MODELING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF RURAL LEFT-BEHIND WOMEN IN GUANGXI, CHINA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Based on the theoretical foundations of social support theory, empowerment theory and endogenous development theory, this study examines the relevant literature on "quality of life", "social services access", "socio-economic status", "organizational cooperation", "rehabilitation strategy" and "self-esteem" and other related literatures were sorted out. An exploratory study of the relationship between social service access, socioeconomic status, organizational cooperation, rehabilitation strategies, self-esteem and quality of life was conducted. Latent and observed variables are extracted to construct a model of factors influencing the quality of life of rural left-behind women in Guangxi, and relevant research hypotheses are proposed. This study attempts to clarify the relationship and interactions between social service access, socioeconomic status, organizational cooperation, rehabilitation strategy, self-esteem and quality of life, in order to explore the overall quality of life of rural left-behind women in Guangxi and related influencing factors, and to improve the quality of life of rural left-behind women in Guangxi.

Objective: The objective was to find influencing factors to improve quality of life rural left behind women.

Theoretical Framework: Through the above analysis, this study establishes a model of factors influencing the quality of life of rural left-behind women in Guangxi, China. Th(Wu Jing & Lang Ying, 2021)e model includes five independent variables: access to social services, socioeconomic status, organizational cooperation, rehabilitation strategies, and self-esteem, and one dependent variable, quality of life of left-behind women. The research framework model is shown in Figure 1 for reference:

Method: This was a conceptual study

Results and Discussion: The study found that social services access, socioeconomic status, organizational cooperation, rehabilitation strategies, and self-esteem have an impact on the quality of life of rural left-behind women in Guangxi. Social support, including government support, support from social organizations, support from other kinds of cooperative organizations, and support from the families of left-behind women, is very important to improve the quality of life of rural left-behind women. At the same time, the development of left-behind women themselves, including self-esteem and socio-economic status, is also important to improving their quality of life.

Research Implications: The framework can help in human capital development of China with respect to women population who are left behind in rural area.

Originality/Value: This study is not conducted yet in context of Guangxi province

Keywords: Quality of Life, Rural Left-Behind Women, Guangxi, Factors.

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MODELING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF RURAL LEFT-BEHIND WOMEN IN GUANGXI, CHINA

RESUMO

Antecedentes: Com base nos fundamentos teóricos da teoria do apoio social, teoria do empoderamento e teoria do desenvolvimento endógeno, este estudo examina a literatura relevante sobre "qualidade de vida", "acesso aos serviços sociais", "status socioeconômico", "cooperação organizacional", "estratégia de reabilitação" e "autoestima" e outras literaturas relacionadas foram resolvidas. Foi realizado um estudo exploratório sobre a relação entre acesso aos serviços sociais, estatuto socioeconómico, cooperación organizacional, estratégias de reabilitação, autoestima e qualidade de vida. Variáveis latentes e observadas são extraídas para construir um modelo de fatores que influenciam a qualidade de vida das mulheres rurais deixadas para trás em Guangxi, e hipóteses de pesquisa relevantes são propostas. Este estudo tenta esclarecer a relação e as interações entre o acesso aos serviços sociais, o estatuto socioeconómico, a cooperación organizacional, a estratégia de reabilitação, a autoestima e a qualidade de vida, a fim de explorar a qualidade de vida general das mulheres rurais deixadas para trás em Guangxi e áreas relacionadas. factores que influenciam e melhorar a qualidade de vida das mulheres rurais deixadas para trás em Guangxi.

Objetivo: O objetivo foi encontrar fatores que influenciam a melhoria da qualidade de vida rural deixada para trás pelas mulheres.

