secondly, at the shock of the reform and opening-up policy and socialist market economy, some negative effect show in the countryside. For example, some people become rich to cruel and bad. Some people of rich

psychological do something that even method should not be in principle. There are lots of situations in countryside. For example, the relationship of neighbor became bad because of dispute of house site, brothers became enemy because of house property, and people don't support their parents.

Finally, the ideologies of rural farmers don't keep up with the age. Many rural farmers lack of self-confidence and desire to advance. They have the "fear difficult", "fear danger", "fear risk" "Wait, rely on, ask for" and so on old-fashioned ideologies, and small-peasant thoughts such as "do not care about lack but care about unfair", "be satisfied with a little income". Most of them lack enterprising spirit and thinking. Even some young people wait to get money from country minimum living standard security. With the process of land expropriation, most of people enjoy immediate interests, and use the money of compensation to buy motorcycles, mobile phones and other fashion products. They wrong think that they have the good life. For the change of lifestyle as well as future life safeguard, they lack of thinking. And their value orientation, moral produces are different from others.

3. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Author studied and analyzed on exogenous problems of rural farmers spiritual and culture education, found that: Now, the exogenous problems of rural farmers spiritual and culture education is that Spiritual and cultural education is separated from the social environment, political system, economic development, cultural concept.

Therefore, we should think from the following several aspects to strengthen the construction of spiritual and culture education for rural farmers.

3.1 Optimizing the Allocation of Resources of Rural Farmers Spiritual and Culture Education

Optimize the allocation of resources is that in order to make better use of resource, we do some reasonable allocations. In fact, rural farmers' cultural education system has many resources, including natural resources, manpower resource, financial resources, and material resources. If the resources are used without the relevant departments of the reasonable layout of planning and are used optionally, it is a "get half the result with the effort" thing. So, if we want to optimizing the allocation of resources of rural farmers spiritual and culture education, we must have a plan to conformity of various resources. In order to realize that optimize the allocation of resources of rural farmers spiritual and culture education, we should take reasonable "match", to master the proper "dosage", use in appropriate "opportunity":

A. To carry out strategies of differentiated development to realize complement each other's advantages in the education resources. China has a vast territory, and villages

dispersedly distribute in each province, city area. Regional disparity produces huge “cultural differences”, naturally, each region of China rural features and customs would be different. So in rural farmers’ cultural education’s strategic deployment, we should be to classify project and development according to different rural area. For example, in poor areas, we propose to combine the economic development and farmers’ education of science and technology. Farmers learn the knowledge of agricultural science and technology while mastering all kinds of labor skills, finally, to use in practical production and create the new type of educational pattern “Apply your learning”. The other example, with tourist attractions in the rural areas, they can make full use of local unique folk custom resources to hold collective activities, such as campfire party, folk temple fair and so on. We protect and inherit the local characteristic culture while also fully meet the spiritual and cultural needs of the local farmers and so on.

B. To carry out systematic development strategy, realize the education resources balanced configuration. The emergence of systematic development strategy has the certain practical significance. It is needed to effectively promote various resources. Integration is to optimize allocation of resources, and to enter, back, get, give up. In other words, it is to obtain the overall optimal of resources, fight for using the least amount of resources to create the most plenteous achievement. In order to promote effective integration of resources, there are some demands. First, we should gather strength from all parties in the society, actively explore the multi-channel investment way, guarantee money for the construction of rural farmers spiritual culture. Second, we should strengthen the team construction of village culture’s cadres, improve the service ability of leadership.

C. To establish a typical educational pattern, realize the synergetic development of education resources. Typical education act that also called exemplary education act is a kind of education method. It applies representative examples set an example, to help and enlighten educational objects to improve the consciousness of ideology and politics. In a new mode of typical education, we should pay attention to several issues. First, we should choose the appropriate model examples to do demonstration. Don’t “go about several tasks at a time”. Second, combination of positive examples and negative examples, but we should be focusing on the positive examples. Thirdly, to propagandize typical needs to all-round, multi-angle, keep persistence. Fourthly, we should guarantee the persistence and periodicity of publicity.

