

Effectiveness analysis and optimization suggestions of women's poverty alleviation policy in rural regional development

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Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to make an in-depth analysis of the effectiveness of women's poverty alleviation policy in rural regional development and put forward corresponding optimization suggestions. Through the investigation and evaluation of the implementation of poverty alleviation policy for women in rural areas of China in recent years, it is found that the policy has achieved certain results in improving women's poverty alleviation rate, increasing income sources and improving living conditions. However, there are also some problems and challenges, such as structural problems, implementation problems and environmental factors, which restrict the effectiveness of the policy. In view of these problems, this paper puts forward a series of optimization suggestions and improvement measures, including strengthening women's education, improving employment opportunities, strengthening financial support, reforming existing policies, and perfecting laws and regulations. By continuously optimizing policy measures and solving existing problems, the effectiveness and implementation effect of poverty alleviation policy for women in rural areas can be further improved and the sustainable development of rural areas can be promoted.

1. Introduction

Women groups in rural areas play a vital role in the fight against poverty in China. However, due to various factors, rural women still face high poverty rate and poor living conditions. With China's continuous promotion of rural regional development and poverty alleviation, women's poverty alleviation has gradually attracted more attention. However, the implementation effect of women's poverty alleviation policies in rural areas and how to further optimize these policies still need in-depth study.

In rural areas of China, women's poverty alleviation is closely related to their socio-economic status. Traditional ideas and gender discrimination lead to women's relatively low status in family, society and economy, which limits their access to basic rights such as education, employment and health. Therefore, formulating and implementing effective policies to improve the living conditions of rural women is not only an important measure to lift the poor out of poverty, but also a key step to promote the development of rural areas.

This paper will make an in-depth analysis of the effectiveness of the current poverty alleviation policy for women in rural areas, and put forward corresponding optimization suggestions. Through the comprehensive research on the implementation, influencing factors and optimization path of the policy, it aims to provide theoretical support and policy reference for further improving rural women's poverty alleviation.

2. Analysis on the effectiveness of women's poverty alleviation policy

2.1. Policy implementation

The government promotes the education of women and children in rural areas by investing funds, building schools and providing scholarships. Among them, popularizing compulsory education, improving the quality of primary and secondary education and encouraging women to participate in

vocational skills training are the main contents of the policy [1]. The implementation shows that the enrollment rate of women and children in rural areas has increased year by year, but there are still problems such as insufficient educational resources and low quality of education.

The government promotes rural women's employment and income increase by supporting rural women's entrepreneurship, providing employment training and expanding employment channels [2]. Policies mainly include measures such as developing rural industries, supporting rural women to participate in agricultural production, and promoting rural women's employment in urban enterprises. Although the government has issued a series of policies to help the poor through employment, the employment situation of women groups is still grim due to the unbalanced economic development and insufficient employment opportunities in rural areas.

The government supports rural women to carry out production and business activities by setting up poverty alleviation micro-loans, granting discount loans and establishing rural financial service system. The main contents of the policy include developing rural credit cooperatives, building rural financial service outlets, and strengthening financial product innovation [3-4]. However, due to the imperfection of financial services and the lack of financial resources, rural women are generally faced with difficulties and expensive financing.

The government improves the health level of rural women by building rural medical and health institutions, implementing medical assistance policies and promoting health poverty alleviation. Policies mainly include the construction of rural medical and health service network, the implementation of "health poverty alleviation" project, and the development of serious illness medical insurance. Although the government has invested a lot of resources in health poverty alleviation in rural areas, rural women's health status is still relatively fragile due to problems such as lack of medical resources and low level of medical services [5].

Although the government has issued a series of poverty alleviation policies for women in rural areas, it still faces many challenges and problems in the implementation process. How to further improve the policy content, strengthen the implementation of the policy, and improve the effectiveness and sustainability of the policy has become an important issue to be solved urgently.

2.2. Policy effect evaluation

(1) The influence of women's poverty alleviation rate

In rural areas of China, women's education level and social status have always been the key factors in poverty alleviation. In recent years, the government of China has actively promoted the poverty alleviation policy of rural women's education, and promoted women and children's education by providing educational resources and improving educational conditions, so as to enhance their own quality and poverty alleviation ability.

