

A new discussion on the protection of rural women's legal rights and interests under the background of digital technology

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Abstract: This paper discusses the new problems and new ways of protecting the legal rights and interests of rural women under the background of digital technology, based on the Marxist view of women. The Marxist view on women reveals that private ownership is the root of women's oppression, emphasizes the importance of women's participation in social production labor, and puts forward that women's liberation is a long process. Under the background of digital technology, the protection of rural women's rights and interests is faced with new problems: the gender digital divide restricts the expansion and acquisition of rights and interests, the shadow of digital technology brings potential risks of rights infringement and loss, and the lack of system and protection leads to the absence of laws and regulations for rights and interests protection. In order to protect the rights and interests of rural women, the principles of rights protection should be clarified, including equal rights of men and women, protection and promotion of women's development in accordance with the law; Narrowing the gender digital divide, strengthening digital infrastructure, upgrading digital skills and education, and eliminating gender bias and discrimination; Guard against the dark side of digital technology, increase awareness of privacy protection, combat digital gender-based violence, and eliminate algorithmic bias; Improve systems and safeguards, improve laws and regulations, strengthen law enforcement and supervision, and improve the social security system.
Keywords: digital technology, women's rights and interests, rights and interests protection, rural issues

With the rapid progress of digital technology, its profound changes in all fields of society are unfolding at an unprecedented speed, bringing new opportunities and

complex challenges to the protection of rural women's legitimate rights and interests. Under the background of the wide application of digital technology, significant changes have taken place in rural women's production and life style, access to information and the mechanism of rights expression. On the one hand, digital technology has provided rural women with more convenient and efficient means to safeguard their rights and interests, such as seeking legal aid through online platforms and participating in online rights protection activities, which has greatly broadened their channels of rights protection. On the other hand, the rapid development of digital technology has also exacerbated the digital divide between urban and rural areas. While enjoying the dividends of digital technology, rural women are also faced with new risks and challenges such as information leakage and online fraud. Therefore, in the context of digital technology, how to make full use of its advantages to promote the effective protection of rural women's legitimate rights and interests, and effectively deal with the new risks it brings, has become an important issue to be solved. This paper aims to deeply analyze the multiple impacts of digital technology on the protection of rural women's legitimate rights and interests, and explore how to innovate the protection mechanism of rural women's legitimate rights and interests under the background of the new era, so as to provide a strong guarantee for the all-round development of rural women and social progress. Based on the theoretical framework of Marxist concept of women and the background of digital technology, this paper expounds the existence and essence of women's rights and interests from a philosophical point of view. Through in-depth analysis of the new problems in the protection of rural women's rights and interests, the causes are analyzed, the theoretical system of the protection of women's rights and interests is discussed, and on this basis, the specific strategies for safeguarding women's rights and interests are put forward in combination with the application of digital technology, so as to protect the legitimate rights and interests of rural women in a targeted manner.

1.An overview of the Marxist view of women

As a profound theoretical guide for solving women's problems and protecting women's rights and interests, the importance of Marxist view on women is self-evident. When studying the specific field of safeguarding rural women's rights and interests, we need to deeply understand and grasp the core meaning of Marxist women's view. Marxist views on women are not conjecture or subjective assumptions of individual thinkers, but a theoretical system based on the world outlook and methodology of historical materialism and dialectical materialism ^[1], which scientifically analyzes basic issues such as women's status, role, rights and ways of liberation in the course of social history^[2]. The formation and development of this concept have a profound historical background and social roots. At a certain historical stage in the development of capitalism, with the rapid growth of social productive forces and the rapid spread of capitalist private ownership, the rise of large machine industry and the widespread adoption of the piecework system in factories opened up a way for women to leave the family and join social production. However, this change did not change the social conditions under which women had

long been oppressed. On the contrary, they were subjected to harsh exploitation and oppression by factory bosses while continuing to provide domestic labor, and fell into an unprecedented situation of hardship. It was in this social background that Marx and Engels came forward and launched an in-depth exploration and scientific analysis of women's issues. They critically absorbed the views of utopian socialist thinkers such as Saint-Simon and Irving on women's liberation, and used the theoretical perspectives of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to reveal the oppression and exploitation of women caused by alienation of labor under the private economic system. They clearly pointed out that private ownership is the fundamental cause of women's oppression, and only by eliminating private ownership can women's complete liberation be achieved. At the same time, they also put forward the famous statement that "the first prerequisite of women's liberation is that all women re-participate in public labor", emphasizing the key role of women's participation in social production labor. The Marxist concept of women has been widely disseminated and practiced in the world, and its theoretical system has been continuously enriched and improved. To be specific, it mainly includes the following aspects:

