

# An Investigation of Rural Women Human Capital Investment in China<sup>1</sup>

## INVESTIGATION DE L'INVESTISSEMENT EN CAPITAL HUMAIN DES FEMMES RURALES EN CHINE

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**Abstract:** This research note examines the nature of rural women human capital in China. The study concludes that rural women human capital investment in China were constrained as a consequence of the interface of gender ideologies and social and economic structure constraints. The direction of future changes may depend on the level of involvement from external forces as well as internal adopted by Chinese rural women .

**Key words:** Rural Women, Human Capital, Human Capital Investment

**Résumé:** L'article présente examine la nature du capital humain des femmes rurales en Chine. On conclut de l'étude que l'investissement en capital humain des femmes rurales en Chine était contrainte comme une conséquence de l'interface entre l'idéologie de sexe et les contraintes structurales sociales et économiques. La direction du changement futur dépendrait du niveau de participation des forces externes et internes adoptées par les femmes rurales chinoises.

**Mots-Clés:** femme rurale, capital humain, investissement en capital humain

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Women play an important role in creating human culture and impelling social development. China is a great agricultural nation, while the rural women takes a percentage of over 70 in the entire women population; with rural masculine labor forces doing egresses works, now in the first line production of countryside, the female have occupied 65.6% of the labor force. The output value that rural women created accounts for more than 60% in the total agricultural output value, now the rural women become the main body in the agricultural production in China.<sup>4</sup> Some valuable research into rural women and gendered processes has been undertaken in many aspects, reflecting the increase in number of women in the labour market and in workplace organization . Such as: the problem of the farmland assignment and sex equality in countryside (Zhuling,2000); The affect of marketability in reconstruction of rural feminine value status (Wang

Jinling,1999); The function of the rural women's work in agricultural production (Hu Ruifa, 1998); The influence of countryside reform to rural women family and social position (Zhang Minjie, Wang Xinfeng, 2000); The effects of evolution of countryside industrial structure to the adaptiveness of rural female.(Sun Liangyuan, ginger insult, 2003); The cost, benefit and the employment pattern of the rural female doing egresses works (Huang Zuhui 2006), and so on.

This article attempts to seek the ways that enhance the rural female human capital investment, through revelation of the factors and reasons which influence rural female human capital.

To increase investment human capital for rural women, is not only an important way of promoting social efficient production, but also a strategy need to achieve human sustainable development.

### 2. METHODOLOGY

The data for this research note were drawn from three secondary sources, including (a) Statistical yearbook, including National Bureau of Statistics of China, 2005, Beijing: China Statistical Publishing Company, and China healthy yearbook, National Bureau of Health of China, in 2005.Beijing: China Population Publishing Company; (b)Many kind of press involved the "rural women" include journals, books and newspaper, in quality broadsheets such as *Problem of Agriculture*

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<sup>4</sup> Present situation and development of the female human resources [OL], the internet of China human resources operation. <http://www.chinahrd.net/>.

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*Economics and Research on Agriculture Modernization*, in population-orientated press include book and journal such as *Reformation and growth of Chinese labor market*, *The Population Science of China*, *Journal of Political and Economy Journal of Labor Economics*, some comprehend journal such as *Literature Exchange* and *Journal of Zhejiang*. Research of Education of Tsinghua University. Newspaper such as Guang ming Daily and Newspaper of Chinese education. The third source is reporting in Internet including articles and reports such as China Education and Research Network. <http://www.edu.cn/>, The education condition Chinese women received, <http://www.china.org.cn/>.

### 3. THE BASIC CHARACTERS OF THE RURAL FEMAL HUMAN CAPITAL IN CHINA

#### 3.1 The time that the rural women accepts formal education is less than that of the rural male, also lower than that of the city female.

