



REVIEW ARTICLE

RESEARCH ON THE PATHS OF RURAL WOMEN'S LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION TO FACILITATE RURAL REVITALIZATION IN THE CONTEXT OF NEW QUALITY PRODUCTIVE FORCES

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
Submission May., 08, 2025 Acceptance Jun., 08, 2025 Keywords New quality productivity; Labor force participation; Rural revitalization; Digital empowerment Corresponding Author 2712808288@qq.com	In the context of new productivity, the participation of rural women's labor force plays a positive role in promoting rural revitalization. This study aims to explore the path of rural women's labor force participation in rural revitalization. This study found that under the background of new quality productivity, there are difficulties in rural women's labor force participation in rural revitalization, such as technological gap, lack of digital skills, traditional gender division of labor restrictions, policy support, and inadequate service system. New quality productivity can drive rural development through innovation, empower agricultural transformation and upgrading, and promote industrial integration. It can provide more skills training opportunities for rural women, encourage their participation in the labor force, and ultimately drive the process of rural revitalization.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the report of the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly proposed the implementation of the "Rural Revitalization Strategy", aiming to stimulate the inherent vitality and development potential of rural areas. In the "Opinions on Implementing the Rural Revitalization Strategy" subsequently issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council, the main position of farmers in the process of rural revitalization was emphasized, and it called for mobilizing the enthusiasm, initiative, and creativity of millions of farmers to jointly promote the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas (Z. Xu et al., 2023). Since the reform and opening up, a large number of rural

laborers have continuously migrated to cities, but due to various practical considerations, most families have not been able to achieve full family migration. In this context, traditional gender roles have led young men to tend to work outside, while women choose to stay in rural areas to balance family and agricultural production, becoming an important part of rural labor force. According to the data of the seventh national census, the employment rate of rural male labor force is 79.4%, compared with 58.8% of female labor force, highlighting the limitations of rural women's participation in the labor market (Zhang & Li, 2024). Faced with issues such as aging rural population and labor force hollowing out, left behind women in rural areas are particularly important in promoting agricultural and rural modernization. Rural female labor force is not only a beneficiary group of rural revitalization, but also a promoter and builder of rural revitalization. How to promote rural women's participation in employment and help rural revitalization has become a new challenge (Pan et al., 2021).

General Secretary Xi Jinping first proposed the concept of "new quality productivity" during his inspection tour in Northeast China on September 7, 2023, emphasizing that under the guidance of scientific and technological progress, digital transformation, and green development strategies, the formation of new forms of productivity with innovative, digital, and ecological characteristics through emerging technologies, innovative thinking, and optimized resource allocation is the core driving force for achieving high-quality development (Liu, 2024). The development of new quality productivity has opened up new employment areas for rural women, such as e-commerce, remote work, intelligent agriculture, etc., further promoting the transformation and upgrading of rural economic structure (Yang, 2024). In order to accelerate the formation of new quality productivity, the government is actively cultivating emerging industries such as new energy, new materials, advanced manufacturing, and electronic information, and attaches importance to the cultivation of future industries, providing unprecedented opportunities for rural female labor force participation (Bi & Ma, 2024). On this basis, the new forms of productivity that are digital, intelligent, and ecological are gradually becoming the key strategic pivot for rural revitalization. The integration of technology and education, as well as the integration of industry and education, has promoted the diversified cultivation of high-end skilled talents (Liu, 2024). The new quality of productivity has improved production efficiency, optimized resource allocation, provided higher value-added job opportunities for rural women, effectively promoted their labor participation and optimized employment structure, and thus assisted in the revitalization and comprehensive development of rural industries (Wang & Liu, 2024).

In the context of new quality productivity, the role and function of rural female labor force in the rural revitalization strategy are increasingly prominent. The rise of new quality productivity has provided new paths and impetus for rural women to participate in rural revitalization, but its theoretical logic and practical path still need to be explored in depth, especially in how to effectively utilize the characteristics of new quality productivity, such as high technology, high efficiency, and high quality, to further improve rural women's labor participation, promote industrial transformation, and promote comprehensive progress of rural economy and society. This is an urgent research topic at present (F. Wang et al., 2024). Therefore, this article aims to provide theoretical support and practical guidance for the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy by exploring the theoretical logic, practical difficulties, and practical paths of how new quality productivity can enhance the employment of rural female labor force.

