

The Internal Interactive Logic between Rural Cultural Quality and Economic Development

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Abstract

Farmers often play a nameless role on the historical stage. The evolution of their main production mode from land planting to out-migrating for work has gone through several decades. The consciousness of smallholders is still deeply rooted in their concept of life. As the general education level in rural areas is not high, so they seek survival and their own development is in a passive and ignorant state. By revealing the phenomenon of the low level of rural cultural quality and establishing a logical relationship with the fact that rural economic development is backward, the author analyzes the interaction between the two.

Keywords

rural cultural quality ; economic development.

1. One, Rural Economy Form

China's rural economic development is relatively backward, the gap between urban and rural areas is obvious. The mode of economic production in rural areas is dominated by out-migrating for work and supplemented by cultivated land cultivation. Because farmers increasingly realize the low efficiency and low income of agricultural development and the rapid growth of modern consumption level, traditional planting labor can no longer support economic consumption, so they turn to work for development.

1. Rural land economy in most areas is still dominated by small-scale peasant economy. Rural areas are relatively closed, with low level of mechanization and automation, small scale of land management and management, and low grain productivity. Confined to the traditional mode of production, farmers have little awareness of the transformation of economic development mode, and the lack of rural infrastructure construction and economic size makes the transformation of economic structure at high risk. And rural incomes are low enough to support large investments.

2, migrant workers become the dominant form of the income of farmers, migrant workers or home business, the employment rate is very high, but the employment level is low, physical labor is high, labor productivity and economic income balance, however, the lack of leverage to create value, just as a link, the labor can't drive the economies of scale. Although the development of the tertiary industry in rural areas has just sprouted, mainly the development of tourism, the development level is not high and the radiation scope is very small.

2. Second, The Rural Cultural Situation

The cultural development in rural areas lags behind, and the education level of farmers is low. Although education has been popularized in rural areas, highly educated people are rare, which is due to the lagging educational concept of rural people and the low economic level. Even though farmers have paid more attention to education, the cultural level in rural areas has not

been improved for a long time due to the lack of educational resources, inadequate educational supervision and lack of educational guidance for left-behind children.

The lack of rural cultural quality forms a chain reaction. Firstly, farmers lack the knowledge and skills needed for development in various fields. They are not sensitive and cognitive to information technology, financial investment, policy and law, social change, etc., at least a large proportion of rural people are like this.

Secondly, rural people lack the quality of modern interpersonal communication. Rural society is more decentralized, there are no formal organizations, but informal organizations based on kinship ties. The system of authority in the countryside includes not only the grassroots government, but also the tacit understanding of the large clans. Therefore, farmers' interpersonal communication is one-sided, and they are not aware of the initiative renewal of interpersonal relations, and lack of opportunities, because they do not have a discourse system to develop across the circle. The level of education and culture is one of the ways to provide this discourse system.

Finally, there is a lack of development philosophy in line with The Times. Due to the relatively closed area, low level of economic, and low level of education in rural areas, people's ideas and concepts are more outdated and backward than those in developed areas. Therefore, the replacement cycle of farmers' ideas is long and slow, which lags behind the development of The Times and social progress. Therefore, farmers have always played a leading role in history. Their living standard and attention frequency often depend on the attitude of the higher government.

3. Thirdly, The Interactive Mechanism between Rural Cultural Quality and Economic Development

1. Due to the ignorance of information and the limitation of their own abilities, farmers can only engage in those jobs with high repetition rate, which do not require mental work and only require physical effort, so they are highly replaceable. Moreover, farmers are often engaged in industries without barriers, and the audience for these jobs is mostly non-educated and low-educated people. Due to the lack of development opportunities in the countryside, these farmers went to the cities and became part of the wave of migrant workers to serve the industrialization and mechanization of the big cities. And professional farmers who have been trained with professional knowledge and skills are better able to use technology and achieve higher conversion rates.

2, rural cultural level of agricultural modernization, the modern science and technology and information technology in rural level is low, most of the rural areas is still not realize mechanized operation, instead of traditional small peasant economy development mode, and this kind of mode of low efficiency and slow speed dispersion makes the rural economic development. This is because the low cultural quality restricts the ability of farmers to utilize new technology and transform new knowledge, thus restricting economic development and agricultural innovation.

3. The proportion of farmers working and farming is relatively large, while there are few actions of large-scale investment and industrial structure innovation. The reason is that they have no start-up capital or low risk tolerance, but the essential reason is the lack of knowledge and technology, not only lack of management and operation that cannot support economies of scale. This state makes farmers often choose a more secure way of production to avoid risks.

The main reason that restricts rural economic development is the tilt of economic policies. Rural resources cannot be compared with urban ones, including educational resources, infrastructure, talents construction, capital allocation, medical care, industrialization level, etc. Low development level of rural economy and farmers' quality is not only a factor can

decide, not to say farmers quality is only a very small cause, ke Wu Gang in the institutional economics, said: "when the people in the rapid development of economy in scheduling resources more successful and more motivated in satisfying their material requirement". The lag of rural economic development leads to people's lack of sensitivity to economic development, more as a member of the migrant worker wave. So, rural economic development and farmer quality are mutual influence, mutual restriction.

Since farmers' cultural quality and economic development are interrelated, what are the reasons for the low rural cultural quality in terms of economic development? The first is the restriction of farmers' concept, which restricts farmers' living needs. Some farmers, eager to realize human resources, interrupt education to get income, which leads to the reduction of farmers' income potential. However, some farmers do not pay much attention to education and do not understand the value brought by education, so the quality cannot be fundamentally changed, and the economy will not be changed subjectively and actively. However, many farmers have paid more and more attention to education and the improvement of quality. However, it still needs a long historical cycle to comprehensively improve the quality of farmers and promote economic leapfrog, because realization of knowledge also needs time.

So how to improve the quality of farmers and trigger the effect of rural economic development? First of all, the situation is different for different levels of rural areas, including barren mountain areas, plain farming rural areas, urban rural areas. For barren mountainous countryside, because the people here most lax, cultural quality popularization level is low, and lack of natural resources, its national policy input and output ratio of deformity, so it is difficult to want to economic development, because of the limited social resources can not be thrown in not too many potential areas. So to economic development, changing people's concept of lagging behind, a feasible measures is the use of geographical advantages to develop some of the industry in the region, such as orchards, tourism, home stay facility and so on, if it were not for the geographical advantage, so should carry out to go out strategy, developing education first, improve quality, and feedback of economic development, transforming the country, but it also depends on the government's support, the quality of the government is essentially the defining quality of development of rural economy.

For plain farming areas and urban rural areas, it is easier. Plains farming areas while the lack of natural conditions, but due to the big volume, this kind of form of the rural economy development is not very easy, countries in the resource allocation policy will consider returns, but the country's public services and the development of attributes make the resource balanced problem had to be taken into account, since it can gradually reduce the differences in the levels of development. What rural areas need to do is to stabilize their production position, promote economic development by gradually improving education level, at least maintain the sensitivity to national development policies, and make full use of social resources to improve the economic level. Rural areas in urban areas are located within the scope of urban development and can move forward to the process of urbanization under the impetus of urban development.

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