The education level of rural women is lower than that of the rural male, also much lower than that of the city female. The fifth census of population indicated that, from the angle of human capital storage, the percentage of the rural female that have received education higher than junior middle school is 39.03, which is 17.37 less than the male, 38.37 less than city females; 60.1% only have lower than elementary school education, which is 16.5 points higher than male and 37.4 higher than city female; The feminine illiteracy rate is 15.8 %, which is 9.3 points higher than male, 11.5 higher than city female; the percentage that rural female have high school education is only 3.9, 4.4 lower than male, 34.9 percents lower than city female, only 0.3% of rural female have received high education degree, which is 0.4 lower than male, and 27 lower than city female (Ma Jingkui, 2005).

The gender differences in elementary and junior middle school is small, from 2000 to 2004, the matriculation rate of primary school-age children of both girls and boys has all surpassed 98 percents. In 2000 and 2004, the rate of female students in junior school is respectively 46.1 and 47.42 percents. However rural girls' drop-out rate is relatively high. According to the fifth census of population result, we see among the drop-out students aged 10-14, girls account for 57.9 percents. Among the uneducated population aged 10-14, 60.7% are female (Zheng Zhen zhen, Lian Peng ling, 2004).

The gender differences become obvious from the senior middle school. In rural areas, the ratio of female going to senior middle school is relatively lower. The GPI of city's senior education approaches 1, while in

rural areas it is less than 0.5.<sup>5</sup> The gender differences expand much in high education, according to an investigation, in 2003, among all gradutors who comes from countryside, the percentage of female is less than 1/3, which means as regard to the chance of receiving high education, the ratio of female to male is lower than 1/2 (Cai fang, 2004).

#### 3.2 The rural female's health is relatively poor

From many targets, compared with the city females, the health state of rural is relatively poor, infant mortality, the child mortality under 5 years, the parturient women mortality in rural areas are much higher than those in cities.

The health status of rural female is worse than male (Zhao zhong, 2006). In daily life, rural female's nutrition is usually neglected. Many family's limited disbursements, food, the healthy product are generally firstly meet male's needs, so the life quality of female is reduced to the threshold. Adult females are malnutrition, which not only make the physique, the labor force, and the efficiency drop, but also directly effect children's growth and health. Many rural females suffer from many kinds of diseases, meanwhile polyembryony, abortion and other factors also directly or indirectly hurt feminine body and mind. The existence of such a huge malnutrition and disable community will greatly reduce the social productivity, increase both national and individual medical expenditure. Especially the rural female undertake a greater part of the duty in humanity reproduce, their health status directly effect descendant's physique and the intelligence, also directly relate to human's own reproduction quality and sustainable development.

<sup>5</sup> GPI is ratio of sex, namely the ratio of male and female (take female as 100) in the population. Cai fang. *The report of Chinese population and the labor*. Beijing: Social sciences literature book concern, 2004, 220.

**Table 1 The rate of child mortality in city and countryside, and pregnant women mortality from 1990-2004**

	1990 <sup>a</sup>	1991	1995	1997 <sup>a</sup>	1998	1999 <sup>a</sup>	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Neonates mortality(‰)		33.1	27.3	...	22.3	22.2	<b>22.8</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>
city		12.5	10.6	...	10.0	9.5	9.5	10.6	9.7	8.9	8.4
countryside		37.9	31.1	...	25.1	25.1	25.8	23.9	23.2	20.1	17.3
infant mortality (‰)		50.2	36.4	33.1	33.2	33.3	<b>32.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>21.5</b>
city		17.3	14.2	13.1	13.5	11.9	11.8	13.6	12.2	11.3	10.1
countryside		58.0	41.6	37.7	25.1	25.1	37.0	33.8	33.1	28.7	24.6
child mortality under 5 years (‰)		61.0	44.5	42.3	42.0	41.4	<b>39.7</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>25.0</b>
city		20.9	16.4	15.5	16.2	14.3	11.8	16.3	14.6	14.8	12.0
countryside		71.1	51.1	48.5	47.9	47.7	45.7	40.4	39.6	33.4	28.5
pregnant women mortality (thousand)	88.9	88.9	61.9	63.6	56.2	58.7	<b>53.0</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>48.3</b>
city	45.9	45.9	39.2	38.3	28.6	26.2	29.3	33.1	22.3	27.6	26.1
countryside	112.5	112.5	76.0	80.4	74.1	79.7	69.6	61.9	58.2	65.4	63.0

source: The statistical information center of health ministry, the statistical bulletin of China public health development situation from 1991 to 2005.