2. THE CURRENT SITUATION OF RURAL WOMEN'S LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN SUPPORTING RURAL REVITALIZATION

2.1. The Popularization of Digital Technology

With the rapid application and development of new technologies such as the Internet, big data and artificial intelligence, a vast world has been opened up for rural women's employment (Ma & Ning, 2017). Women's employment has become a new engine for promoting the integrated development of digital economy and rural revitalization (Yang & He, 2023). The wide coverage of the Internet has enabled rural women to directly connect with consumers through e-commerce platforms, social media and other digital channels (Dimaggio & Bonikowski, 2008), quickly connect fresh agricultural products in the field to the market, shorten the supply chain, and significantly improve the market attractiveness and commercial value of products. Especially with the rise of intelligent agriculture, such as IoT monitoring and big data guidance for planting, it has brought employment opportunities for rural women through technological innovation (Yin & Chou, 2024). New agriculture methods such as intelligent agricultural machinery operation and remote crop health management effectively improve the precision and efficiency of agricultural production while reducing the burden of physical labor, solving the problem of hollowing out of male labor in rural areas, and achieving a knowledge-based and relaxed transformation of agricultural labor. In addition, the application of digital technology has broken geographical boundaries, providing rural women with flexible options for remote work, covering various positions such as data processing, customer service, content creation, etc., enabling rural women to flexibly find employment while taking care of their families, expanding income channels, and enhancing the self-reliance of the family economy (Vazquez & Winkler, 2017). The rise of emerging business models such as e-commerce platforms and live streaming sales has broken geographical limitations, enabling the promotion and sale of agricultural products and handicrafts in rural areas, providing a platform for rural women to showcase their talents, expanding their sources of income, and promoting the branding and market expansion of local specialty products. This has greatly promoted the branding process and market competitiveness of products, injecting strong endogenous power into the rural revitalization strategy.

2.2. Vocational skill enhancement

The guiding opinions of the Action Plan for Enhancing the Digital Literacy and Skills of the Whole People issued by the Central Cybersecurity and Informatization Commission point out the need to strengthen the training of farmers' digital literacy and skills (Yin & Chou, 2024). In recent years, the government and non-governmental organizations have jointly implemented diversified training programs, emphasizing the cultivation of rural women's employment and entrepreneurial abilities in the digital economy era. Creating a digital employment center and offering digital economy training courses to help rural women improve their digital skills, management knowledge, and innovative thinking abilities has successfully incubated a group of rural female entrepreneurs. Rural women have driven the vigorous development of local characteristic industries with their digital skills, such as emerging fields such as rural e-commerce and rural tourism, which have shown great vitality (D. Li, 2024). Governments at all levels and social organizations have actively responded by launching skill training programs with wide coverage and strong targeting, covering multiple fields such as e-commerce operations, modern

agricultural technology, and handicraft innovation, effectively filling the gap in skills required by rural women in the job market and enhancing their adaptability to market demand (Zhang et al., 2019). Vocational skills training adopts a flexible teaching mode that integrates online and offline, ensuring the convenience and efficiency of learning, expanding the audience scope of training, and ensuring that participants can keep up with the pace of the times and master the latest employment and entrepreneurship skills. Especially in cutting-edge fields such as e-commerce, modern agricultural technology, and handicraft production, training investment has significantly increased, imparting practical skills, stimulating the inherent potential of rural women, helping them make breakthroughs in the workplace and entrepreneurship, achieving growth in the family economy, and also contributing to the comprehensive revitalization of the rural economy, providing solid talent support for the in-depth implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