Enquadramento Teórico: Através da análise acima, este estudo estabelece um modelo de factores que influenciam a qualidade de vida das mulheres rurais deixadas para trás em Guangxi, China. O modelo (Wu Jing & Lang Ying, 2021) inclui cinco variáveis independentes: acesso a serviços sociais, estatuto socioeconómico, cooperación organizacional, estratégias de reabilitación y autoestima, e uma variável dependente, qualidade de vida das mulheres deixadas para trás. O modelo de estrutura de pesquisa é mostrado na Figura 1 para referência:

Método: Este foi um estudo conceitual

Resultados e Discussão: O estudo concluiu que o acesso aos serviços sociais, o estatuto socioeconómico, a cooperación organizacional, as estratégias de reabilitación e a auto-estima têm um impacto na qualidade de vida das mulheres rurais deixadas para trás em Guangxi. O apoio social, incluindo o apoio governamental, o apoio de organizações sociais, o apoio de outros tipos de organizações cooperativas e o apoio das famílias das mulheres deixadas para trás, é muito importante para melhorar a qualidade de vida das mulheres rurais deixadas para trás. Ao mesmo tempo, o desenvolvimento das próprias mulheres deixadas para trás, incluindo a auto-estima e o estatuto socioeconómico, também é importante para melhorar a sua qualidade de vida.

Implicações de investigação: O quadro pode ajudar no desenvolvimento do capital humano da China no que diz respeito à população feminina que é deixada para trás nas áreas rurais.

Originalidade/Valor: Este estudo ainda não foi realizado no contexto da província de Guangxi

Palavras-chave: Qualidade de Vida, Mulheres Rurais Deixadas para Trás, Guanxi, Fatores.

MODELACIÓN DE LOS FACTORES QUE INFLUYEN EN LA CALIDAD DE VIDA DE LAS MUJERES RURALES DESAPARECIDAS EN GUANGXI, CHINA

RESUMEN

Antecedentes: Basado en los fundamentos teóricos de la teoría del apoyo social, la teoría del empoderamiento y la teoría del desarrollo endógeno, este estudio examina la literatura relevante sobre "calidad de vida", "acceso a servicios sociales", "estatus socioeconómico", "cooperación organizacional", Se clasificaron la "estrategia de rehabilitación" y la "autoestima" y otras literaturas relacionadas. Se realizó un estudio exploratorio de la relación entre el acceso a los servicios sociales, el estatus socioeconómico, la cooperación organizacional, las estrategias de rehabilitación, la autoestima y la calidad de vida. Se extraen variables latentes y observadas para construir un modelo de factores que influyen en la calidad de vida de las mujeres rurales marginadas en Guangxi, y se proponen hipótesis de investigación relevantes. Este estudio intenta aclarar la relación y las interacciones entre el acceso a los servicios sociales, el estatus socioeconómico, la cooperación organizacional, la estrategia de rehabilitación, la autoestima y la calidad de vida, con el fin de explorar la calidad de vida general de las mujeres rurales marginadas.
en Guangxi y áreas afines, factores que influyen y mejorar la calidad de vida de las mujeres rurales marginadas en Guangxi.

**Objetivo:** El objetivo fue encontrar factores que influyen para mejorar la calidad de vida de las mujeres rurales marginadas.

**Marco teórico:** A través del análisis anterior, este estudio establece un modelo de factores que influyen en la calidad de vida de las mujeres rurales marginadas en Guangxi, China. El modelo (Wu Jing & Lang Ying, 2021) incluye cinco variables independientes: acceso a servicios sociales, estatus socioeconómico, cooperación organizacional, estrategias de rehabilitación y autoestima, y una variable dependiente, calidad de vida de las mujeres abandonadas. El modelo de marco de investigación se muestra en la Figura 1 como referencia:

**Método:** Este fue un estudio conceptual.

**Resultados y discusión:** El estudio encontró que el acceso a los servicios sociales, el estatus socioeconómico, la cooperación organizacional, las estrategias de rehabilitación y la autoestima tienen un impacto en la calidad de vida de las mujeres rurales marginadas en Guangxi. El apoyo social, incluido el apoyo gubernamental, el apoyo de organizaciones sociales, el apoyo de otros tipos de organizaciones cooperativas y el apoyo de las familias de las mujeres abandonadas, es muy importante para mejorar la calidad de vida de las mujeres rurales abandonadas. Al mismo tiempo, el desarrollo de las propias mujeres rezagadas, incluida su autoestima y estatus socioeconómico, también es importante para mejorar su calidad de vida.