### 3.3 The migration intensity of rural female is lower than male

From mid of 1980s, Young people in China countryside start to move to city and developed industrial areas. The census of population of 2000 year indicates that the amount of this group approaches 9 thousand million. In the huge countryside mobile community, 1/3 of them are female, the total quantity is about 2.6 thousand million(Tanshen, 2005). In 2004, the quantity of rural workers who do egresses works has reached 1.2 thousand million, if calculate as 1/3, the female has approximately reached 40,000,000.( Topic-based group,2005).

In the process of female shifting to non-agricultural industry, it displays obvious hysteresis: the education level of those female who work outside is obviously lower than male; 2003's investigation demonstrated that, the percentage that male peasant entered into city received above high school reaches 22.2 percents while the female is only 17.3 percents, lower 5 percents than male(Gao Wen shu, 2006).In the employment level, compared male, female is lower, the income is also lower. In 2002, egresses feminine labor force's year wages is 9 percents lower than males'.( Mo long ,2006). In 2003 investigation to Beijing, Shi Jia zhuang, Shen yang, Wu xi and Dong guan monstrated that, the masculine peasant laborer's average hour wage is 41 percents higher than feminine( Gao Wenshu, 2006).

The quantity and quality of the rural female labor forces that shift out are sluggish in masculine labor

forces, which not only limit rural female's development, but also affect the process of urbanization and countryside modernization.

### 3.4 The chance of rural female in accepting the vocational education and the society train is relatively less

The majority of rural labor forces in China country haven't participated in any special occupation training in lifetime, their participation in agriculture basically depend on elder generation's "to teach by precept and example" and "study from work" . The statistics demonstrated that, in more than 200,000,000 rural youth labor force under 35, the percentage of those who received the specialized skill training is lower than 9.1%, who has accepted the agricultural vocational education is insufficiently 5%( Zheng Zuoguang,2006). Even if holding training, in the training object, there still has discrimination, among those who have accepted training, the rural females accounted for little proportion. This greatly limits the rural feminine potential display as well as the use of the new technology.

## 4. THE FACTORS CONSTRAINING RURAL FEMALE HUMAN CAPITAL INVESTMENT

The weakness of rural female human capital investment

is the competitive results affected by economy, social culture, supply and demand of health care, employment and so on, which can be generalized as follows:

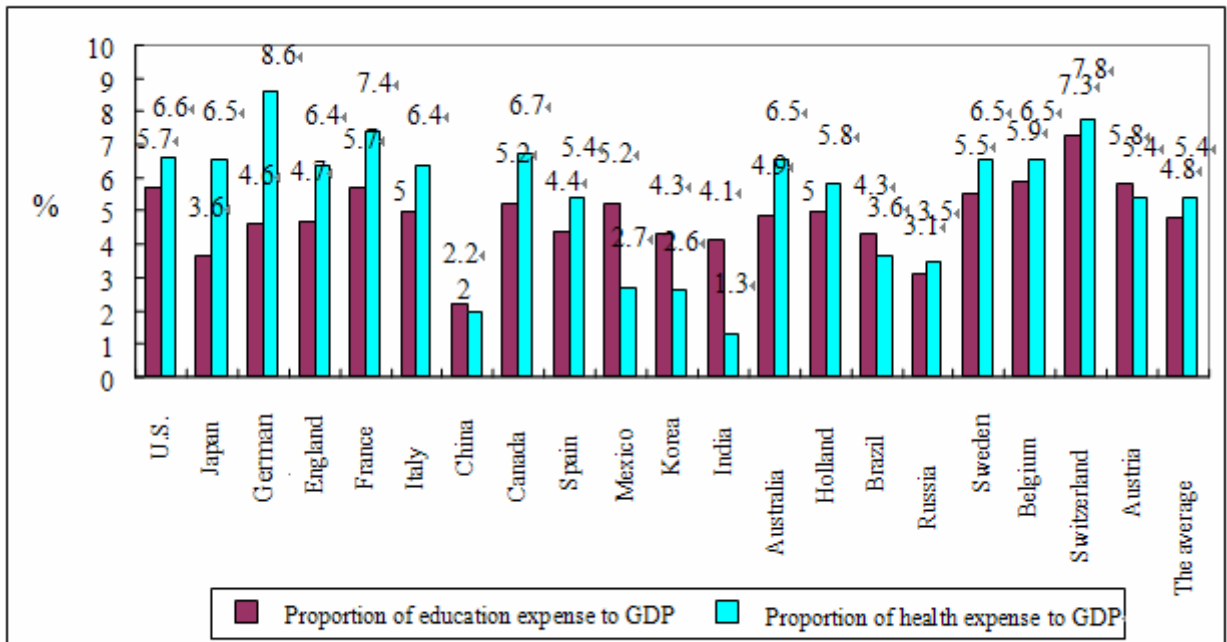
**4.1 Lack of investment on education and health, irrational structure**