2.3. Policy Support and Social Attention

In recent years, the national and local governments have significantly increased their attention to rural women's employment issues, laying a solid foundation for their employment and entrepreneurship through a series of policy measures (Yang, 2023). Specific strategies include formulating special policies, providing financial subsidies, establishing a women's exclusive entrepreneurship fund, etc., creating an external environment conducive to the development of rural women, and paving the way for their career paths. At the same time, the widespread awareness of gender equality in society has opened up new spaces for rural women to expand their roles in rural governance structures, enhancing their voice and participation. The joint action of the national and local governments has introduced a series of incentive policies, such as establishing specialized women's entrepreneurship funds, providing small credit services, implementing tax reduction policies, etc., effectively reducing the threshold for rural women's entrepreneurship and employment, expanding the employment channels for rural women, and injecting fresh female power into the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy. In addition, at the policy level, emphasis is placed on strengthening the social security system for rural women, expanding the coverage of pension insurance and medical insurance, and adding protection measures for key life stages such as childbirth and unemployment, significantly enhancing the resilience of rural women to life changes (Xu, 2023). The continuous increase in social attention, accompanied by the deep-rooted concept of gender equality, has jointly created a more just and inclusive employment environment, inspiring rural women to confidently enter various fields of social and economic activities. The active involvement of media and social platforms, through the widespread dissemination of successful cases of rural women's employment and entrepreneurship, has set an example and greatly inspired the participation enthusiasm of more rural women, gathering strong social positive energy and public opinion support for the promotion of rural revitalization strategy.

3. RURAL WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE FOR RURAL REVITALIZATION FACES PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES

3.1. Technological Divide and Lack of Digital Skills

Although the wave of new quality productivity is driving the transformation and upgrading of economic structure with its digital and intelligent characteristics, the inherent digital divide in rural areas has become the main obstacle to rural women's participation in this process (X. Liu et

al., 2024). Restricted by the low educational background and limited training resources, many rural women are challenged in acquiring the necessary digital skills and Internet operation ability, which hinders rural women from seeking employment and entrepreneurship opportunities in emerging economic fields such as digital agriculture and e-commerce, and can not effectively stimulate rural women's employment potential in the new economic form. The imperfection of rural digital infrastructure further aggravates this situation. Limited Internet access and obstruction of information circulation make it difficult for rural women to capture technological progress and market dynamics in a timely manner, and to effectively use digital platforms to achieve career development (Peng et al., 2024). Therefore, rural women generally face the dilemma of digital skills shortage when facing the industrial transformation brought about by new quality productivity, which poses significant challenges for rural women to adapt to the requirements of intelligent and networked work. The key to solving this problem is to enhance the digital literacy and professional skills of rural women through systematic education and training interventions, making them competitive in the new economic environment. However, there is a mismatch between current training resources and actual needs, especially in high demand areas such as e-commerce operations, data analysis, and intelligent technology applications. The quantity and quality of its training courses have not fully met the actual needs of rural women to enhance their digital skills. The mismatch between training supply and demand is another obstacle for rural women to integrate into the new industrial ecosystem (Shang & Zhang, 2022). To solve the employment challenges faced by rural women in the era of new quality productivity, it is urgent to increase cooperation between the public and private sectors, invest in high-quality digital skills training programs, ensure that the training content closely meets actual needs, effectively improve the digital skills level of rural women, and broaden their employment opportunities in emerging economic fields.

3.2. Traditional Gender Role Limitations

The stereotype of traditional gender roles is deeply rooted in rural society. Under this conceptual framework, rural women often bear excessive family responsibilities, including heavy household chores and children's education, which compresses their time and energy to participate in the external labor market and limits their investment and focus in emerging employment fields led by new quality productivity (Wang, 2024). At the same time, gender stereotypes frame society's expectations for women's employment, directing women's career choices towards positions labeled as "suitable for women", invisibly constructing barriers that isolate women from entering technology intensive and other emerging industries, and restricting the diversified development of rural women's careers and the release of their economic potential (Li, 2024). Even if rural women achieve significant success in emerging industries, their efforts and achievements are often underestimated or overlooked due to gender bias, which significantly undermines their career advancement and confidence, and forms a negative feedback loop that is not conducive to the long-term development and self realization of rural women's careers. Although the new quality of productivity provides rural women with vast employment opportunities, the gender division of labor concept rooted in the social structure remains a major obstacle for rural women to cross traditional industry boundaries and explore higher paying and high-end career paths. In addition, the prevalent concept of "men leading the outside world and women leading the inside world" in rural communities further reinforces the fixation of gender

roles. When rural women attempt to enter non-traditional agricultural fields, they are subject to both invisible pressure from social public opinion and resistance from within their families, severely limiting their potential to play a more proactive and critical role in rural revitalization strategies (Chen, 2023). Therefore, in order to fully activate the vitality and potential of rural women in rural revitalization, it is necessary to deeply reflect on and gradually eliminate these deep-rooted gender role biases, and create a more equal, open, and inclusive social environment.