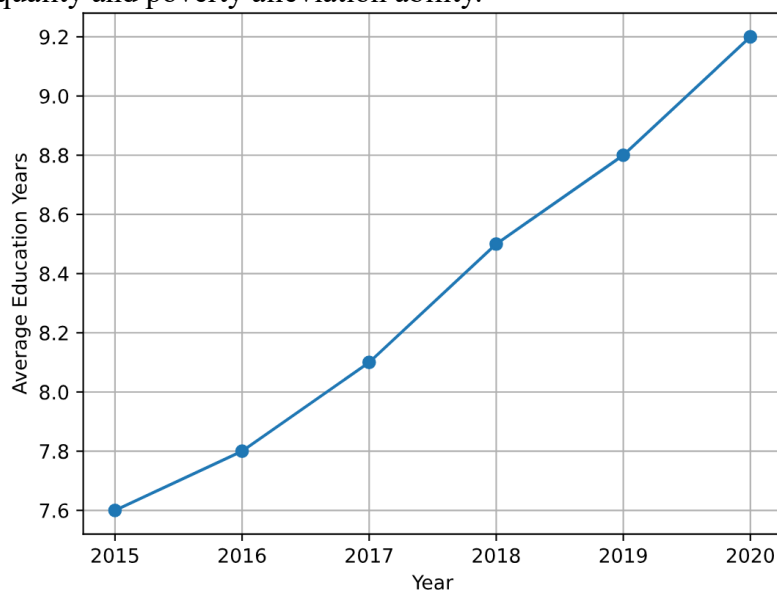


Figure 1 Changes of the average educational years of women in rural areas from 2015 to 2020

According to the data released by the National Bureau of Statistics of China, since 2015, the education level of women in rural areas of China has been continuously improved. From 2015 to 2020, the average length of education of women in rural areas increased from 7.6 to 9.2 years, showing an increasing trend year by year (Figure 1). This shows that the education poverty alleviation policy has achieved certain results in improving the education level of rural women, which is helpful to improve the poverty alleviation rate of women.

(2) The impact of income growth

The employment and income level of rural women are directly related to the family's economic situation [6-7]. In recent years, the government of China has encouraged rural women to participate in the labor market and improve their income level by implementing the employment poverty alleviation policy.

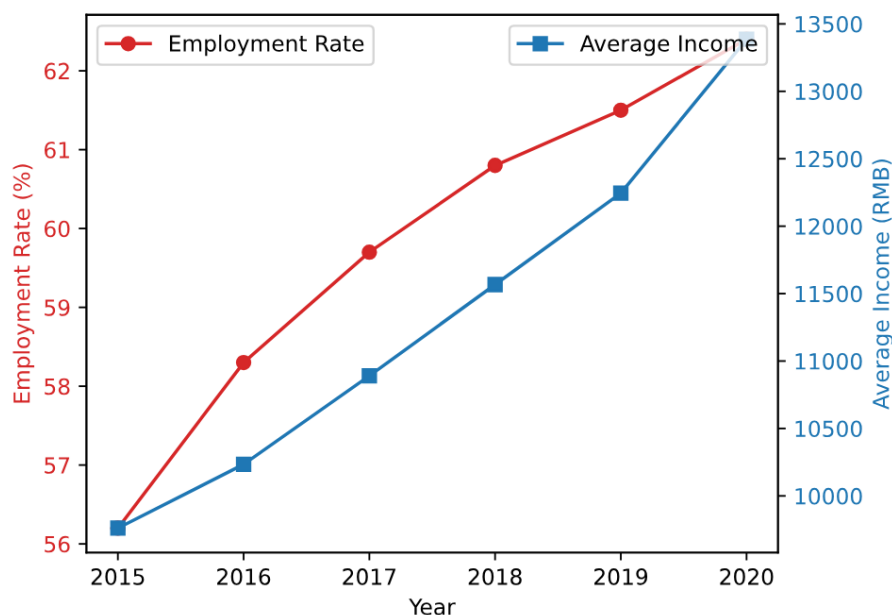


Figure 2 Changes of women's employment rate and average income in rural areas from 2015 to 2020

According to the data released by the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the employment rate of women in rural areas of China increased steadily from 56.2% to 62.4% from 2015 to 2020. At the same time, the average income of rural women has also increased, from about 9761 yuan in 2015 to about 13386 yuan in 2020 (Figure 2). This shows that the employment poverty alleviation policy has achieved certain results in increasing rural women's income and helping to improve their quality of life.