**4.1.1 Lack of education resources, irrational distribution at urban and rural**

From 1994 to 2005 China economy increased 9.6% on average, but the average proportion of public education expense to GDP is 2.2%, which is the lowest in the

twenty big economic powers all over the world (Shown as Figure one). On the background that the aggregate increased weakly and that the administer system and distribution system of educational finance investment is not reasonably rational, the rural fundamental education founds must be firstly influenced. Due to the irrational distribution of education resources at urban and rural, rural schools at the proportions of finance investment, condition, teachers' income, teachers' ability are far lower than the urban ones.

**Figure 1 Chinese education and health expense are lower than the average level of twenty countries**



Source: World Bank. World development index in 2005[M]. Chinese finance and economy press 2005, p80

Seeing from the average expense of compulsory education per student, in 1996 the average budget expense per one primary scholar was 331yuan all the country, that at the rural was 266.73yuan. By 2004 it rose to 1129.11yuan with 1013.80yuan at the rural; The average expense per one secondary school student is highly different, in 1996 the average budget expense per secondary school student was 637.17yuan all the country, that at the rural was 484.34yuan. By 2004 it rose to 1246.07yuan with 1073.68yuan at the rural( Ministry of Education in China 2005).

From 1998 to 2002, the regular secondary schools number in urban and rural areas increased 0.6 and 6.4 percent respectively, however the amount at rural decreased year by year, which decreased 7 percent. In 2002 the population in city and town areas to total population is 39.1 percent, the rural population is 60.9 percent, but the rural high school number made up of only 49.6 percent, the high school number at urban is more than that at rural (Shi Fang, 2005).

The imbalance and lag of higher education development is the bottle-neck affecting the opportunity obtaining higher education. Because the tuition in emphasized university is higher, the recruit students' number is less, the rural students enrolled into the non-emphasized local university where the tuition is lower, the recruit number is more. At the same time with the increase of higher education tuition the proportion of rural children to the highly-educated is decreasing.

**4.1.2 Lack of investment on health, irrational structure**

In 2004 Chinese public health expenditure made up of 2 percent of GDP, which was below half the world average level, the contrary second in the twenty big economic powers (as in picture one). While the aggregate was insufficient, the structure of health resource was obviously unreasonable, the health resource dispensed unequally between urban and rural.

The investment on rural health career by Chinese government was seriously lack, the proportion of rural health expense decreased year by year. 80 percent of health resources invested in city, about two thirds

focused on the huge hospitals. In 2000 annual per capita health expense at urban was 3.8 times of that at rural, by 2004 it increased to 4.2 times .