3.3. The Policy Support and Service System is Not Sound

Although the central and local governments have introduced a series of policies to support rural women's employment and entrepreneurship, there are often problems in the implementation process at the grassroots level, such as inadequate policy promotion, difficulty in implementation, and weak enforcement. Rural women face more difficulties in obtaining entrepreneurial loans, credit support, and other aspects. Financial institutions tend to be more conservative in their risk assessment of female entrepreneurs, and difficulty in financing has become a major bottleneck for entrepreneurship. When rural women are employed in industries related to new quality productivity, they often lack a sound social security system, such as work-related injury insurance and pension insurance, which increases the risk of occupational safety and future uncertainty for rural women (Wang & Ye, 2016). Although multiple policies have been introduced at the national level to encourage rural women's employment and entrepreneurship, there are still problems such as poor policy transmission, insufficient implementation, and inadequate supporting service facilities at the grassroots level. Rural women face many obstacles in obtaining financial support, technical training, market information, and lack necessary labor protection and social security, especially in emerging digital economy fields such as e-commerce and live streaming. Due to the lack of clear labor laws and regulations, the rights and interests of rural female workers are easily compromised, which affects their stable employment and long-term development. In addition, the development differences between the eastern and central western regions, as well as between urban and rural areas, have led to a concentration of high-quality resources and development opportunities in economically developed areas, while employment opportunities for rural women in underdeveloped areas are relatively limited, exacerbating the uneven development between regions.

4. THEORETICAL LOGIC OF RURAL WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTING RURAL REVITALIZATION

4.1. Innovation Drives Rural Development

The core characteristic of new quality productivity lies in its innovation driven nature. This model relies on the catalysis of emerging technologies and the intelligent integration of production factors, opening up a diversified employment trajectory for rural female labor force towards non-traditional agricultural fields, such as emerging industries such as e-commerce and smart agriculture, significantly enhancing the attractiveness and competitiveness of rural female labor force in the job market (Liu et al., 2024). The promotion of this model requires the parallel improvement of labor quality, which promotes rural women to upgrade their skills and expand their career horizons through in-depth participation in professional training related to digital technology, e-commerce, and green agriculture. It also further consolidates the advantageous position of rural women in the labor market competition, opens the door to higher quality

employment for rural women, and becomes a key force in promoting the optimization of rural labor structure and overall quality improvement, demonstrating the profound connotation of new quality productivity promoting inclusive economic and social growth under innovation driven. The rise of new quality productivity is based on the continuous evolution of the innovation system, especially through the accelerated application of emerging technologies and the intelligent allocation of production factors, which has opened up broad career paths for rural female labor across traditional agricultural boundaries (Yao & Zhang, 2024). The practical cases of e-commerce platforms and smart agricultural technology not only break through the traditional framework of agricultural employment, but also significantly enhance the participation and market adaptability of female farmers in modern economic activities through technological empowerment.

4.2. Digital Technology Empowers Agricultural Transformation and Upgrading

The significant feature of new quality productivity lies in its profound digital imprint, which is reflected through the deep integration of cutting-edge technologies such as cloud computing, big data, and the Internet of Things in the agricultural field. The new quality productivity can fundamentally reshape the agricultural production mode, leading the transformation of agriculture from traditional small-scale and inefficient production to modern forms of scale and intelligence (Liu et al., 2024). In this process, the roles and functions of rural women have achieved a leap from single field labor to high value-added fields involving modern agricultural production, management, and services. This transformation significantly enhances the personal economic benefits of rural women and injects strong impetus into the modernization of agriculture and the improvement of production efficiency. Specifically, the booming development of smart agriculture and e-commerce platforms has opened up unprecedented employment opportunities for rural women. Enabling them to engage in work including online marketing of agricultural products and remote intelligent crop monitoring in the local environment through emerging platforms, effectively reducing their dependence on traditional physical labor, while significantly improving work efficiency and household economic income. In addition, the integrated application of digital and intelligent technologies has broken the limitations of regional employment and constructed a flexible employment model based on remote work and e-commerce, greatly expanding the employment field and career development potential of rural women.