First, the economic and social development of private ownership is the main cause of women's oppression. This view has a deep historical materialist foundation. The productive forces determine the relations of production, which in turn determine people's social status and rights. In the society of private ownership, the difference of social division of labor between men and women leads to the low status of women and the lack of rights. They are reduced to the appendages of men and subjected to maximum oppression and exploitation. Second, women need to be fundamentally emancipated. This view is one of the core tenets of the Marxist view of women. The oppression of women is caused by the development of private ownership society. Only by eliminating private ownership and realizing the emancipation of the proletariat can we create the prerequisite for the complete emancipation of women. Therefore, the emancipation of women is an important part of the emancipation of the proletariat and one of the important tasks of the socialist revolution and construction. Third, women's liberation needs to be based on the acquisition of freedom. This view emphasizes women's equal status and equal rights with men. Women should enjoy the same opportunities and rights as men to participate in productive labor and compete equally in society. In particular, we should support women's participation in public undertakings and management and decision-making, so that women can give full play to their talents and roles in economic, political, cultural and other fields, and realize economic independence and free development. Fourth, women's liberation is a long process. This view is in line with historical materialism's understanding of the law of social development. The development of any cause can not surpass the level of development of social productive forces, and women's liberation is no exception. Therefore, we should be aware of the long-term and arduous nature of women's liberation and adopt gradual strategies and measures to continuously promote the development and progress of women's cause.

2. New issues in the protection of rural women's rights and interests under the background of digital technology

Although China has promulgated a number of laws and regulations such as the Law on the Protection of Women's Rights and Interests and the Law on Anti-Domestic Violence to protect women's rights and interests, the violation of rural women's rights and interests is still frequent^[3]. Although domestic violence has attracted social attention and corresponding protection measures have been taken, rural women's rights and interests are still vulnerable due to their weak legal awareness. With the development of digital technology, there are new problems in the protection of rural women's rights and interests, which need further research, which is the focus of this paper.

2.1 Gender digital divide: Structural barriers that limit the expansion and access to rights and interests

The gender digital divide constitutes the primary structural barrier to the protection of rural women's rights and interests in the context of digital technologies. At the digital access level, rural women are limited by their economic conditions, educational resources and socio-cultural background, which makes it difficult for them to obtain stable and high-speed Internet connections and advanced digital equipment. This unequal access directly impedes their access to diverse information, learning new skills, participating in online market transactions and various digital services, thus limiting their economic potential and social advancement. Even if they can cross the threshold of digital access, rural women are often unable to master and apply digital skills, lack the necessary digital literacy and self-confidence, and find it difficult to effectively present themselves in the digital market, expand contacts and seek opportunities, and thus are at a disadvantage in the tide of the digital economy. The root cause of this dilemma is the weak economic foundation in rural areas, and lagging economic development makes it difficult for them to afford digital equipment and Internet services. At the same time, the lack of educational resources in rural areas is also an important factor, resulting in extremely limited opportunities for rural women to receive digital education and training, which in turn leads to a lack of digital skills. In addition, bound by traditional concepts such as "men are superior to women" for a long time, the development of rural women in the digital field is often ignored or even restricted, and gender bias and discrimination in digital employment are quite serious. The deep-rooted gender barriers within the industry have made rural women's participation in emerging digital occupations much lower than that of men. Even if they can enter the digital industry, they are often faced with the "glass ceiling" of career advancement and unequal treatment in terms of pay. Finally, the government and social organizations are still insufficient in promoting the popularization of digital technology and promoting women's digital employment, and there is a lack of targeted and effective policies and measures, which further exacerbates the dilemma of rural women's development in the digital field.

2.2 The shadow side of digital technology: the potential risks of rights and interests infringement and loss

The popularization of digital technology has undoubtedly brought

unprecedented convenience to rural women, but this process has also cast a potential shadow of rights infringement and benefit loss. In terms of privacy protection, rural women often become the targets of online fraud, information leakage and malicious attacks due to the lack of adequate awareness and skills of privacy protection. Their personal information may be illegally obtained and used, resulting in economic losses, reputational damage, and even threats to their personal safety. More seriously, the issue of gender-based violence in the digital age has become increasingly prominent. Cyberspace has become a hotbed for violent acts such as sexual harassment, malicious defamation and human flesh searching, which seriously violate the dignity and rights of rural women, may cause long-term damage to their mental health, and affect their image and reputation in the digital world. Thus undermining their economic interests and opportunities for social development. At the same time, the challenges rural women face in the digital age go far beyond that. They are not only vulnerable because of weak privacy protection, but also because of traditional gender attitudes that are deeply rooted in rural areas, which are also reflected in the digital sphere, leading to a high incidence of digital gender-based violence. Online sexual harassment and malicious defamation not only violate their legitimate rights and interests, but also seriously hinder their development in the digital sphere. In addition, the amplification effect of the digital divide is a problem that cannot be ignored. As digital tools such as big data and algorithms play an increasingly important role in decision-making and resource allocation, gender bias in these tools may lead to rural women being at a greater disadvantage in terms of resource allocation and access to opportunities, further exacerbating their marginalization in the digital age. And make them face more difficulties and challenges in enjoying the dividends brought by digital technologies.