**Table 1 Total budget health expenses in china from 2000 to 2004(current prices)**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>Total health expenses(hundred million yuan)</b>	<b>4586.6</b>	<b>5025.9</b>	<b>5790.0</b>	<b>6584.1</b>	<b>7590.3</b>
Government health expenditure	709.5	800.6	908.5	1116.9	1293.6
Social health expenditure	1171.9	1211.4	1539.4	1788.5	2225.4
Individual health expenditure	2705.2	3013.9	3342.1	3678.7	4071.4
<b>Structure of total health expenses (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Government health expenditure	15.5	15.9	15.7	17.0	17.0
Social health expenditure	25.6	24.1	26.6	27.2	29.3
Individual health expenditure	59.0	60.0	57.7	55.9	53.6
<b>Health expenses in urban and rural areas (hundred million yuan)</b>					
Urban	2621.7	2793.0	3448.2	4150.3	4939.2
Rural	1964.9	2233.0	2341.8	2433.8	2651.1
<b>Proportion of health expense (%)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Urban	57.2	55.6	59.6	63.0	65.1
Rural	42.8	44.4	40.4	37.0	34.9
<b>Health expenses per person(yuan )</b>	<b>361.9</b>	<b>393.8</b>	<b>450.7</b>	<b>509.5</b>	<b>583.9</b>
Urban	812.9	841.2	987.1	1108.9	1261.9
Rural	214.9	244.8	259.3	274.7	301.6
Urban over rural (times)	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.0	4.2
<b>Total health expense to GDP %</b>	<b>5.13</b>	<b>5.16</b>	<b>5.51</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>5.55</b>

Source : the statistical information center of health ministry, the statistical bulletin of Chinese health career development in 2005, <http://www.moh.gov.cn/>

#### 4.2 Rural family lack of motivate and ability to invest on female human capital

Individual or family is also the important investor of human capital, whether making the investment or not and how much invests depend on two factors: the investment ability and investment will. Seeing from the investment ability, the income of peasants has increased slowly, the difference between urban and rural has extended. In 1990 the pure annual per capita income of urban households is as 2.2 times as that of rural ones, by 2004 the difference increased to 3.21 times.<sup>6</sup> Education and health expense always ascended the difference of education and health expenditure between the urban and rural households is larger and larger.

Seeing from the investment will, Chinese peasants have had the traditional idea “wish children be successful”, Education has been perceived by parents as an avenue to upward socio-economic mobility, as an escape from the drudgery of poverty, and an opportunity

for social recognition and a better life for their children. so they would try their best to supply their children for going to college. However, as the place for supplying the labor force, family takes the first consider of its number as to the human capital investment, making the decision by maximizing revenue(John, Chinhui and Kevien M. Murphy,1997 .Due to lacking of social security, the old in rural mostly depend on their sons, which makes the idea “give birth to son for one’s old years” “many sons, much warm” difficult to change, family expects much more on sons than on daughter, the expected benefit of human capital investment on sons is higher than on daughters, so girls may be looked down, even be discriminated, they get less opportunity than boys for education, what’s more, few of them have marital freedom and estate-inherit rights.

<sup>6</sup>National Bureau of Statistics of China, *Statistics Yearbook of china in 2005*. Beijing:The statistics press of china

**Table 2 Annual per capita education and health expenditure of urban and rural households from 1995 to 2004 (current prices) Unit: yuan**

Year	Education expenditure per capita			Health expenditure per capita		
	urban	rural	urban over rural	urban	rural	urban over rural
1995	312.71	102.35	3.06	110.11	42.28	2.60
1996	374.95	132.46	2.83	143.3	58.26	2.45
1997	448.4	148.18	3.03	179.7	62.45	2.88
1998	499.4	159.41	3.13	205.2	68.13	3.01
1999	567.1	168.33	3.37	245.6	70.02	3.49
2000	627.82	186.71	3.36	318.07	87.57	3.63
2001	690	192.64	3.58	343.28	96.61	3.55
2002	902.08	193.28	4.67	430.08	90.73	4.74
2003	934.38	218.34	4.28	475.98	104.25	4.57
2004	1032.8	220.05	4.69	528.15	117.37	4.50

*Note:* We choose the average per capita consumption expenditure of the middle-income households from 2002 to 2004 among the different-level households.