**Implicaciones de la investigación:** El marco puede ayudar al desarrollo del capital humano de China con respecto a la población femenina que se queda atrás en las zonas rurales.

**Originalidad/Valor:** este estudio aún no se ha realizado en el contexto de la provincia de Guangxi.

**Palabras clave:** Calidad de Vida, Mujeres Rurales Marginadas, Guangxi, Factores.

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**1 INTRODUCTION**

In recent years, with China's rapid economic development, urbanization has surged forward, leading to a significant loss of rural labor force. This one-way migration predominantly involves male labor force relocating to cities and towns, resulting in the gradual formation of a distinct left-behind group in rural areas. (Xia et al, 2019; Ma & Guo, 2020). Left-behind groups include left-behind women, left-behind children, and left-behind the elderly. Among the three types of left-behind groups, left-behind women are the main force in rural construction, and the rural labor force has formed a pattern that rural women become the main labor force in the countryside (Dai, 2021; Chen & Gu, 2021; Liu, 2022). These left-behind women faced with triple pressure who have to undertake the obligations of supporting the elderly, educating their children, and working in agricultural production (Xu et al, 2021; Liu, 2019; Duan, 2020). The level of satisfaction of the needs of the backward population in the villages is low. The general level of economic development, public services, infrastructure and
equipment must be optimized and improved, and living and production conditions must be further improved (Ma et al., 2022).

The report of the 19th CPC National Congress put forward a rural revitalization strategy. And the report pointed out that issues concerning agriculture, rural areas and farmers (referred to as "three agriculture") are fundamental to China's national economy and people's livelihood. We must always make solving these issues the top priority of the whole Party's work and implement the rural revitalization strategy. Rural women in China comprise half of all farmers, assuming significant roles in both material production and population regeneration. Among them, rural left-behind women not only constitute a vital segment of rural women but also represent a vulnerable group within society. As an essential force in China's rural development, the quality of life of rural left-behind women directly impacts their contributions to the advancement of rural areas (Zou, 2021).

In 2022, the 20th Report of the Communist Party of China pointed out that the Chinese style of modernization is a modernization in which all the people achieve common prosperity. In the process of common prosperity, we should constantly improve people's cultural quality and degree of modern civilization, establish a scientific, healthy and civilized way of life, better meet the people's ever-growing needs for a better life, create a social atmosphere that respects labor, creativity, knowledge and talents, so that people can maintain an uplifting spirit and better promote their all-round development to create a new form of human civilization.

Women, constituting a significant segment of the population, presently make up approximately half of the total workforce in China. More than half of the existing rural labor force is still able to work in the vast rural areas (Wu, 2023). The quality of life of rural women not only affects the lives of women themselves and their families, but also affects the common prosperity of the whole countryside and even the pace of the common prosperity of China as a country. Thus, emphasizing the enhancement of the quality of life for rural left-behind women is not merely essential for rural revitalization but also a crucial element in achieving shared prosperity across China.

However, at the present stage, left-behind women in rural areas are to a large extent the "surplus" group selected by the market mechanism and national policies. They mainly rely on their husbands who work outside the home economically, face more severe marital crisis emotionally, and may need to endure new unspeakable diseases physically (Wang & Ye, 2020; Chen, 2019). Following the "targeted poverty alleviation" efforts, the practical execution of the rural revitalization strategy must be mindful of the unique circumstances of left-behind women. Offering them increased support, care, skills training, and access to medical resources...
becomes imperative, enabling their active involvement in rural revitalization. This proactive engagement aims to foster their autonomy and dignity throughout the rural revitalization process (Wang & Ye, 2020).