3.2 To Optimize the Environment of Rural Farmers’ Spiritual and Cultural Education

Education environment has a direct influence on education quality. The good environment of spiritual and cultural

education for rural farmers will contribute to promote our country rural farmers’ cultural education carried out efficiently. At present, the environment of spiritual and cultural education for rural farmers is separate from the environment of material life, rural economic development, rural infrastructure construction at this stage. The environment of spiritual and cultural education is in the relatively hysteretic state. So, how to optimize the environment of spiritual and cultural education for rural farmers is one of the problems which are settled urgently in the current. In general, this several aspects were discussed:

A. To promote facilities construction of rural cultural; improve external conditions of spiritual and cultural education. In order to optimize the environment of spiritual and culture education for rural farmers, earnestly the countryside cultural It is the most urgent task to practically do a good facilities construction of rural cultural and overall guarantee material supply. It is necessary to increase constructions of rural cultural facilities. First, in the larger sense, we should pay attention to the equitable distribution between capital and equipment in the countryside. Second, in the micro perspective, each countryside should focus on constructions of rural study, exhibition building, activity room and perfect leisure square, constructions of sports facilities step by step. Finally, we will realize” there are some places to study”, there are some facilities to play” goals. Thirdly, to strengthen management of cultural facilities. The behavior of managers and users are regularized by the management and used rules which are formulated of relevant departments. Its purpose is to prevent cultural facilities from been embezzled, occupied or damaged, and to make the rural cultural positions give play to the maximum utility.

B. Strengthen the ideological and political education of farmers; improve the rural farmers’ cultural quality. There are three aspects to promote the ideological and moral education of farmers. First, the guidance is “eight honors and eight disgraces”, the spirit bases are traditional virtues of the Chinese nation, such as industrious and thrifty, honesty and trustworthiness, respect the old and cherish the young, or take pleasure in helping people and so on. The specific demands are “love country, know manners and integrity, unity and friendly, industrious and thrifty and self-improvement, devote to work and dedication, open and compatibility, scientific rationality, environmental protection and treasure goods”. In order to achieve the aims of self-education and improve the level of ideology and morality, it’s necessary to hold a series of innovation activities and activities of edutainment, such as knowledge contest, “advanced individual in ideology and morality”. Secondly, to deal with the two parts relation. We should right dealing with the relation of social moral, professional ethics or family virtues, and the relation of patriotism, collectivism or socialism, and carry out the activities of building the civilized country custom.

C. Building the front of cultural of rural farmers, improve the platform of rural farmers spiritual and culture. Firstly, to perfect public service system of culture, such as "cover both urban and rural areas, resource sharing, improvement of function, efficient and practical". Secondly, to encourage them to develop hobbies and interests, and set up the team of spare-time cultural activities in countryside, let farmers became participants and creators. Thirdly, actively carry out services of rural information. Because of the limit of areas and economy in the countryside. Without external information effectively flow into and the carrier of all kinds of information, such as broadcast, television, computer, it hinder people to learn the knowledge of scientific and technological and culture, knew actuality of society.

3.3 Optimizing the Evaluation System of Rural Farmers' Spiritual and Cultural Education

As our ancients said "to examine oneself in three approaches every day". It is necessary to deepen the self-understanding if we want to continually grow up and make progress. In the process of rural farmers spiritual and cultural construction, because of the complexity of working, not only need we to keep "self-examination" state, but also need to strengthen the external supervision and enter evaluation system of "into heteronomy". Combination together to optimize the environment of rural farmers spiritual and cultural education in our country. Therefore, we must do the following work: (a) To clear the purpose of optimizing evaluation system of rural farmers spiritual and cultural education, (b) To formulate the principle of optimizing evaluation system of rural farmers spiritual and cultural education, (c) To guarantee the result of optimizing evaluation system of rural farmers spiritual and cultural education.

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