(3) The impact of the improvement of living conditions

Health is an important part of the quality of life of rural women [8]. In recent years, the government of China has increased its investment in rural medical and health undertakings, implemented health poverty alleviation policies, and improved the medical security and health service level of rural women.

According to the data released by the National Health and Wellness Commission of China, from 2015 to 2020, the coverage rate of women's health services in rural areas of China has been continuously improved, and the coverage rate of basic medical insurance and the participation rate of serious illness insurance have shown an increasing trend. At the same time, the health status of women in rural areas has been improved to some extent, and the incidence and mortality of common diseases have decreased. This shows that the health poverty alleviation policy has achieved positive results in improving the living conditions of rural women.

To sum up, the current evaluation of policy effect in rural regional development in China shows that the relevant policies for women's poverty alleviation have achieved certain results in improving women's poverty alleviation rate, increasing income sources and improving living conditions.

However, it is still necessary to further strengthen the implementation of the policy, solve the existing problems and ensure the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of the policy.

3. An analysis of the factors affecting the effectiveness of women's poverty alleviation policy

Structural problems are one of the important factors that affect the effectiveness of women's poverty alleviation policies [9]. In rural areas of China, gender discrimination and traditional ideas are still prevalent, which leads to women's relatively low status in family, society and economy. This makes women face more obstacles in education, employment and entrepreneurship, which limits their ability to get rid of poverty. Therefore, it is very important to solve structural problems, eliminate gender discrimination and improve women's social status.

The implementation problem is another key factor that affects the effectiveness of women's poverty alleviation policy. Although the government has issued a series of poverty alleviation policies, there are still many problems in the implementation process. For example, problems such as inadequate implementation of policies, insufficient enforcement, and poor supervision and inspection may all affect the effectiveness of policies. Therefore, it is the key to strengthen the implementation of the policy, establish a sound supervision mechanism and ensure that the policy can be effectively implemented.

Environmental factors also have an important impact on the effectiveness of women's poverty alleviation policies. Factors such as the level of economic development and social and cultural background in rural areas will affect the implementation effect of the policy. For example, in areas with low economic development and imperfect infrastructure, it will be more difficult for women to get rid of poverty. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate targeted policies and measures according to the specific conditions of different regions and fully consider the impact of environmental factors.

Structural problems, implementation problems and environmental factors are the main factors that affect the effectiveness of women's poverty alleviation policy. To solve these problems, the government, social organizations and individuals need to work together to form a joint force to promote women's poverty alleviation and achieve better results.

4. Optimization suggestion

4.1. Macro policy suggestions

In view of the implementation and existing problems of women's poverty alleviation policy in rural areas, policy reform is needed to improve the pertinence and effectiveness of the policy. The government should increase investment in education to help the poor, improve rural women's access to education, expand the coverage of education, and ensure that every rural woman can enjoy equal rights to education. Policymakers should improve the employment poverty alleviation policy, strengthen vocational training and skills upgrading, expand rural women's employment channels, and promote their participation in various industries and economic activities. Financial institutions should strengthen the implementation of financial poverty alleviation policies, provide more financial support and services, encourage rural women to start businesses and innovate, and increase their income sources. Health authorities should improve health poverty alleviation policies, strengthen rural medical and health services, and improve women's health levels and medical security levels [10].

At the policy level, it is necessary to further improve laws and regulations, safeguard the rights and interests of rural women, and create a good legal environment. The government should strengthen the legal protection of rural women's rights and interests, severely punish gender discrimination and violations of women's rights and interests, and safeguard women's legitimate rights and interests. Additionally, policymakers should improve labor laws and regulations to protect rural women's labor rights and interests, standardize labor relations, and prevent labor rights and interests from being violated. Furthermore, legislative bodies should strengthen the relevant

laws and regulations on infrastructure construction in rural areas, ensure the perfection of infrastructure in rural areas, and improve the quality of life and living environment of rural women.