Guangxi, situated in the southwestern part of China, faces relatively slower economic development, which results in rural left-behind women encountering a myriad of problems and challenges. On October 9, 2020, 13 government departments, including the Ministry of Civil Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, and the Ministry of Justice of Guangxi Autonomous Region, issued the "Implementation Opinions on Strengthening the Care and Nursing Services for Left-Behind Women in Rural Areas." This policy document highlighted the vital role that rural left-behind women play in agricultural and rural development, poverty alleviation, and rural revitalization, drawing from the rich cultural traditions of the Chinese nation.

Meanwhile, rural left-behind women continue to grapple with various challenges and requirements in both their livelihood and daily lives. These challenges primarily encompass the heavy burden of family care responsibilities, limited job prospects and opportunities for employment and entrepreneurship, and inadequate access to employment training (Fernandez-Sanchez et al., 2020). Additionally, they often experience a lack of emotional support, spiritual and cultural engagement, and insufficient knowledge about legal matters, resulting in limited ability to safeguard their rights and interests promptly and effectively. Consequently, they face heightened risks related to personal and property safety compared to other demographic groups.

Resolving these difficulties is an urgent and pressing concern that necessitates immediate attention and action. The problem of rural left-behind women in Guangxi should be fundamentally solved, and it is a good angle to promote their active participation in the rural revitalization of Guangxi, reconstruct their subjectivity, and enhance the quality of life of rural left-behind women in Guangxi.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 UNDERPINNING THEORY

2.1.1 Social Support Theory

Social support involves the collective help given to vulnerable groups by a particular social network, using both material and emotional resources. Generally, it refers to a variety of support from individuals outside the general term, is accompanied by the existence of
vulnerable groups of social behavior. Depending on the subjects providing support, social support can be divided into four categories: formal support from government and formal organizations (NGOs); community-led "quasi-formal support"; social support from personal networks; professional and technical support from social work professionals and organizations. These four types of support overlap but complement each other on several levels and originally formed a government-led and diversified framework for social support systems.

According to the different nature of resources provided by social support, some scholars classify social support into four types: emotional support, information support, friendship support, and material support.

The core idea of social support theory is that when individuals feel cared for, loved, respected, understood, responded to and helped by others in a group, they will feel more happiness and warmth, which will increase their psychological needs satisfaction level and influence their behavioral decisions (Cobb, 1976).

Social support has the potential to foster improved relationships, positive emotional responses, and enhanced individual performance. Moreover, it can serve as a protective factor by mitigating the adverse impacts of stressful demands (Jolly et al, 2021).

2.2 EMPOWERMENT THEORY

Empowerment, as it is called, is a process in which individuals gain more control and confidence in their living space and promote the use of environmental resources and opportunities to help individuals acquire more skills in the process of positive interaction with others and the environment.

According to empowerment theory, ability is not a scarce resource. Through the effective interaction of people, the ability can be continuously enhanced.

2.3 ENDOGENOUS DEVELOPMENT THEORY

The concept of endogenous development was formally introduced in UNESCO's 1977-1982 Medium-Term Plan, which emphasized that "the way of development emerges from within, and that the process and ultimate purpose of development are geared to serving people" and that everything is people-centered. In the 1980s, the theory of endogenous development became more and more refined, and was launched by François Perrou in the book "A New Vision of Development", in which Perrou argued that development should be "holistic,
endogenous and integrated”. In this context, endogenous refers to a country's internal forces and resources and their rational development and utilization, emphasizing that development is generated from within, and that internal dynamics should be constantly tapped to activate endogenous forces to achieve sustainable development (Deng et al., 2021).

This paper introduces the endogenous development theory into the improvement of the quality of life of left-behind women in rural areas. It is argued that the improvement of the quality of life of rural left-behind women should not only make full use of various external conditions and supports, but also these external conditions and supports should be based on the actual situation of rural left-behind women in Guangxi and their potentials, to promote the development of the left-behind women themselves who generate endogenous impetus, then they can make better use of the external conditions and various supports, and finally achieve the purpose of improving the quality of life of rural left-behind women.

