

Research on the History and Current Situation of Women's Movement in New China

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Abstract: In the history of New China, in the historical process of achieving equality between men and women, women still face many obstacles and difficulties in participating in social development due to historical and practical reasons. With the vigorous development of the world women's liberation movement, women have to be liberated and men and women must be equal, which has become an irreversible trend. The historic event of the founding of New China has gradually launched the Chinese women's movement, and women have gradually gained historic liberation. But for historical reasons, the women's movement is still a complicated social issue.

1. Introduction

Due to the peculiarities of Chinese history, Chinese women have been under greater feudal oppression and live at the bottom of society. They have no status at all, not to mention dignity. Even living in life requires strong survivability and courage. After experiencing the rule of feudal ideas for thousands of years, with the introduction of bourgeois democratic revolutionary ideas, China's women's liberation movement once burst out a few dazzling lights in modern China, and it was during such a short period of time. This created an outstanding female hero like Qiu Jin, but soon as the bourgeois democratic revolution failed, the first rays of Chinese women's liberation quietly disappeared.

The goal of the truly conscious women's movement is only to fight for some basic personal rights of women, such as marriage autonomy, property rights, etc., starting from the May Fourth New Cultural Movement. The deep patriarchal cultural concepts of society and the deep-rooted concepts of attachment in women's minds have not been completely impacted. When these have not yet become the consciousness of most women, the Communist Party of China was born. In the process of combining the universal truth of Marxism with the specific practice of the Chinese revolution, the Communist Party of China always pays attention to applying the basic principles of Marxism and its outlook on women. Analyze, research and solve women's problems. Comrade Mao Zedong had eager anticipation for the Chinese women's revolution, and it was also a warm tribute to their historic revolution. Chinese women have fought for their own liberation with the proletariat and the people, and with the liberation of the Chinese nation. In the long-term revolutionary war, they have fought bravely and moved forward and succeeded without hesitation and sacrifice, establishing an indelible historical merit.

The establishment of New China has enabled women throughout the country to achieve historic liberation. The "Common Program" of the provisional constitutional nature adopted by the First Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference clearly declared "abolition of feudal systems that bind women" and stipulated that "women's political, economic, cultural, educational, family, and social All aspects of life have equal rights with men, and practice the freedom of marriage between men and women." Since then, the Constitution and relevant laws and regulations promulgated by my country have made more clear and perfect provisions on women's rights. The party and government have also adopted a series of policy measures to continuously create good conditions for the majority of women to participate in social production, participate in and discuss

politics, receive education, and realize freedom of marriage. The Maternal and Infant Health Care Law and the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests, officially implemented on October 1, 1992, are China's first basic laws on women's rights and interests, which provide powerful laws for further improving women's social status and protecting women's basic rights and interests.

2. Women's Participation in Politics Becomes the Master of the New Society

With the economic emancipation, women began the process of participating in politics and continued to move towards the goal of political emancipation. Many outstanding and politically conscious women have begun to participate in politics, which further reflects the equality of men and women and the germination of women's political consciousness. Of course, this is inseparable from the founding of New China. After the founding of the new China, China is in vain, and various regulations and rules are in urgent need of establishment. This has given some women of insight a chance to enter the political arena. With their professional knowledge, they are active on the stage of political history and contributed their strength to the country's civilization and democratic political construction. This is also one of the concrete manifestations of women's liberation.

Since modern times, Chinese women have fought hard to fight for the right to participate in politics, and they have stood the test of blood and fire. During the Reform Movement of 1898, the women of the Restoration shouted the slogan "The rise and fall of the world, and women are also responsible". Since the founding of the Communist Party of China, the majority of working women have been given the right to participate in politics. In November 1927, the "Provisional Organization Law" promulgated by the Soviet of Jiangxi Province stipulated: "Every worker in the Soviet country has the right to vote and be elected regardless of the gender." During the Anti-Japanese War and the War of Liberation, every the laws of the Ministry also run through the spirit of equal participation of men and women in politics. The establishment of New China has opened a brand new page for women to participate in politics. Article 4 of Chapter 1 General Rules of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China and the Local People's Congress Election Law (hereinafter referred to as the Electoral Law) promulgated in 1953 states: "All citizens of the People's Republic of China who have reached the age of 18, Regardless of nationality and race, gender, occupation, social origin, religious beliefs, education, property status, and duration of residence, all have the right to vote and to be elected. Women have the same voting and voting rights as men." The election law clearly stipulates that women enjoy the right to manage state affairs and social affairs like men provides a direct legal basis and guarantee for women's participation in politics. Women are no longer outsiders of politics. Women's participation in politics has become a proper issue in the construction of socialist democratic politics.

