

Research and Analysis on Improvement of the Quality of Rural Women in Tianjin

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Keywords: Rural women, Quality improvement, Pertinence, Effectiveness.

Abstract. Because rural men go out to work more, women account for the vast majority in rural areas and become the main force of rural economic and social development. Therefore, In the context of rural revitalization strategy, rural women shoulder great responsibility to realize the priority development of rural agriculture. Organizing rural women to carry out educational training to improve their productive capacity and employment level is the foundation and guarantee for the successful implementation of the strategy of rural revitalization. In order to do a good job in improving the quality of rural women in Tianjin, this paper obtains a great deal of first-hand data by means of questionnaire survey and interview investigation, and understand the basic situation of the quality of rural women in Tianjin. Based on the comprehensive analysis of the quality of rural women in Tianjin, we find out the factors affecting the quality improvement of rural women in Tianjin.

Introduction

With the rapid development of rural economy and society, in the new era, rural women have changed their ideas, and ways of life, what's more, their roles and status in family and social life have changed a lot. In this paper, we deeply understand the production and living conditions and development needs of rural women in Tianjin, grasp the new rules and new characteristics of improving female quality, finally investigate the improvement of rural female quality under the background of rural revitalization strategy. The research results will lay the foundation for us to understand the quality of women in the new situation, grasp the needs of women's development, help women improve their quality, increase their income and become rich, and help rural women to play an active role in building a harmonious countryside. Put forward the corresponding promotion path, training direction and demand content, promote rural women employment and increase income, so as to promote the smooth implementation of rural revitalization strategy through the revitalization of rural talents.

The Rationality of Questionnaire Design and Interview Outline Design

Design of Questionnaire and Interview Outline

According to the four aspects of women's quality, the questionnaire adopts three layering methods, according to the influence factors and the subjective characteristics of rural women, the first is the age stratification commonly used by national statistical departments. The second one is divided into five levels according to quality and the third is stratified according to life cycle theory. Hope to be able to find out the internal laws and related relationships. The questionnaire survey and interview outline are discussed, designed and completed by the research members in this topic after consulting the materials and literature. After many revisions and pre-surveys, they are sent to the experts and supervisory bodies outside the school for examination. Then according to the feedback of the opinion is revised again and then finalized. The questionnaire was designed from the rural women's age, household registration, life stage, occupation, income, education, health status, ways to receive information, ways to relieve psychological pressure, ideological quality, level of

knowledge, ability. Whether have received educational training to understand the situation, after many revisions, identified 21 problems. At the same time, in order to make up for the shortcomings and deficiencies of the questionnaire, we conducted targeted visits and investigations to village cadres, rural business owners and various training institutions at all levels, referring to the main contents of the questionnaire. We hope to have a comprehensive understanding of the quality of rural women in Tianjin.

Investigation Sample Composition

According to different economic and social development models, this study selected two representative natural villages in Binhai New area. The survey targets are rural women and village cadres, rural enterprises, education and training institutions, and so on. A total of five levels of rural managers and enterprise executives, technical personnel and self-employed managers, working class, agricultural workers and long-term unemployment were investigated. There were 421 rural women in total.

The Quality Status of Rural Women in Tianjin

Questionnaire Data Analysis

Age Profile. This questionnaire researched 422 rural women, there are 422 people answered the age question. According to the data analysis, the age of the rural women is from 30-60 and the average age of the rural women was 46.8 years old,. From the age distribution of the respondents, the age distribution of the investigated sample is basically reasonable, the proportion under 25 years old is low, the main reason is that this age group is in the stage of studying and working in the city.

Career Situation. Of the 422 rural women surveyed, one did not answer the question: 225 were rural managers, business executives, 89 technicians, self-employed, 37 working-class, 61 agricultural and 7 long-term unemployed. from the distribution of the occupation of rural women, the largest proportion is women who engaged in agriculture. So education and training of non-agricultural knowledge and skills should be strengthened so as to help them transfer employment smoothly.

The Education of Respondents. Of the 422 rural women surveyed, 422 answered the question, of which 154 had final qualifications in junior high school and below, 125 in high school or secondary school, 128 in junior college and 15 in undergraduate education. According to the distribution of education, only 3.55% had higher education, and 36.49% of the interviewees had a junior high school degree or less, indicating that rural women's education level was generally low.

The Most Appropriate Knowledge. Of the 422 rural women surveyed, 288 answered the question. Of these, 82 considered that the most desirable knowledge was family education and 38 considered that the most desirable knowledge was work-related knowledge. 75 think that the knowledge most should be grasped is the common sense of life and health, 49 think that the knowledge most should be grasped is the knowledge of law, and 44 think that the knowledge most should be grasped is other knowledge. From the perspective of rural women, the most important knowledge that rural women should master is family education and general knowledge of life and health. This is also in line with the current new trend of rural women's employment, such as old-age care, infant and child care, and so on. However, the needs of different groups of rural women will also have greater differences.

The Ideological Quality That Should Be Grasped Mostly. Of the 422 rural women surveyed, 396 answered the question. Of these, 17 thought that the most desirable ideological quality was social morality, and 21 thought that the most desirable ideological quality was professional ethics. 40 people think that the most should be mastered is the family virtue, 100 think that the most should master the ideological quality is personal accomplishment, 116 think that the most should master the ideological quality is legal consciousness, There are 102 people think that the most should master the ideological quality is related to other aspects of the quality. From the investigation of the

desire of rural women to master the ideological quality, the most important ideological quality of rural women is legal consciousness and personal accomplishment.