4.2. Suggestions on refinement measures

Government and educational authorities should expand investment in educational resources, build more high-quality educational institutions, and provide more educational and training opportunities, including providing more learning resources and financial support. Additionally, community organizations should promote the change of family education concepts, strengthen the publicity and guidance of family education for rural families, advocate for parents to attach importance to girls' education, and eliminate gender discrimination. Schools and social groups should strengthen gender equality education for rural women, improve women's self-awareness and autonomy, and promote their participation in social activities and decision-making.

Government agencies should strengthen vocational training and skills upgrading, and offer vocational skills training courses for rural women to improve their employment competitiveness. They should also support rural women's entrepreneurship, provide entrepreneurial guidance and financial support, and encourage women to develop emerging industries such as family agriculture and rural e-commerce. Additionally, policymakers should strengthen the rural labor export policy, provide more employment opportunities for rural women, and promote them to increase their income by going out to work.

Local governments and financial institutions should expand the coverage of financial services, establish more financial service outlets, and provide more convenient financial services, including financial products such as savings, loans, and insurance. Moreover, efforts should be made to develop financial products suitable for rural women to meet their different financial needs, including micro-credit and rural insurance. Additionally, initiatives should focus on improving the popularization rate of financial knowledge, strengthening financial knowledge training for rural women, and enhancing their financial literacy and risk awareness.

Strengthening women's education, increasing employment opportunities and strengthening financial support are important measures to improve the effectiveness of women's poverty alleviation policies in rural areas. Only by refining measures and strengthening policy implementation can we effectively promote rural women's poverty alleviation and achieve better results.

4.3. Specific implementation path

Local governments, in collaboration with relevant agencies and organizations, should formulate and implement education and training plans for women in rural areas. These plans include recruiting and training educational volunteers, establishing educational bases, and implementing other measures to provide convenient and efficient education and training services for rural women. Additionally, efforts should be made to strengthen cooperation with schools, communities, rural women's organizations, and other institutions to establish a cooperation mechanism for education and training, jointly promoting the educational development of rural women. Moreover, it is essential to establish rural women's employment and entrepreneurship service centers to provide comprehensive services such as employment information, entrepreneurship guidance, and skills training for rural women. Furthermore, cooperation with enterprises, rural cooperatives, and other economic entities should be enhanced to develop jobs suitable for rural women and provide more employment opportunities.

Government agencies and relevant organizations can set up financial service outlets in rural areas to provide financial consulting, loans, insurance, and other services to facilitate rural women's financial operations. They can also promote the establishment of rural credit cooperatives, small loan companies, and other financial institutions to provide more financial support for rural women. Furthermore, these entities can carry out publicity activities on poverty alleviation policies for women in rural areas to improve rural women's knowledge and understanding of policies and enhance their enthusiasm for participating in policies. Finally, they can establish and improve the supervision mechanism of policy implementation, strengthen the supervision and evaluation of

policy implementation, and ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of policies.

Through the above implementation path, we can comprehensively promote the implementation of the poverty alleviation policy for rural women, improve the effectiveness and effectiveness of the policy, and thus promote the all-round development of rural women and get rid of poverty.

5. Conclusion

The poverty alleviation policy for women in rural areas has achieved certain results in improving women's poverty alleviation rate, increasing income sources and improving living conditions. By strengthening women's education, increasing employment opportunities and strengthening financial support, rural women's ability to get rid of poverty and quality of life have been effectively improved. Although the implementation of the policy has achieved certain results, there are still some problems and challenges. For example, structural problems, implementation problems and environmental factors limit the effectiveness of the policy and need to be further solved. Aiming at the existing problems and challenges, this paper puts forward a series of optimization suggestions and improvement measures. Including strengthening women's education, improving employment opportunities, strengthening financial support, reforming existing policies, improving laws and regulations, and implementing other specific measures will enhance the effectiveness and implementation of women's poverty alleviation policies in rural areas. It is a complex and important topic to analyze the effectiveness of women's poverty alleviation policy in rural regional development and to make optimization suggestions. Only by constantly optimizing policies and measures and solving existing problems can we better promote rural women's poverty alleviation and promote the sustainable development of rural areas.

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