

Analysis on the Sustainability of People to People Assistance and High quality Elderly Care

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Abstract: The rapidly developing population aging is deeply and inevitably affecting the economic and social development of China. At present, the rural elderly care is the biggest weakness in the elderly care service system, so solving the aging dilemma and solving the rural elderly care problem will directly affect social harmony, and to a large extent, it can greatly stimulate economic vitality. The concept of "mutual aid pension" has been put forward for a long time, but it has developed slowly and achieved little effect. The reason is that the foundation of mutual aid pension organizations is weak, the source of funds is limited, and there is no staff. The existence of development bottleneck makes the prospect of mutual aid for the elderly known, but rural mutual aid for the elderly has an inherent advantage: villages. The existence of a village is the natural environment, the emotional maintenance, the economic capital, and the key element of the "slow" but inevitable "far" mutual aid for the elderly. The worldwide problem of "providing for the elderly" calls for more answers, and rural mutual aid for the elderly must play a role.

Keywords: Population aging, Mutual support for the elderly, Village, The elderly have a sense of security.

1. Current Situation of Practice of Other Pension Models in Rural Areas of China

From the perspective of the main providers of pension support or the main providers of pension resources, the current pension models in rural areas can be roughly divided into the following categories: family pension, self pension and social pension. In different historical periods, different old-age models have respectively or jointly played an important role in the old-age care for farmers. However, with the rapid development of social economy, rural old-age care has also shown many new changes and new characteristics.

1.1. Family Support Still Plays A Leading Role, But Its Function Gradually Weakens

As an old saying goes, parents are here, and you don't travel far. The concept of "raising children to guard against old age" was deeply rooted in ancient Chinese society. As the main way of providing for the aged in China's traditional society, family support is actually the unification of children's pension and at home pension. Children's pension is the substance, while at home pension is the form. As a product of the internal and external force of traditional Chinese morality, the family support model is regarded as a channel for children to express their filial piety, which has many advantages: first, family support can increase the connection between the elderly and their children and grandchildren, promote intergenerational communication, greatly enrich feelings, and meet the psychological needs of the elderly; Second, the process of family support is completed at home, which is based on the family as a unit, which can greatly save social costs and can be approximately regarded as the transfer of pension responsibility.

Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially since the reform and opening up, although the family pension is still the main pension mode, the family pension function has begun to weaken gradually, mainly due to the following reasons: First, the family structure has

changed, and three generations and four generations have been in the same family, gradually transitioning to the core family, and the trend of small families is more obvious; Secondly, with the popularization of family planning, the phenomenon of "small children aging" is becoming more and more common; Finally, with the economic and social development, the status of women has changed greatly. A large number of women have gone to work, reducing their traditional role as caregivers of the elderly family groups.

1.2. The Land Security Function Is Limited, And the Concept of Self Pension Is Impacted

For a long time, farmers who own more land, agricultural tools and other means of production are more able to achieve the goal of self support for the elderly. However, with the gradual transition of rural society from poverty and backwardness to modernization, rural areas have become more open and rich. In this context, land security has also begun to become "virtual". First of all, the proportion of land income began to decline gradually; Secondly, due to the popularity of land transfer, the trend of "landless" and land centralization is more obvious; Thirdly, with the substantial increase in the proportion of migrant workers, the young generation has an obvious tendency to leave the ground; Finally, the dependence of farmers on land is gradually weakening because the salary of non-agricultural industries far exceeds the income from farming. The premise of self support for the aged is that farmers have sufficient material foundation, but due to the limited land security function, the concept of self support for the aged is also being impacted gradually.

1.3. The Level of Social Old-age Security Is Low, And There Is A Long Way to Go For Development

Social pension mainly relies on the power of the government to participate in various ways and jointly provide the elderly with certain security in their later life. Since the

mid-1980s, China has begun to explore the establishment of a rural social endowment insurance system. After more than 30 years, it has successively implemented the "old rural insurance", "new rural insurance", and the basic endowment insurance system for urban and rural residents in the vast rural areas. Since the implementation of the system, certain achievements have been made, but the overall security level is not high, which is lower than the minimum living security standards, and even lower than the basic living needs of urban and rural residents. Due to the low level of security, the current residents' pension insurance system actually only undertakes a small part of pension responsibilities. There is still a big gap between basic pension insurance and meeting the basic pension needs of urban and rural residents. The effectiveness of the system is obviously insufficient, and the future development of social pension still has a long way to go.