4.3. Industrial Upgrading and Integration

The essence of new quality productivity lies in the leading role of technological innovation, especially through the deep integration of cutting-edge technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence, and the Internet of Things in traditional industries, which effectively drives the transformation and upgrading of traditional agriculture to smart agriculture and digital agriculture (Zhang & Tang, 2024). This transformation has greatly improved agricultural production efficiency and product quality, and accelerated the cross-border integration of agriculture with the secondary and tertiary industries. For example, the organic combination of agriculture and tourism has given rise to emerging industries such as leisure agriculture and rural tourism, opening up more diversified employment and entrepreneurship paths for rural women. The deep integration strategy across industries, such as the integration of agriculture and tourism, deep processing of agricultural products, and the alliance between agriculture and e-commerce,

has broadened the growth boundary of rural economy and provided rich employment choices and entrepreneurial platforms for rural female labor force. In addition, the meticulous and patient gender traits possessed by women have significant value in promoting industrial upgrading and increasing the added value of agricultural products, thereby promoting the diversification and deep development of rural economic structure (Liu et al., 2024).

5. THE IMPLEMENTATION PATH OF RURAL WOMEN'S EMPLOYMENT SUPPORTING RURAL REVITALIZATION

5.1. Strengthen Digital Skills Training

The sustainable development of new quality productivity urgently requires the construction of a high-quality new type of farmer team, especially for rural women. The government and social organizations should increase vocational training efforts, focusing on key areas such as digital skills and management abilities, to ensure that rural women can meet the talent needs of modern agriculture and emerging industries (Li et al., 2024). Through the improvement of skills, rural women can smoothly integrate into the new economic system, become the backbone of promoting rural revitalization strategies, and demonstrate their unique value in social and economic development. With the widespread application of new technologies, agricultural production and rural economic activities are increasingly becoming digitized and intelligent, providing new paths for rural women's participation (Shahiri & Osman, 2015). Rural women can leverage digital agricultural technology to innovate traditional agricultural production models, or use tools such as e-commerce platforms to effectively expand the market space for agricultural product sales and specialty processed products. In this context, the government should actively build digital rural infrastructure, provide necessary training and technical assistance, help rural women master essential skills, and broaden their channels for employment and entrepreneurship. To fully activate the potential of rural women in the new economic era, the government and all sectors of society should strengthen the cultivation of rural women's digital skills and innovative thinking, and enhance their comprehensive ability to adapt to new quality productivity. Strengthen the construction of rural education system and vocational training programs, focusing on skill development in multiple fields such as agricultural production technology, e-commerce operation, and domestic services, in order to enhance the adaptability and competitiveness of rural women in emerging industries. Establish and improve a lifelong learning mechanism for rural women, fully utilizing flexible learning modes such as online education and remote training, to ensure that rural women can continuously keep up with new knowledge and skills, and calmly cope with the constantly changing challenges of the job market. In addition, the optimization of the education and training system should focus on cultivating digital literacy, improving practical skills in e-commerce, and popularizing sustainable agricultural technologies. By iteratively upgrading professional skills, we aim to build a bridge connecting rural women with future labor market dynamics, laying the foundation for rural women to maintain a lasting advantage in fierce career competition. This series of measures not only deeply tap into individual potential, but also fundamentally reshape the human resource structure of rural communities. The comprehensive improvement of rural women's abilities directly promotes the diversification and modernization transformation of rural economic structure, forming a virtuous cycle effect from individual empowerment to collective progress. Therefore, the development strategy of new quality productivity, with its dual wheel drive strategy of innovation driven and education investment,

has opened up broader employment and growth space for rural women, laid a solid human capital foundation for the deep implementation of rural revitalization strategy, and demonstrated the powerful effectiveness of education and technological progress in promoting inclusive social and economic growth.