Source: National Bureau of Statistics of China, Statistics Yearbook of china from 1996 to 2005. Beijing: The statistics press of China.

### 4.3 The negative effect of the gender discrimination in employment on rural female human capital investment

#### 4.3.1 Dull, heavy housework and husbandry, easily cause neglect of human capital investment for rural women

Rural women have little chance to leave home and work in the city as men do because of the burden of taking care of children, limit of physical power and lack of knowledge and skill. So they have to stay in home doing husbandry and taking care of elders and children. As more and more rural male doing egresses works, agriculture feminization appears. Rural women are still engaged in labour-intensive, arduous farm work. In many regions rural male doing egresses increased the demand for female subsumed in unpaid female labour, as families strove to adjust to structural adjustment. Because of its characteristic of non-market and non-payment, dull, arduous farming work and housework is extremely disadvantageous to countryside female human capital investment.

At the same time, agriculture mechanization threaten to displace increasing number of women from their traditional economic activities, unmarried young female have more chances to go out. But as a rustic, few of them could stay in the city through marriage. So most rural female have to go back to countryside to marry, and then stay home to take care of the family. But male can go on doing egresses works after marriage. In this way female are restrained in the family from going out to get human capital investment and improve oneself.

#### 4.3.2 None-regular employment trap the rural female human capital investment into a low level circulation

The city works for rural women are mainly non-regular jobs, which are mostly in fabricating plants, restaurants, hostel, or housekeepers. The prevalence of non-regular employment, in a certain degree, has some advantages in making use of the allocation function of the immature labor market, and thus accelerating the development of the market. But there are also a few of problems that should not be neglected.

Because the employment relationship is not standard, the lawful rights and interests of the non-regular employees could not be secured. Though various investigations, invasion of rural female workers can often be seen. Those invasions mainly concentrate on following aspects: firstly, lack of necessary working security. As a result of the poor working condition, a lot of female rural laborers suffer from occupational disease, which lead to life-long disability or even loses of life.<sup>7</sup> Secondly, working time is excessively. Majority of the rural laborers are in overtime work, some of them have to work over ten hours per day. Excessively long working time has destroyed the health of the employees, female workers are often injured or fall in a faint, sudden death during the working time are also heard

<sup>7</sup>The questionnaire focusing on exotic rural laborers in Zhujiang delta stated: As far as the medical treatment is concerned, the pregnant female worked is the worst treated of all; only 17.9 percent can be applied for reimbursement. The unite project for exotic rural laborers in Guangdong. Realizing elite emigration in mobility-the report studying exotic rural laborers in Guangdong[J]. *Strategy and Management*, 1995 (5)

timely. Thirdly, income is too low while charge is too high. The income of most rural laborers is lower than 2/3 of the citizens', some are even lower than 1/2. They can not enjoy the local welfare which is much higher than the nominal wages; moreover, as out-comers, they have to hand in various charges. Female rural workers often say "It is extremely difficult to earn money in city".<sup>8</sup> In market-based economy, the security of rights in the progress of capital usage is the inevitable request of human capital investment. Lacking this security, the use of human capital will turn to a progress of exploiting and the process of value creation, just as Marx said, will be full of bloody smell. Fourthly, employment is instability. Since lacking of credit in employment, employees think that they could be fired by the employer at any moment, so they could not set down to work, and will leave the factory at any opportunity, hence the employer has no impetus to invest in the employees' human capital. This phenomenon leads to the frequently change of the employees in a same non-regular department, as well as the change of jobs of a certain employee. The limit of human capital investment confines the development of rural women and weakens their competitive power in market.

