On the Educational Situation and Countermeasures of Rural Elderly Women

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Abstract. At present, China's population aging is an irreversible trend. Rural elderly women are mostly illiterate or semi-illiterate condition, They are the most vulnerable of all the disadvantaged groups But they still have a certain learning ability; therefore, some measures should be taken to help rural elderly women to establish confidence; to create a good family and social atmosphere; to learn the successful experience from the urban elderly education. In addition, other measures should be taken to improve education status of rural elderly women.

1. Introduction
Since Reform and Opening, China has gradually entered an increasingly serious aging society. By 2050, due to the substantial growth of the elderly population, the elderly population sex ratio is increasingly imbalanced, the female elderly population than the male population of more than 30 million people. For a long period of time, the rural elderly population more than the town, women than men this situation and will not fundamentally change. Therefore, the rural elderly, especially women's education is a matter of concern.

2. Text
The living conditions of rural elderly women are worrying. Rural elderly women are vulnerable groups in our disadvantaged groups. Due to the interaction of history, culture, society and other factors, the rural elderly women are in the age, sex, geographical and other weak position. From the age point of view, two-thirds of rural elderly women were born before and after the founding of new China. Because of the reasons for the times, most of them did not receive school education at the educational stage, did not participate in the formal work, and rarely leave their houses. Their labor remuneration is the lowest among all kinds of people. They are the most insecure group of people in all kinds of people. Their main source of income is almost always funded by spouses or other family members and new farmer's pension.

Many rural elderly women's lives are still at the brink of poverty; their incomes are mainly used to meet their basic needs. According to the government's current pension insurance standard, per person per month is RMB 55, The subsidy of 80 years old and above the elderly depend on the local financial situation of the government. The government's money is difficult to maintain their basic livelihood. Other scholars of the study can also generally confirm the above problems. Such as the Northeast Normal University Wang Jing et al.'s research shows that the rural elderly widowed women's poverty tendency is serious. According to the poverty alleviation line stipulated by the State Council Poverty Alleviation Office, the proportion of rural elderly women in the low-income state is 31.9%, the female solitary person is poorer and the economic condition is worse, about 55.9% of the female living alone is in the poverty line under. More suffer from chronic diseases, mental emptiness. On the physical side, rural elderly women suffer from a variety of diseases. In our survey, 54.8% of rural elderly women were suffering from chronic diseases or serious illnesses, with a proportion of 41.9% with chronic diseases. The higher prevalence of chronic diseases is an important factor in the health and poverty of
the elderly. Compared with the rural male elderly, rural women's health status is generally worse. Rural elderly women have a poor sense of health, they do not know how to maintain the body, their economic situation does not allow them to go to the hospital frequently, do not allow them to do regular physical examination.

In the psychological aspect. In our survey, most rural elderly women were satisfied or basically satisfied with their present lives, but about a quarter of them felt dissatisfied or very dissatisfied. Most of the women's main spiritual and cultural life is to watch TV at home, or chatting, life is very monotonous. Some old people will do nothing, but also produce a living meaningless idea.

First, the educational Situation of rural elderly women

Between 2016 and 2017, we organized an investigation into the education of older women in rural areas. The survey covers Beijing, Heilongjiang, Guangdong and other 17 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions of some natural villages. We interviewed rural elderly women 239 people.

239 rural elderly women all had a history of marriage. 129 spouses are alive and they have no serious illness, accounting for 54.0%. Poor health spouse 21 people, accounting for 8.8%, widowed 88, accounting for 36.8% Divorced unmarried one person, accounting for 0.4%. These figures show that nearly half of the rural elderly women are either widowed or the spouse is in poor health. The above problems become the shadow of their lives. When they were asked if they were willing to attend elderly education activities by government or social organizations, 106 people were willing and 133 were reluctant to, account for 44.4% and 55.6% of the respondents.

Young rural elderly women spend most of their time during their daytime, field or work, and at night they are often exhausted and have to go to bed after dinner, so they spend little time on spiritual and cultural activities. Older women are either physically unwilling to move, or the body can move, they have to do housework, they rarely have spiritual and cultural activities of the interest, but also the lack of cultivation in this area. Rural elderly women are vulnerable in all kinds of disadvantaged groups in China, including the lowest level of education, the highest illiteracy or semi-illiteracy rate. In our survey, the illiteracy and semi-illiteracy rate of rural elderly women is about 73.6%, which is not only higher than the urban elderly women, but also significantly higher than the rural elderly men. To the old age, they are difficult to adapt to the rapid development of society, because the too low level of education and too weak survival skills.