3. Participation in Political Activities Has Increased Women's Consciousness

Soon after the founding of New China, the war against US aggression and aid to North Korea broke out, and increasingly awakening Chinese women actively participated in the ranks of the anti-US aid to North Korea movement. Women from all over the world have participated in the signature campaign to defend world peace. According to statistics from Northeast Songjiang (later Heilongjiang Province), Liaoxi and Rehe provinces, and Anshan, Lvshun, Dalian and Shenyang, 879,679 women participated in the signature. What is particularly moving is that the two 50-year-old elder ladies Gao Yuquan and Zhang Yang of Beijing each hung pictures of pigeons of peace and slogans of anti-American aggression and ran around to collect signatures. In 10 days, 8234 signatures were collected. At the same time as the peaceful signature campaign, women from all over the country held a huge demonstration.

According to the investigation materials of the inspection team of the Suzhou Women's Organization, Yang Sulan ran three or four times back and forth in the rain in a day. Many women mobilize their husbands, relatives and friends to confess and surrender. Shi Shuyun, a freshman high school student in Beijing, reported her father who was guilty of corruption and theft and

refused to confess, and broke off the relationship with her father. At school, he also actively fights against the corrupt members of the General Affairs Department with full respect. ② Kunming woman Zhu Jinfang withdrew more than 19 million yuan (old currency) from her lover Zhang Yuhua's bribery fraud and handed it to the city's tax bureau, and wrote to Zhang Yuhua, saying: "I can't use your bribe money to taint the child, I want to raise them with the money I got from my labor." Housewife Zheng Wenling from three districts in Beijing mobilized his son Li Runmin and cousin Zheng Liu to confess crimes, and inspired and encouraged housewives to help their husbands, sons, relatives and friends to confess crimes. In suppressing the counter-revolutionary movement, the majority of women also joined the ranks of the struggle. All this shows that the political consciousness of the majority of women in New China has made great progress, which has played a huge role in improving their social status.

4. Social Education and Formal Education Have Continuously Improved the Quality of Women Themselves

The participation of many women in politics is unprecedented in Chinese history. However, the improvement of women's social status is not limited to the improvement of their political and economic status. To realize their true liberation, women's cultural accomplishment must also be improved. In the early days of the founding of New China, most women were illiterate who knew no characters. In rural areas, the proportion of women illiterate reached 100%. This backward cultural situation is very unsuitable for their rapidly improving political and economic status. To resolve this contradiction, after the founding of New China, a literacy campaign was launched throughout the society.

Social education includes cultural education, political education, and technical education. Eliminating illiteracy is the prerequisite for social education. In the early days of liberation, vigorous literacy campaigns were launched across the country. Civilian schools, literacy classes, amateur technical training classes and adult evening schools attract thousands of working women who suffer from no culture. But the literacy movement has not been smooth. People in some places are reluctant to study because they are afraid of delaying production. Some women do not want to study because of housework. In response to these circumstances, literacy classes around the country conduct ideological education first. For women who are afraid of delaying production, the contradiction between learning and production is first resolved so that women can learn in production and use learning to promote production.

5. Promote New Birth Delivery to Ensure Women's Maternity Safety

In order to protect women's health and cultivate future physical and mental health, New China has vigorously promoted new methods of birth delivery. In old China, the neonatal mortality rate averaged 200%. After the founding of New China, in order to eliminate this phenomenon, the party and the government focused on reforming the old midwives and promoting new births to alleviate the pain of maternal and infants. However, this work encountered difficulties in the early days. The majority of women who have been living in a state of ignorance for a long time do not believe in science and regard the presence or absence of children as a destiny. It is very difficult to change the traditional customs and habits, even if it is difficult, we cannot retreat without difficulty, because "the welfare work of women and children is an indispensable part of socialist construction and socialist transformation. It is a change of customs and changes in the old society. The remaining important social reforms and ideological reforms that endanger women's physical and mental health." The Women's Federation and its grassroots organizations cooperated with the health department to carry out in-depth and meticulous publicity among women, and held birth attendance training courses in various places to train birth attendants of the new method.

With the development of productivity and social progress, the women's movement must also have its new content. Only when people seize opportunities and meet challenges, and constantly give and enrich new contents of women's movement, can women's movement advance.

From the perspective of women themselves, due to historical reasons, the level of education and opportunities for Chinese women to participate in social practice activities are far inferior to men. It is decided that many women lack the sense of leadership and courage to participate in competition, the cultural quality is low, and the basic quality of the male and female labor force. There is a clear difference from labor potential. This difference, in the case where the actual productivity level is far from overcoming the physical limitations of women and the development of social production is not a shortage of labor, but a surplus of labor, the principles of economic benefits and fair competition have prompted various sectors of society to choose men and reject women.

6. Conclusion

Generally speaking, legal rights, labor employment status, political participation level, education status, and family status are the basic elements of women's social status, and the main indicators to measure women's social status. Women's concept of economic development level, social system, and social and cultural constraints are social factors that affect women's social status changes. Women's subjective consciousness, values, and life cycle are the main factors that affect women's social status changes. Therefore, to accelerate the historical process of the women's movement, we must first rely on the power of society, but also rely on women's own efforts to continuously improve their consciousness and quality.

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