#### 4.3.3 Discrimination towards the floating children' education especially the girls'

According to the fifth Population Census, the number of floating children under 18 approaches 20 million, 19.39% in the whole floating population. Among them, 81% are educated in public school, 10% in special school set only for floating children, 10% discontinue their studying during school age, and almost half are not able to go to school. The average charge for floating children in public school is ¥856 higher than the local students<sup>9</sup>, and part of the floating school can not reach the local education standard, have no lawful position and no control section, existing a lot of weakness in itself. The education of mobile children completely replicated the inequality between urban and rural, and between male and female, damaging the principle that the basic education is compulsory, fair and integrated.<sup>10</sup>

#### 4.3.4 The difficulty in job searching of countryside female university students affecting the popularization of compulsory education

Since the expedition of recruitment in university in 1999, the number of graduates is larger and larger, so the employment situation is getting more and more serious. The primary employment rate in ordinary high

school wanders around 70%. The severe difficulty of employment becomes a greater challenge to female university students who comes from countryside. They are the most disadvantageous group in job searching because of their native place and gender.<sup>11</sup> This phenomenon affects not only themselves life in short run, but also the enthusiasm of farmers' participation in education. The base of education in China is in countryside, once the countryside female university graduates had been peripherized, the confidence of education in rural families will be lost, and it will do harm to the development of the future generation. The drop-out rate in some countryside areas has raised because of the employment difficulties; a new theory of the futility of studying books has appeared.<sup>12</sup> If this situation lasts, the gender discrimination in both labor market and family will exaggerate.

## 5. POLICIES AND SUGGESTIONS

The quantity and quality of rural female human capital's accumulation, count much for sustainable development and agriculture modernization in the rural place of our country. Increasing the investment of rural female human capital is an important approach to promote efficient production of our society, and what is more, is strategic need to achieve sustainable development of human. On the basis of particularity of rural female human capital and shortcomings at present, we should work hard in the course of promoting investment on rural female human capital.

### 5.1 Offering more normal education for rural female

Because of the specific characteristic of female at physiology and family duty, it is impossible to avoid investing on boys in the rural households, especially in the poor places. Since private revenue is less than social revenue in the case of education for female, that is to say there is so-called externality, it is absolutely necessary for the government and society to set aside some public resource to sole the problem caused by externality in the fields of education. And it is much more necessary to search for as much public resource as possible, in order to invest for the education for rural female. That is to say, the government and society should supply a lot of financial and material resources. By the use of subsidies from all efficient channels, we can offer more

<sup>8</sup>Tan Shen. Staying out and at home, the experience of rural mobile female [J]. *Society Research*, 2005, 10(5).

<sup>9</sup>Feng Rui. The entire investigation reporting the survival states about mobile children in China. [OL]. <http://www.qzwb.com/>.

<sup>10</sup>Tan Shen. Staying out and at home, the experience of rural mobile female [J]. *Society Research*, 2005, 10(5).

<sup>11</sup>Yang Yang, Ren Huanan. Family background becomes the fourth factors affecting female undergraduates' employment[OL],<http://edu.people.com.cn>.

<sup>12</sup>Fang Ye, Gou Xiaofeng. A series of problems caused by rural undergraduates are difficult to find job [N]. *The paper for economic reference*. 2006,3,13.

opportunities of education for the female.<sup>13</sup> The subsidy for the female's education that comes from public resource can lower the private cost of women to accept education. Therefore, the families are content to invest necessary human capital for girls; what is more, they can afford it. We should make a special effort on the following two aspects.

On one hand, In order to assure rural girls to undertake compulsory education, collect education fund from every angles of society. We can follow the way of other developing countries<sup>14</sup>, that is to say, afford education subsidy for people in the poor area, especially for the female. The subsidy includes remitting education fees, offering subsidy certificate that can be paid education fees and other fees related to education, offering subsidy for the lost of opportunity cost during the education time. Give some education subsidy for children from families whose income is lower than a certain average level, and from families who obey the family plan, including those that have only one child and two daughters. Reduce what is called "supporting fee" or "fee for temporary learning" by a big margin or cancel it, in order that, children of the peasant workers can enter the nearest schools, and what is more, escape from the long-standing dilemma that raised by insufficient investment for rural female human capital.