5.2. Optimize Resource Allocation and Policy Support

Strengthening the systematic construction of rural infrastructure, especially improving network communication facilities, is the hardware foundation to ensure the effective implementation of new quality productivity, which helps rural areas better access the digital economy, promote the free flow of information, and optimize resource allocation. Through government led policy support and resource allocation optimization, the modernization level of rural infrastructure can be improved, creating a favorable environment for rural women's entrepreneurship and employment. It can also accelerate the penetration of digital technology in rural areas, lay a solid material and policy foundation for the cultivation and development of new quality productivity, and help attract more women to participate in the wave of rural economic development under the background of new quality productivity development. To this end, the government and various social organizations should establish rural innovation and entrepreneurship incubation platforms and comprehensive employment service centers, providing comprehensive support services for rural women, including entrepreneurship planning, project incubation and training, marketing strategies, etc., to stimulate their entrepreneurial potential and enhance their employment capabilities. The government should implement a series of supportive policies to encourage rural women to establish small and micro enterprises or participate in cooperative operations. By providing incentives such as start-up funds and tax reductions, the barriers to entrepreneurship can be lowered, and women's enthusiasm for participating in economic activities can be stimulated (Sun & Sun, 2022). At the same time, utilizing economic levers such as fiscal subsidies and tax incentives, we will guide and promote the flow of female labor to industries related to new quality productivity, ensure that digital technology benefits every rural woman, and promote fair access to and utilization of resources. In addition, the government should introduce specific policy measures to provide tax exemptions, small credit facilities, and technical assistance for rural female entrepreneurs, effectively reducing their initial costs of entrepreneurship and employment and increasing their participation.

5.3. Promote Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Under the strong driving force of new quality productivity, the employment participation of rural women has significantly increased, and their social status has been elevated, effectively challenging traditional gender role boundaries and paving the way for the realization of gender equality. In the face of this change, the government should take a leading role, introduce specific laws and regulations, build a system environment for gender equality, firmly implement gender equality policies, eliminate gender discrimination in the employment field, safeguard rural women's labor rights, provide a solid legal protection and support system for rural women, encourage women to participate more deeply in rural governance structures and decision-making processes, and ensure that rural women play a core role and play a leading role in the rural revitalization strategy. Through legislative action and active promotion of social culture, eliminate gender bias deeply rooted in consciousness, and ensure that women enjoy equal employment

opportunities and career advancement paths as men in the process of rural revitalization. In addition, the government should call for the participation of all sectors of society, including embedding gender equality education in the education system, promoting positive female images and successful cases in the media, and implementing gender sensitive human resources policies in the business sector, to jointly create a gender barrier free development environment. The government should also establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, regularly review the effectiveness of policy implementation, and ensure the effectiveness and continuous improvement of gender equality measures. This helps to identify and correct gender gaps in a timely manner, ensuring comprehensive progress of rural women in education, employment, leadership development, and other dimensions, laying the foundation for building a more just and inclusive social structure. In summary, the rise of new quality productive forces has brought unprecedented opportunities to promote the advancement of rural women's status and gender equality. The four in one strategy of policy support, legal protection, social and cultural change, and continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be the necessary path to achieve this goal.

5.4. Establish a Mechanism for Women's Participation

In the context of the development of new productive forces, in order to fully activate the vitality of rural women in rural revitalization, it is necessary to establish a systematic mechanism for women's participation and create a social and cultural ecology that respects the value of women's labor and actively promotes women's development. By widely promoting successful cases of women and showcasing their outstanding contributions and achievements in rural revitalization, it can significantly enhance the social recognition of rural women, inspire more women to bravely participate in the wave of rural development, and form a positive demonstration and driving effect. In the optimization and innovation of rural governance structure, practical measures must be taken to significantly enhance the representation and voice of women. Actively involve female members in village level organizations, cooperative management, and other decision-making bodies to ensure that the voices of rural women are heard and fully considered in important decision-making processes. By establishing specialized consultation groups for women and women's leadership development projects, we provide a platform and growth path for rural women to participate in decision-making, and promote the deep implementation of gender equality principles at all levels of rural governance. In addition, attention should be paid to the coordinated promotion of women's employment and rural revitalization strategies. Through policy guidance and project design, priority attention and support should be given to women's employment opportunities and career development in key areas of rural revitalization such as new agriculture, rural tourism, and handicraft development. Establish a monitoring mechanism for women's employment, regularly evaluate the effectiveness and impact of women's participation in rural revitalization, adjust strategies in a timely manner, and ensure that women can fully enjoy the development opportunities and achievements brought by rural revitalization.

CONFLICT STATEMENT

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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