3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH MODEL

Through the above analysis, this study establishes a model of factors influencing the quality of life of rural left-behind women in Guangxi, China. The model includes five independent variables: access to social services, socioeconomic status, organizational cooperation, rehabilitation strategies, and self-esteem, and one dependent variable, quality of life of left-behind women. The research framework model is shown in:
3.1 QUALITY OF LIFE

The concept of quality of life (QOL) was initially introduced by economist John K.
Galbraith in 1958, emphasizing spiritual pleasure and enjoyment derived from convenience and
comfort. Subsequently, scholars like Campbell, Schiller, and Edgerton have contributed to
defining QOL as an individual's overall life happiness, self-evaluation, and the amalgamation
of living conditions and satisfaction(Edgerton, 1990) (Edgerton, 1990; Felce & Perry,
1995)WHO and OECD further elaborate QOL as an individual's perception within cultural
contexts, incorporating non-monetary aspects like health, work-life balance, education, and
subjective well-being (Whoqol Group & others, 1995;OECD, 2011) Recent perspectives, such
as that of Whelan et al. (2019), underscore QOL as a comprehensive concept, considering not
only life conditions but also emotional experiences Ultimately, QOL, as defined by the World
Health Organization, accounts for individual subjective feelings, cultural context, and various
life domains, contributing to overall well-being and societal development (Whoqol Group &
others, 1995)

Quality of life (QOL) is a multifaceted concept involving subjective assessments of
positive and negative life aspects (Brown et al., 2004). It encompasses various dimensions such
as physical health, mental health, social relationships, and functional capacity, shaping overall
well-being ((Haraldstad et al., 2019). Different study subjects perceive QOL differently. For
individuals with mental health issues, multimorbidity patients, older adults, patients on specific
medications, adolescents, cancer patients, and residents of tourist destinations, components of QOL vary, covering aspects like physical, mental, and social well-being, life satisfaction, and environmental factors ((Van Krugten et al., 2021; (Van Leeuwen et al., 2019; Lombard et al., 2020; Riiser et al., 2020; Aaronson et al., 2021; Su & Tang, 2020). Comparative investigations reveal distinctions among left-behind and non-left-behind rural women in domains like physical health, mental health, social relationships, and the environment (Cui, 2020). Overall, QOL components provide a comprehensive picture of an individual's well-being (Costa et al., 2021).

This study distinguishes QOL into two dimensions: wellbeing and overall life satisfaction, considering the challenges faced by women left behind.

3.2 SOCIAL SERVICE ACCESS

The term "access" initially lacked precision, often used interchangeably with availability and accessibility, particularly in the context of health services (Reyes Plata & Galindo Pérez, 2020). Ronald Anderson's explicit introduction in 1968 emphasized equal access to health care services irrespective of financial capacity (Ricketts & Goldsmith, 2005). Penchansky and Thomas (1981) defined access as the fit between users and services, while Dutton (1986) linked it to service utilization. Frenk J broadened it to include the ability to find and access services (Margolis et al., 1995). The World Health Report in 2000 established access as ease of access to basic healthcare needs (WHO, 2000). Khan & Bhardwaj (1994) considered it a process influenced by system attributes and user needs. In the context of left-behind women, social service accessibility is proactive, emphasizing demand-side utilization of diverse provisions for enhanced well-being and societal equality (Reyes Plata & Galindo Pérez, 2020).

Access, as per Penchansky and Thomas (1981), involves dimensions like accessibility, availability, acceptability, affordability, and accommodation, with awareness suggested as an additional crucial dimension (Saurman, 2016). Peters et al. (2008) focus on quality, geography, availability, financial aspects, and acceptability in their study on health disparities. Understanding the link between perceptions and access is vital, with favorable perceptions fostering uptake, while challenges in access may deter individuals (Greenwood et al., 2015). Rural health services face obstacles due to social inequities and geographic distances, limiting healthcare availability (Garnelo et al. 2020). Scholars explore access dimensions in various contexts, from autism services (Marsack-Topolewski & Weisz, 2020) to public-private partnerships in healthcare (Ferreira & Marques, 2021). Studies on adolescents' health services barriers emphasize acceptability and availability (Stierman et al., 2021). Chinese research...
delves into social service accessibility, considering the 5A dimension for elderly services (Ma, 2020), economic and geographic accessibility for health impacts (Cheng & Pan, 2020), and various dimensions for public cultural and agricultural machinery services (Wan et al., 2021; Huang & Luo, 2020).