In today's learning society, lifelong education has become the common concept of society. It is the inevitable choice to adapt to social life and to pursue a happy life. Therefore, rural elderly women break through the traditional concept, and actively participate in the elderly education and learning, which can become a way of life, a means of growing their ability to adapt.

To carry out the education of rural elderly women, in addition to the role of general education, there are some positive effects:

First, to carry out the education of rural elderly women, can change the rural elderly women's knowledge and culture of the status quo, change their ideas, improve their spiritual and cultural life, and constantly improve their mental outlook, bid farewell to loneliness, live a colorful life, so that they live a relatively happy later years. At the same time, it can also help them to further complete the process of socialization, and constantly adapt to the modern social life, to achieve the goal of “Elderly people generally enjoying basic public cultural services”, so that they live a more dignified and meaningful life. Rural elderly women participate in learning activities which will break their lonely, monotonous life situation, so that their old age life becomes full.

Second, to carry out the education of rural elderly women, will improve the rural elderly women's community as a whole, and promote the construction of new socialist countryside and the whole society of civilization and progress. With the transformation of the national industrial structure and the speed of urbanization, a large number of rural young and middle-aged workers continue to flock to the town, a large number of rural “left-behind children” education burden and life care tasks to the child's grandfather, grandma or grandfather, grandmother. According to the data provided by China Network on January 11, 2013, the total number of children left behind in the country is about 58
million, accounting for 28.29% of the total number of children in rural areas, of which about 79.7% of the left-behind children are handed over by grandpa, grandma or grandfather. It can be said that the implementation of rural elderly female education, both for the majority of rural elderly women to change the spiritual and cultural life, really improve the quality of life, but also for the next generation of rural areas to create a more favorable cultural and ecological environment, to achieve sustainable development of rural areas.

Third, the development of education for older women in rural areas will have a positive effect on the aging of rural women and will have a positive impact on the aging of the whole rural areas and the aging of the country. The role of education is not only economic; it will have a positive impact on the aspects of the psychological problems. As the psychological problems of the elderly are gradually resolved, it will have a positive impact on their physical problems. As the largest group of Chinese elderly, the trend of rural women's aging problem, will inevitably affect the whole rural and even the country's aging problem.

3. Summary

Rural elderly female education can not be done overnight, this is a slow and gradual process. It must be down to earth, step by step. We should be based on the actual situation of older women, hierarchical, phased, step by step to promote the educational activities. We can not imagine through the form of rapid education and means. If so, it will hit the vast rural elderly women's enthusiasm for learning, so that the elderly education in rural areas to die.

To change the current education situation of rural elderly women, we must do the following works:

First, to help rural elderly women to establish confidence. In our survey, most rural elderly women do not want to participate in the elderly education, the proportion of 56.8%, mainly because of lack of confidence. They are afraid to learn badly, no effect, and others laugh at them. In the survey of urban elderly education, we found that most of the elderly students who participated in the old school were female students, such as Jiangxi Jiujiang Old Age University, the female college students accounted for 74.5% of the total number of students, their age is mainly distributed in the 60-80 years old, Guangdong Province, Kwan University of the elderly female students are generally more than 80%. This shows that as long as help the elderly women in rural areas to establish the confidence of learning, their enthusiasm for learning will be higher than the male elderly, so the rural elderly female education activities will be able to vigorously carry out. Once their study is on track, it is necessary to guide them to persevere. At this time, to give more guidance from the method, and to further clarify their learning objectives, but also pay attention to constantly cultivate their interest in learning, so that their learning will continue to a new level.

Second, to create a good family and social atmosphere for the rural elderly female education. The survey results show that although most of their relatives support their participation in older education, 7.6% are still opposed, and 28.3% are ambiguous, both of them more than one-third of the total number, indicating that the work of family members can not be ignored. In their participation in the process of old age education, if not the understanding and support of family members, not only will affect their learning confidence, but also there are a lot of unexpected negative impact on their learning activities. Therefore, in the rural elderly female education work, it is necessary to make great momentum, fully promote the significance of activities; this will effectively raise the level of people's awareness.

Third, to learn from the successful experience of urban elderly education Carrying out the education of rural elderly women should learn from the experience of urban elderly education. China's urban elderly education has been 30 years of history since the early 80s of last century, during which there have been lessons, but also accumulated a lot of successful school experience, these experience and lessons are valuable asset to carry out the rural elderly female
Urban elderly education has been welcomed by the elderly in the town, many elderly schools also absorb the outskirts of the rural elderly enrollment, which is worthy of our thought, such as class and curriculum, teaching content, teaching organization, teaching methods and methods, these can be used as a reference for rural elderly female education.

References