On the other hand, we should further perfect and improve education credit system in the rural area, and offer help for rural females so that they can accept senior middle school and college education. To bridge the gap between the two genders in senior middle schools and universities and to solve the problem caused by poor students, which is more and more serious with each passing day, we should further perfect and improve the education credit system, especially loan system that help students.<sup>15</sup> At present, about 80percents of the students with financial difficulty come from rural areas. So, we can depend mostly on rural credit institutions or basic setup of agriculture bank; enforce students with financial difficulty to overcome their difficulty in time, especially female students. By doing this, we can not only solve the new enrolled students' urgent difficulty, but also help to spread compulsory education.

<sup>13</sup> Outline Chinese women development from 2001 to 2010, <http://www.cpirc.org.cn>.

<sup>14</sup> [Iran]Hussain,S .A .Making an equable and efficient education: The Chinese experience. Mimeo ,revised from China: *Social Sector Expenditure Review*[M]. 1996.Washington D .C: World Bank.

<sup>15</sup> Lin Qing, Li Yifu, Yao Yang. Credit restriction, land and the education of households children in developing areas[J]. *Journal of population science of China*, 2002 (6) .

## 5.2 Developing professional education and training of all levels and channels

Professional education is an important way to improve quality and competitive ability, furthermore, is an efficient form to increase quantity of female human capital. Extending professional education can enable more women to drive the market economics. We should develop all sorts of spare-time education for adults that are suitable for the rural female. At the same time, according to different types of female human resource s' particular demand, we perfect trainings by all ways, by all levels, and by all forms. So we can improve the technical quality as quickly as possible, and match it with the culture quality.

## 5.3 Adding investment on rural female health

In the government's course of optimizing medical allocate structure, they may consider rebuilding rural medical insurance system .With regards to sharing in the insurance fee we had better decrease the share that rural female pay, increase the share that society and government take on, adjust policy allocation of medical resource, invest more on rural women and children, and make sure women can get equal medical service as men, and prevent and reduce female illness, local disease, and disability of rural women. By doing the above things, we can improve the health level of the whole country.

## 5.4 Carry out new vocation counsel policy for rural female.

**5.4.1** Eliminating all sorts of system and policy obstacles which intersect city and countryside, perfect and cultivate labor market, and establish a unified equal competitive human capital market. In order that the human capital can get deserved repay and people are positive to invest on private human capital. By that we can ensure the rural female own a fair, equal, impartial employment atmosphere.

**5.4.2** In order to make sure that the rural female is employed at labor market, that rural female is protected normatively, that female workplaces are more safe and clear, the companies are requested to enroll employees according to the same proportion of male and female .It makes enrollment and employment in the labor market and vocation security in working place and labor protecting more prescriptive. Enterprises that enroll more rural female can bathed more policy preferential. Those give rural female priority and long-term employment are given certain awards. Rural female engage in business or employ themselves can get policy preferential, such as arranging places, offering loans, simplifying the register course and so on.

**5.4.3** Accelerate build information net of labor market. Attach importance to data collection and analysis about rural female, add separate-gender



statistics index; perfect separate-gender statistics system. Investigate the employment situation of the rural female by the three parties: government, society and families. When it goes to the statistics of employment ratio, they should lay emphasis on the phase and time of calculating unemployment, and pay a special attention to tracking investigate and information feedback, so reflect the employment information of rural female by all sides. Socialized employment information net can be set up. The net includes publishing information, employment consulting, vocation introduction, tracking service and so on. The employment information reaches the public by television, net and newspaper. The cost of getting a job or enroll an employee can be lower. And open impartial competition comes true.

**5.4.4** Develop trainings to rural female college students. Rural students have many advantages, such as tolerance, good marks, realistic, strong mind, willing to

work in rural place and so on. Guide them estimate themselves efficiently, develop career and make strategies about getting jobs. Offer equal sufficient information and guidance services to them, and help them to choose their vocations, so that they can involve vocation planning strategic into their life planning. The guidance to the rural female college students should be given all the time, and as the stage changes, the guidance changes.

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