2.3 Lack of system and protection: absence of laws and regulations on rights and interests protection

In the digital age, the protection of rural women's rights and interests is faced with the dilemma of the lack of both legal system and social security. From the legal perspective, the legal system for the protection of rural women's rights and interests in the context of digital technology is not yet perfect. With the rapid development of digital technology, emerging digital problems such as online sexual harassment and information leakage emerge one after another. However, these problems are often not clearly defined in law, and effective legal remedies are also lacking. This makes it difficult for rural women to find effective legal basis to protect their own interests when their rights and interests are infringed upon. At the same time, the lack of legal enforcement and supervision makes it difficult for relevant laws and regulations to play their due protective role. On the other hand, from the perspective of social security, rural women's social security level in old-age care, medical care, education and other aspects is still lower than that of men. The rise of digital economy and changes in employment patterns have brought more employment instability and risks to rural women, but the existing social security system is difficult to provide them with adequate protection and support. Such imperfection of social security further intensifies the vulnerability of rural women in the digital era, making them

face more challenges when enjoying the dividends brought by digital technology and difficult to fully adapt to the needs of the digital economy era. To sum up, the imperfect legal system and the lack of social security system together constitute a major obstacle to the protection of rural women's rights and interests in the context of digital technology.

3. new ways to protect the rights and interests of rural women in China under the background of digital technology

With the Marxist view on women as the theoretical guidance, follow the following three principles, and then explore new ways to solve the protection of women's rights and interests under the background of digital technology.

3.1 Clarify the principles of rights and interests protection based on the Marxist View on Women

The principle of equal rights for men and women has been established and practiced. On the basis of fully recognizing the differences between men and women, it has adopted effective measures such as legislation to narrow the actual gap between men and women, so as to achieve true gender equality. This principle is not only reflected in the legislative level of laws and regulations, ensuring their authority and binding force, but also becomes a guideline for social practice and activities. In our country, in order to effectively protect rural women's rights and interests, we must unwaveringly carry out this principle and ensure that it is fully implemented in law and social practice. We have adhered to and practiced the principle of safeguarding women's rights and interests in accordance with the law. Since the reform and opening up, China has adhered to this principle and achieved remarkable results. Many laws and regulations in China have clearly stipulated women's political rights, educational rights, occupational rights, labor protection, marriage, property and other rights and interests, that is, no unit or individual shall infringe upon or hinder the protection of women's rights and interests under any pretext. This is the principle and bottom line. The principle of promoting women's development has been advocated and promoted. The Marxist theory of all-round human development also applies to women. Female development refers to the process in which modern women, based on their own characteristics, actively pursue free and all-round development in order to get rid of traditional bondage. ^[4]The promotion of women's development should be based on the elimination of gender inequality. In our country, women's development is also based on women's realistic pursuit of human rights. Therefore, in order to solve the many problems and challenges facing women today, we must uphold and promote this principle.

3.2 Closing the gender digital divide to promote empowerment and access

The government should deeply and comprehensively recognize that digital infrastructure plays a crucial role in the development of rural areas, so it must further increase investment and construction of rural broadband networks, 5G base stations and other related digital infrastructure. In order to achieve this goal, the government should, through a series of policy guidance and substantial financial support measures, ensure that women in rural areas can effectively enjoy stable, high-speed and reliable Internet connections, and have access to and use of advanced digital

equipment, so as to narrow the digital divide between urban and rural areas. On this basis, the government should also actively promote the deep integration of digital technologies with traditional rural industries, and provide rural women with more valuable opportunities to access and use digital technologies through innovative applications and technological empowerment. This will not only promote the full play of their economic potential, but also effectively enhance their social status, so that they will not be left behind in the digital era and share the digital dividend. In order to further enhance rural women's digital capabilities, the government and social organizations should closely align with the actual needs of rural women and carry out various forms of digital skills training and education activities with rich content. Specifically, financial support can be provided to rural women through the establishment of a dedicated digital education fund; Developing and delivering online courses so they can learn digital knowledge anytime, anywhere; And organize field training to help them better master basic digital skills through face-to-face teaching and hands-on work. These initiatives aim to comprehensively improve rural women's digital literacy and self-confidence, so that they can more easily navigate the digital wave. At the same time, the government and all sectors of society should also actively encourage rural women to actively participate in digital innovation projects, and stimulate their digital creativity and entrepreneurship by providing platforms, resources and support. This will not only open up new career paths for rural women, but also inject new vitality into the development of the digital economy in rural areas. In addition, in the field of digital employment, the government and enterprises should strive to eliminate gender bias ^[5]and discrimination [5], formulate and implement fair, just and transparent recruitment, promotion and salary policies, and provide more and more equal career development opportunities for rural women. At the same time, it should strengthen the supervision and punishment of gender discrimination in the digital industry, establish a sound complaint and handling mechanism, and effectively safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of rural women, so that they can enjoy equal development opportunities and treatment in the digital era.