3.3 SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS

Socioeconomic status (SES) signifies an individual's position based on wealth, power, and social standing, impacting health outcomes (Mueller & Parcel, 1981; Miech & Hauser, 2001). It encompasses economic and social factors such as income, education, and occupation (Bradley, 2023). SES is crucial in understanding and addressing health disparities and guiding effective policies (Debnath & Kakkar, 2020). Researchers emphasize SES's broad influence on issues like social inequality, poverty, education, and health, evolving measurement indicators and research methods. SES serves as a significant determinant shaping individuals' and societies' well-being and participation in various aspects of life (Pandey et al., 2019; Wani, 2019).

Socioeconomic status (SES) is commonly assessed through indicators like education, income, and occupation (Huikari et al., 2021). Researchers examine various dimensions, including education, financial resources, class, race, and ethnicity, to understand the positive association between SES and health (Cutler et al., 2008). Different scales, such as the Kuppuswamy SES scale and the B.G. Prasad SES scale, categorize individuals based on SES in India (Dalvi et al., 2020). The BG Prasad Socioeconomic Scale, primarily income-based, is updated periodically to account for inflation (Pandey et al., 2019). The modified Kuppuswamy scale, considering education, occupation, and income, requires periodic updates due to changes in monetary values (Wani, 2019; Joshi & Acharya, 2019). The Udai Pareekh scale for rural populations assesses SES comprehensively, including factors like caste, education, and social participation ((Wani, 2019a). PISA measures SES through parental education, occupational status, and household possessions (Avvisati, 2020). These varied approaches provide a nuanced understanding of the complex relationship between SES and different outcomes.

3.4 ORGANIZATIONAL COOPERATION

Organizational cooperation, also known as inter-organizational collaboration, is viewed as a strategic behavior in management, promoting resource sharing, risk reduction, and innovation to enhance organizational performance and competitiveness (Das & Teng, 2001; Hitt
et al., 2000; Gulati, 1998; Zheng et al., 2020). In sociology, it emphasizes interdependence, shared values, trust-building, and recognition of uniqueness among organizations (Gittell, 2000; Möller & Rajala, 2007). Inter-organizational cooperation involves joint efforts between diverse organizations to achieve specific goals (Kurowska-Pysz, 2021). It encompasses various types of organizations collaborating on common issues, including government agencies, NGOs, academic institutions, and enterprises, promoting resource sharing, information exchange, and coordinated action (van der Schors et al., 2021). In the context of rural left-behind women, cooperation involves mutual efforts between governmental and non-governmental organizations, fostering initiatives like mutual-help groups (Shang et al., 2023). Cross-sector collaboration is crucial for integrated solutions to complex social issues (Bryson et al., 2006).

Cooperation encompasses various dimensions such as participation, information sharing, resource sharing, and interaction frequency (Thomson et al., 2009). Building lasting collaborative relationships involves clarifying goals, establishing shared values, ensuring effective communication, and encouraging knowledge sharing (Bryson et al., 2006). Studies on cross-organizational cooperation in urban earthquake disasters measure cooperation in process and outcome dimensions (Shao, 2017). Interorganizational cooperation in automotive new product development involves resource, knowledge, and technology sharing (Zheng et al., 2020; van der Schors et al., 2021). In the context of reverse logistics, cooperation involves resource and information sharing (Cricelli et al., 2021). Inter-firm cooperation with information sharing, resource integration, and collaborative innovation is facilitated by ICT (Vela-Jiménez et al., 2022). Effective collaboration requires goal alignment, trust, and clear communication channels (J. Lee & Kim, 2019). A framework for inter-organizational cooperation considers factors like top management commitment, communication, shared vision, trust, and conflict management (Jabbarzadeh Karbasi et al., 2021). Health of cooperation involves commitment, trust, conflict identification, and activity coordination (Jahanshad & Vedadi, 2019).

