

A Preliminary Study on the Re-Employment Training of Housewives in Urban Villages

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Abstract: Employment is essential to people's survival. Solving the employment issue is critical to increasing residents' economic income, increasing per capita disposable income, and raising residents' material living standards. However, due to a variety of factors such as personal ability of residents, job demand of enterprises, competitive pressure, and so on, the employment situation in China is more severe, particularly the employment problem of housewives. Unemployment is the polar opposite of employment and is widespread throughout China. To alleviate the unemployment problem, government departments must take active measures, analyze, and adjust employment assistance policies based on the local reality. Among these, re-employment training is a critical and highly effective tool. Re-employment training is a method of improving unemployed people's employability through government intervention. Re-employment training has had a positive impact on the re-employment of laid-off workers in various regions, easing the problem of laid-off workers' re-employment difficulties. Relying on this, this paper discusses housewife re-employment training, uses housewives in villages and cities as the research object, conducts corresponding demonstrations, and proposes re-employment training measures.

Keywords: Urban Villages; Housewives; Reemployment training

Introduction

Previously, China implemented the planned economy system, but under the planned economy system, enterprises owned by the whole people and collectively owned enterprises accounted for a large proportion of employers, causing employees to form a trend of "big pot" in enterprise work. Although this employment and employment mode benefited workers in the context of the country's vigorous development of heavy industry at the time, it ultimately resulted in the loss of the right of workers and enterprises to choose. It stifles workers' enthusiasm for work and entrepreneurship, in particular. Later, as a result of laid-off workers and the adjustment of national policies, certain changes have occurred in the employment forms of enterprises, making it difficult for laid-off workers to re-enter the labor force ^[1]. There are a lot of housewives, especially among the unemployed. These women are bound by traditional ideas, and their skills and education level are clearly insufficient, making employment and re-employment difficult for them. With the continuous advancement of socialist modernization in China, how to solve the re-employment problem of this special family woman has become a difficult problem that the party and the state must prioritize.

1. Status quo of re-employment training for housewives in urban villages

To better promote the re-employment of housewives in urban villages, ensure that housewives can also have jobs, contribute to the family's economic income, and improve the status of this group of people in the family, the government must actively discuss this issue. Women's status has significantly improved in the current social context, and some women's achievements in the workplace even outnumber those of men. However, there is an undeniable gender gap in terms of employability, and women's employment problems are more difficult than men's laid-off workers ^[2].

With the transformation of the urban grass-roots social life framework from a unit system to a community system, the diversified communities in the city have gained more room for growth, and the surrounding industries developed by urban communities have become an important support to promote the development of community economy, as well as have solved the employment problem of community residents to a large extent. The expansion of community functions creates a large number of jobs on an initial basis, which can significantly alleviate the employment pressures of community residents. Given

the unemployment rate among housewives, there are opportunities in cities. Women's federations, for example, assist and guide laid-off women to re-employment in the field of community service. At the same time, they are actively guiding laid-off women to employment in the tertiary industry, which is unquestionably beneficial to housewives' employment. However, re-employment of housewives is a difficult task. To ensure that they can truly integrate into the re-employment army, they must receive relevant training and work together, participate in re-employment training, and further improve their own ability through re-employment training.

① Methods and costs of training: In order to implement re-employment training for housewives in urban villages, we must prioritize the establishment of remedial classes and open a number of remedial courses. Although there is support from national policies and subsidies from policies and funds in this regard, certain training expenses for housewives must still be charged. In general, once the remedial classes are open, housewives who want to be re-employed must attend them, and the training for housewives can then be carried out through lecture, audio-visual technology, and discussion. Among them, it should be noted that during training, staff must pay attention to housewives' education level, existing skills, and re-employment direction, and then provide targeted training. Training expenses typically range between 3,000 and 8,000 yuan [3].

② Training contents and positions: When housewives in urban villages are re-employed, training units and the housewives themselves must pay close attention to the training contents and positions. Before re-employment and participation in re-employment training, it is critical for housewives to understand the training courses offered by the training units for the masses, as well as the main contents of the training. In general, the re-employment training content and employment positions provided by training units for the society's unemployed people tend to be in nursing, flower arranging, moonlighting, babysitting, and other industries, and the positions are technical in nature.

③ Training teachers: Generally speaking, the training teachers are deployed and arranged by the community management committee, and then the community takes the lead in recruiting those with relevant qualifications and abilities, and the community applies for special funds from the higher authorities, so as to do a good job in recruitment and strengthen the training teachers [4].

2. Re-employment training for housewives in urban villages

After the above analysis of the current situation of re-employment training for housewives in urban villages, the following analysis of the current problems in re-employment training for housewives in urban villages, hoping to attract the attention of relevant government departments.

2.1 Training content is out of touch with skills application

The re-employment training of housewives in villages and cities, and the subsequent re-employment, are very different from the current employment and entrepreneurship of Chinese college students. To a large extent, women's re-employment training determines the future development direction. Furthermore, because housewives lack other skills, the content of re-employment training becomes a skill for future development. However, according to relevant scholars' investigation and research, the retraining of housewives in urban villages is out of touch with the application of training content and skills. Under the influence of the traditional re-employment training mode, determining how to formulate training content and improve training effectiveness has become a major issue [5]. The majority of re-employment training for housewives is not targeted and focuses primarily on theoretical explanation. It merely adds technical guidance to some necessary training links, but it has no effect on their practical level. In addition to theoretical knowledge, this group of people needs to improve their practical skills. Housewives' re-employment training is primarily focused on technical positions. As a result, whether improving housewives' competitiveness or facilitating their re-employment, practical skills training is essential. The gap between training content and skill application has become a problem that must be addressed in current re-employment training and re-employment of housewives in urban villages.

2.2 The training level is low and the way is single.

The education level of urban village housewives is generally low, and the proportion of women with primary school,

junior high school, and no schooling is relatively high. Although education in China is improving, most urban housewives are from the 1970s and 1980s, and their education level is generally low. As a result, when training this type of person, we must pay attention to the training methods, change the single training methods, and improve the overall sense of hierarchy of training. At the moment, China's tertiary industry is rapidly expanding, creating a large number of jobs for cities. The tertiary industry requires highly skilled technical, service, and quality personnel. Housewives are not qualified for jobs in this field due to their lack of education, so training efforts must be increased [6]. However, according to the actual investigation, many training institutions only pay attention to single skill training, such as labor skill training, and only remain in the current situation in which housewives can eat with their own hands. As a result, trained housewives frequently find themselves back in the labor market because they are unable to adapt to the changes brought about by technological advancement.

Conclusion

All in all, when China's modernization process is continuously promoted, China must solve the employment problem. At present, China's employment situation is grim, and the number of laid-off workers continues to increase, which will adversely affect China's economic development and maintain social stability, and the state needs to pay attention to the re-employment problem. The above-mentioned re-employment training of housewives in urban villages has been studied, and it is pointed out that there is a disconnect between the training content and the application of the results in the current re-employment training of housewives in urban villages. The training level is low and the way is single; Lack of teachers and other issues, and put forward corresponding measures to solve these problems, hoping to really promote the re-employment of housewives in urban villages and improve their economic income level.

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