3.3 Guard against the dark side of digital technology to protect rights and security

The government and social organizations should comprehensively enhance their awareness of privacy protection and practical skills. In order to achieve this goal, rural women can be taught systematically and comprehensively how to effectively identify and prevent online fraud, how to properly protect their personal information from being leaked, and how to protect themselves when their rights and interests are infringed upon by holding various forms of lectures, distributing easy-to-understand publicity materials, and conducting convenient and efficient online training. How to seek help and protect their rights in a timely and accurate manner. At the same time, the government and social organizations should further strengthen the crackdown on online fraud and other illegal activities, vigorously safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of rural women, and create a safe and healthy online environment by strengthening law enforcement, improving the legal and regulatory system, and raising the cost of illegal activities. The government should establish and improve the

supervision mechanism of cyberspace, conduct all-round and multi-level supervision of cyberspace, and severely crack down on online sexual harassment, malicious defamation and other digital gender-based violence. To this end, relevant laws and regulations need to be formulated and improved to clarify the legal definition of digital gender-based violence, punishment measures and relief channels for victims, so as to provide a strong legal guarantee for combating digital gender-based violence. At the same time, the government should also strengthen the supervision and restraint of online platforms, clearly require online platforms to earnestly fulfill their management responsibilities, establish a sound content review mechanism, timely delete illegal content, effectively prevent the spread and spread of digital gender-based violence, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of rural women from being infringed.

In addition, the government should also strengthen the supervision and evaluation of digital tools such as big data and algorithms to ensure that there is no gender bias in their decision-making and resource allocation processes and that they are truly fair, just and transparent. To this end, an algorithm review mechanism can be established to strictly review and evaluate algorithms involving gender sensitivity to ensure that they meet the requirements of fairness and impartiality. At the same time, the government should also actively promote the transparency and explainability of algorithms, and require relevant institutions and enterprises to disclose the operating principles and decision-making processes of algorithms, so that rural women and other users can understand the working principles of algorithms, so as to better safeguard their legitimate rights and interests. Through the implementation of these measures, the rights and interests of rural women in the digital era can be effectively guaranteed, and the realization of gender equality and social justice can be promoted.

3.4 Improve the system and guarantee to strengthen the protection and protection of rights and interests

The government should keep pace with the development of the digital age, revise and improve relevant laws and regulations in a timely manner, and clarify the legal definition, punishment measures and relief ways for victims of a series of new problems such as online sexual harassment and information leakage that have emerged under the background of digital technology. It should strengthen legislation, build a set of legal systems that meet the requirements of the new era, provide rural women with solid and powerful legal protection, effectively safeguard their legitimate rights and interests, and let them feel legal fairness and justice in the digital space. While improving laws and regulations, the government should step up law enforcement and supervision to ensure that relevant laws and regulations can be truly implemented and play their due role. To this end, it is necessary to establish a sound complaint and reporting mechanism, unblock channels for rural women to safeguard their rights and interests, and encourage them to actively come forward and say "no" to illegal activities. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen training and education for law enforcement officials, constantly improve their legal literacy and law enforcement ability, and ensure fairness and effectiveness in the

process of law enforcement, so that every legal judgment can stand the test of time and history. In addition, the government should pay great attention to rural women's social security needs in old-age care, medical care and education, and establish a sound social security system by increasing financial input and optimizing resource allocation, so as to provide more and more comprehensive protection and support for rural women. In old-age care, we should establish a sound service system for old-age care in rural areas, so that rural women can enjoy the love and care they deserve in their later years. In terms of medical care, we should strengthen the construction of medical and health facilities in rural areas and improve the level of medical services so that rural women can have access to medical care and medical insurance. In education, we should increase investment in rural education to raise the educational level and cultural quality of rural women so as to lay a solid foundation for their development. At the same time, the government should also strengthen the publicity and education of social security policies for rural women, popularize the knowledge of social security policies and operational procedures to them through various forms and channels, and enhance their awareness and participation in social security. Rural women should be fully aware of their social security rights and interests, and know how to apply for and use these security resources, so that they can live and develop with greater peace of mind in the digital age and share the fruits of social progress.

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