3.5 REHABILITATION STRATEGY

Rehabilitation strategy, as defined by WHO, aims to restore and enhance well-being for individuals with disabilities or health conditions. It involves coordinated interventions, addressing medical, psychological, social, and environmental aspects. These strategies, seen in the broader context, are a set of actions optimizing function, minimizing disability, and promoting quality of life for those with impairments or health issues (Drum et al., 2005). Amidst the COVID-19 pandemic, rehabilitation strategies address recovery, functional improvement,
and psychological support (Demeco et al., 2020). Definitions may vary for different populations, emphasizing comprehensive, multidimensional approaches involving medical, functional, psychosocial, and environmental dimensions (Goddard et al., 2021; Qiu et al., 2020). Rehabilitation, integral to universal health coverage, contributes to person-centered care, cutting across the healthcare continuum (Qiu et al., 2020).

Rehabilitation strategy is holistic, addressing physical, psychological, and social aspects. Physical rehabilitation enhances function and quality of life post-health disorders or injuries (Vaughan et al. 2020). Psychological rehabilitation focuses on mental well-being and recovery from mental health disorders (Ma et al., 2020). Social rehabilitation aids recovery from social, emotional, and behavioral difficulties, fostering social participation (Lee et al., 2020). Vocational rehabilitation supports recovery from occupational injury, enhancing employability and work reintegration (Koch et al., 2021). This comprehensive approach ensures the well-rounded well-being of individuals across various dimensions.

3.6 SELF ESTEEM

Self-esteem, rooted in William James' and Rosenberg's definitions, reflects one's positive or negative attitude toward oneself. It plays a vital role in well-being and achievements, influencing various aspects of life (García et al., 2019; Branden, 2021). Despite nuanced interpretations, self-esteem is universally acknowledged for its impact on individuals' experiences and behaviors (Mann et al., 2004). As a normative concept, it serves as motivation and a source of inner pleasure (Collins et al., 2022). Different scholars may slightly differ in their perspectives, yet self-esteem remains a crucial determinant of individuals' self-regard and perception of competence.

4 RESULTS

Women left behind in rural China give full play to the fine tradition of hard work and self-improvement of the Chinese nation. Whether in agricultural and rural development, new rural construction, poverty eradication or rural revitalization, they play an irreplaceable role, especially in family life and childcare, old-age care and agricultural production. However, in real life, rural women left behind, as a vulnerable group, face many difficulties, and many of their needs cannot be met. How to fundamentally solve the various difficulties faced by rural left-behind women and improve their quality of life? Based on the literature review and related theories, this paper constructs a theoretical model of the factors affecting the quality of life of rural left-behind women in Guangxi and puts forward five research hypotheses. This paper argues that social support, including government support, support from social organizations, support from other kinds of cooperative organizations, and support from left-behind women’s families, is very important for improving the quality of life of rural left-behind women. At the same time, the development of the left-behind women themselves is also of great significance in improving their quality of life. In other words, the social services provided by the government and various social organizations, the rehabilitation strategies, the cooperation of organizations in which the left-behind women participate, the socio-economic situation of the families of the left-behind women, and the self-esteem of the left-behind women themselves all have an impact on the quality of life of the rural left-behind women. Therefore, to improve the quality of life of rural left-behind women in Guangxi, it is necessary to firstly recognize the subjective status of rural left-behind women, stimulate their subjective consciousness, and further improve their self-esteem. Secondly, it is necessary to strengthen social support, not only to increase the supply of social services and rehabilitation strategies for rural left-behind women, but also to promote the development of organizational cooperation to reduce the pressure of life and production of left-behind women. Finally, it is necessary to improve the socio-economic status of left-behind women, promote the development of their own abilities and increase their economic income.

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