

Research on the role of left-behind women in rural revitalization

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Abstract. According to the statistics of 2014, the number of left-behind women in rural areas in China is estimated to be about 50 million. With the rural young male labor force flowing into the city, the role of rural left-behind women can not be ignored. This paper will analyze the advantages, problems and optimization methods of left-behind women's role in rural revitalization strategy, in order to provide ideas and paths for left-behind women to play their role.

1. Introduction

With the outflow of labor force and the emergence of left-behind women, the problem of rural "hollowing out" has become increasingly prominent. The traditional gender division of labor pattern has begun to change, and the new gender division of labor pattern of social transition has emerged, such as the feminization of agriculture and other phenomena.

Rural left-behind women, as the substantial main body of farmers, the "watchers" of rural areas and the "producers" of agriculture, will play a decisive role in the rural revitalization strategy. This paper will discuss the advantages, problems and optimization methods of the role of left-behind women in rural revitalization.

2. Advantages of left-behind women in rural revitalization

The first is the policy advantages. Policies such as "women's action to revitalize rural areas" have brought new opportunities to the development of rural left-behind women. In 2018, in order to further implement the strategy of rural revitalization, the women's federation issued the opinions on the implementation of the "women's action plan for rural revitalization", which stated that "women are an important force in promoting the modernization of agriculture and rural areas, are owners and beneficiaries of rural revitalization, and are promoters and builders of rural revitalization." Indeed, the implementation of relevant policies in the system has clarified the status and role of women in rural revitalization, guaranteed the rights and interests of rural women, and provided an important opportunity to further encourage women to participate in village governance and rural construction ^[1].

The second is the advantage of quantity and age. The number of left-behind women in rural areas is estimated at about 50 million, which has advantages in number and age compared with men, left-behind elderly and children. The elderly are too old and the children are too young to work. Therefore, rural left-behind women have a prominent age advantage. At present, women left behind in rural areas are more capable of participation and action. As middle-aged and young representatives of the countryside, women have obvious age advantages and are easy to participate in various village governance activities.

The third is the physical advantage. The physiological advantages of women mainly lie in sensitive observation ability, good language ability, excellent hands-on ability and positive coordination ability, which are all necessary abilities for rural revitalization. In terms of observation ability, psychologists have concluded through experimental studies that women are more observative than men, and attributed this to the role experience of mothers. In terms of coordination ability, when confronted with real conflicts, women tend to choose the strategy of making peace, trying every means to resolve conflicts and relieve tension. When investigating

relevant villages, it is found that female cadres are better at listening and more patient in dealing with village affairs and neighborhood disputes.

3. Obstacles to the role of left-behind women in rural revitalization

The cultural quality of left-behind women is generally not high. On the practical level, rural women's education status is worrying. This is mainly reflected in unequal access to education, and illiteracy still exists. Under the nine-year compulsory education, female enrollment rate has been improved. However, surveys show that in rural areas, girls also have to undertake heavy housework and cannot guarantee their study time. As a result, there is a false impression that women are not good at study, and parents believe that girls are not suitable for study. So, the school enrollment rate of girls increases, but the dropout rate also increases. The traditional thinking, such as "a woman without talent is virtuous", led to their belief that if women study too much, they would not be able to get married, so they have resistance to studying ^[2].

The ideological consciousness of left-behind women is generally not enough. In addition to the above mentioned in educational level, other feudal thoughts also exist and circulate to rural women in their childhood from the previous generation to them. They believe that if you don't take care of your husband and children, you are a useless woman. And if you study too much, you are a "living widow" who can't get married. In addition, due to the inconvenience and fatigue of life, left-behind women have no time to think and no time to learn high-quality ideology through schools, media and other means, so that their ideological consciousness cannot keep up with the requirements of rural revitalization and development ^[3].

There are not many platforms for left-behind women to display their abilities. According to the survey, the employment rate of female cadres in rural governments and enterprises is low. There are two reasons for this: first, it is hard to open platforms for women; Second, women don't know what they can do or what platforms are right for them. Some rural cases reflect that women can make handmade products but sell them without roads. There are three reasons: first, the characteristic handmade products made by women in this village are unknown to people outside and have no market; Second, women and local governments are not aware that their handmade products can be exchanged for wealth and have no desire to sell them. Third, there is no proper trading and information platform.

The social injustice encountered by left-behind women is still serious. Although the country advocates equality for all, due to the differences in physiological structure, historical residue and current situation, the injustice is still worsening. Rural women are often vulnerable groups, often excluded from the mainstream of society, and considered unfit to participate in political activities ^[4].

4. Measures of the role of left-behind women in rural revitalization

First, the government needs to use relevant resources to comprehensively improve the quality of rural women. Rural women's quality is divided into cultural quality, civilized quality and ideological awareness. In terms of cultural quality, in addition to strengthening education links, we should also improve the rural women's skills training system, which is the premise of achieving industrial prosperity, improving the quality of agriculture and building the development of the whole rural industrial chain. Civilization literacy requires the government, women's federations and other organizations to strengthen women's ecological awareness in the publicity channels. They need to use the power of the news media, such as radio, television, weibo, wechat public number, to promote the concept of low-carbon life, and environmental protection knowledge, in order to attract women involved. And the primary job that promotes rural female's thought consciousness is to guide them to set up correct ideal belief.

Second, the government needs to use relevant policies to promote women's social security. In terms of female physiological characteristics, women's equal rights to participate in social and economic activities can be guaranteed by advocating late marriage and late childbirth to prevent the

lower competitiveness. In terms of employment and entrepreneurship, first, the government can introduce policies to provide a platform and favorable bias. Second, the government and women's federations need to take the initiative to find and organize talented women to form a series of associations and provide labor platforms for them. Finally, the government needs to encourage women to take the lead in building beautiful homes and give full play to the unique role of women's federations and women. In terms of social security, the government needs to improve the level of rural livelihood security, and must include rural left-behind women in the social security system.

Third, the government needs to improve relevant laws to give full play to women's subjective initiative. Simply speaking, the government should provide strong protection for left-behind women in terms of life, employment, education, medical care and urban services through a series of laws and regulations and other powerful means. In addition, the government needs to deepen the ideology of rural left-behind women through education and publicity, so that rural left-behind women have laws to follow and laws to be understood.

5. Conclusion

Left-behind women are a backbone force that can play a great role in rural revitalization. From history to the present, there are great differences between the social roles of men and women. Women represent an important social force, and their appeals need to be expressed and satisfied. As a social group, Left-behind women have their own special requirements and unique values. As an important member of rural society, left-behind women's ideological and attitude towards life directly affect the process of rural revitalization.

Only by giving full play to the role of rural left-behind women can rural revitalization be more easily implemented. Only by protecting the equal rights and interests of rural left-behind women in education, employment, social security and health can women have more opportunities to participate in the work of rural revitalization. Rural revitalization without the participation of rural left-behind women is not perfect. And without the active participation of rural left-behind women, rural revitalization will not succeed.

Reference

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