The Ability Should Be Provided With Mostly. Of the 422 rural women surveyed, 352 answered the question. Of these, 61 considered the most desirable ability is to be able to work and 49 thought that the most desirable ability is interpersonal skills. The ability that 41 people think they should have most is the ability of innovation, 97 people think the most desirable ability is to regulate family relationship, and 54 people think that the ability of regulating psychological stress is the ability that should be grasp most. There are also 50 people who think that the most desirable ability is other abilities. According to the distribution of the abilities that should be possessed most, they are more scattered, different life stages, different occupation types, different age structures have different ability need. Therefore, the corresponding education and training should be carried out in different categories. In order to meet their different needs for technical capabilities.

Whether Participated in Educational Training. Of the 422 rural women surveyed, 228 answered the question of whether or not they had received education and training, of which 56 attended education, accounting for 23.14 per cent of the total number of respondents; 172 people have not participated in education and training, accounting for 71.07% of the total answer to this question, as shown in figure 2-6. From the statistics of whether or not they have participated in education and training, we can see that the proportion of rural women who have participated in the training is obviously low. To improve the quality of rural women, this part of the work should be further strengthened.

Reasons for Not Receiving Training. Of the 422 rural women surveyed, 172 were rural women who were not trained in education, and we asked why. 29 thought the training time was inappropriate and 25 thought the training site was inappropriate. 43 people thought that the training content was not suitable, 14 people had no desire to learn, 56 people were not informed, and 5 people chose other reasons. There are two main reasons for never receiving training, one is not notified, the other is inappropriate content. Have not been informed shows that the work of our grassroots cadres has yet to be further promoted and improved, and the contents are inappropriate indicating that our work on improving the quality of women has not yet been completed.

Interview and Investigation. Through the investigation of the village committee, the education bureau, the people's society bureau, the women's federation such similar regulatory body, and the various skill training schools, the rural enterprise manager such group, obtained the more comprehensive data for the later research and analysis. When we do the investigation, we found that the supporting policies for improving the quality of women related to the strategy of rural revitalization are still being formulated, and the management system of rural practical talents needs further innovation. The supervision and inspection mechanism of education and training is not perfect. In addition, we also find a lot of shortcomings in the research of training institutions: firstly, the construction of teachers is not perfect, the concept still needs to be innovated. Secondly, there is still a big gap between the construction of teaching materials and the needs of rural economic and social development, especially the requirements of rural revitalization strategy. Lastly, the construction of school and teaching practice bases for the improvement of women's quality needs to be further strengthened and improved.

Conclusion

Through questionnaires and visits, the following conclusions can be drawn.

First, the rural women interviewed generally do not have strong willingness to further receive training and improve their educational level. Subjectively, the cultural foundation of rural women is poor, and learning is difficult. Objectively, the contents and methods of education and training provided by us do not meet the needs of rural women and the cognitive characteristics and rules of knowledge and skills. At the same time, we also found that the younger the age, the stronger the willingness to receive training, the higher the willingness to upgrade education, the more information received through mobile phones and the Internet; the older the age, the more information received through television, the proportion of information received by mobile phones in

all age groups reached more than 40%.

Second, there are two main reasons for not receiving training. One is the inappropriate content, and the other is the lack of notification. The main reasons for this problem are that the time and place of education and training provided by us can not meet the characteristics of rural women's life and labor. On the other hand, it also reflects that our grass-roots managers have not done a good job, the services for rural women are not in place, and the education and training of migrant workers has not been included in the scope of services.

Third, the quality of rural women has been improved. Rural women think that the most important ideological qualities they should master are family virtue, personal accomplishment, social morality and legal consciousness. The most important knowledge they should master is family education knowledge, life knowledge, work-related knowledge and legal knowledge. The most important abilities they should possess are work ability, ability to regulate family relations, interpersonal communication ability and ability to regulate psychological pressure. Power. Based on the comparative analysis of the above contents, it is known that different occupational levels also have different needs for knowledge and skills. Rural managers and enterprise executives think that the most important ideological quality is professional ethics, while farmers and long-term unemployed people think that family virtues, while technicians, self-employed and salaried people think that personal accomplishment.

Fourth, the top rural talents can play a very good leading, demonstration and leading role in improving rural women's employment and income, especially the overall quality. We should make full use of the educational resources of institutions of higher learning, as well as trade institutions, professional organizations and scientific research institutes, jointly train innovative talents, support and train a number of female agricultural professional managers, female brokers, female rural craftsmen, female cultural talents and female non-hereditary inheritors, so as to promote the overall quality of rural women.

Fifth, as for the effective and targeted ways to improve the quality of rural women. First, we can greatly enhance the quality of rural women by carrying out a variety of education and training activities. For example, the Women's Federation of Baodi District has increased rural women's interest in learning cultural knowledge and skills through various activities. Secondly, it is easier to find the right entry point and carry out education and training activities to achieve better results. For example, the Women's Federation of Baodi District uses the "Beautiful Tianjin No. 1 Project" to organize various education and training centering on the construction and development of the ecological demonstration zone, the unique natural resources, the adjustment of industrial structure and the development of local superior industries, and takes advantage of the opportunity of the "New School" popularized by the Municipal Women's Federation. Good results have been achieved. At the same time, we also found that the improvement of rural women's quality is a slow and long-term work, which should be implemented into the long-term management and work plan of governments at all levels. We can not rush it too fast, only by constantly working hard can we achieve better results.

Acknowledgement

This research is a school-level innovation training project in Tianjin, which is supported by the Tianjin University students Innovation and Entrepreneurship Project Fund, and the number of the research is 201810061146.

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