2. The Development Course of Rural Mutual Aid for the Aged

Mutual aid for the aged refers to an elderly care model that gathers the elderly living in the common area to carry out mutual aid activities, and satisfies the basic living needs and spiritual needs of the elderly by relying on the resources of rural communities and giving full play to their own strength, so as to achieve self support and self-management of the elderly. Qin Qin and Liu Gege classified the mode of mutual aid for the aged from the perspective of subject diversification: they divided the rural mutual aid for the aged into four basic types: administrative mutual aid for the aged, self-help mutual aid for the aged, embedded mutual aid for the aged and reinforcement mutual aid for the aged. Li Qiao and others divided the practice of mutual aid for the elderly in China into "mutual aid and happiness hospital" model, "shared rent and mutual aid" model, "gatekeeper" model and time bank model according to the theory of geriatric sociology. Different scholars have classified the mutual aid pension model in China from different perspectives, which indirectly indicates that mutual aid pension has achieved considerable development in China.

The practice of mutual aid for the elderly in rural areas started late, but was greatly affirmed by the Party and the government and given policy support. At the policy level, from the exploration and establishment of the policy in 2011 to the implementation of the specific measures in 2019, all of them reflect the country's emphasis on the development of rural mutual assistance for the elderly. At the practical level, after the "fat village model" has achieved significant results, it has been widely promoted, and the national mutual aid pension has "blossomed everywhere".

3. The Practical Predicament of the Rural Mutual Aid Pension Model

3.1. Weak Organizational Foundation

Wen Feng'an pointed out that the mutual aid pension in China has gone through a long historical evolution process, from the mutual aid pension for parents before the founding of the People's Republic of China to the collective mutual aid pension before the reform and opening up to the social mutual aid pension formed since the reform and opening up. The author believes that the so-called "mutual aid pension" in ancient times can be divided into two types: the rescue of the

strong helping the weak and the pension triggered by the filial piety culture, which greatly reflects the support of the strong to the weak. It is a one-sided rescue from top to bottom, not a mutual aid pension with relatively equal status.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, especially after the reform and opening up, the formal organizations in rural areas were weakened, the informal organizations were not fully developed, and the villagers' degree of organization was further reduced. In the current rural areas, only the two committees of the village are still playing a limited role. In many places, it is difficult to hold the villagers' assembly and villagers' congress for the people to make a "voice" as scheduled. In informal organizations, only industry associations and industry associations can play a role. Red and White Councils and associations for the elderly, which are more active in rural areas, can only play a role in certain specific things, such as weddings and funerals.

3.2. Limited Sources of Funds

The core of mutual aid for the aged is its mutual aid. Since it is mutual aid, we should try our best to reduce dependence on external funds. The injection of external funds has a natural disadvantage. A small amount of investment has little effect, and a large amount of investment may be unsustainable. Therefore, it is necessary to explore the feasibility of mutual aid for the elderly from their own resources. For the elderly, their own income and village collective income are the main body. The income of healthy elderly people mainly comes from four parts: pension insurance, savings, child support and labor income. In the current rural areas, these four parts of income are negligible. In addition, in terms of collective income, 90% of villages are blank villages of collective income, which is unrealistic in most areas of the country.

3.3. Unorganized Personnel

In the vast rural areas, age is not the limit for farmers to withdraw from the labor field, so there is no so-called retirement age. To some extent, the retirement age of the rural elderly should be the age at which they withdraw from the labor field because their physical conditions cannot adapt to the labor intensity. Therefore, the most common thing in rural areas is that as long as the body permits, they are basically working, including caring for grandchildren. In this context, the young elderly are busy. Simple life assistance, such as cleaning, boiling water and drying clothes, is easier to achieve, but long-term and heavy family care is unlikely to achieve.

However, for the elderly, especially the disabled, the more professional life care services are needed. For rural areas, it is impossible to have professional talents and professional facilities according to current conditions. And in the countryside, what is more difficult to solve is the change of concept. The concepts of "taking care of others is inferior" and "the elderly are raised by their own families" are deeply rooted.

4. The Unique Advantages of The Rural Mutual Aid Pension Model

Rural mutual aid for the elderly also has an inherent advantage: villages. The village's advantage of mutual aid for the elderly is reflected in its natural environment and social environment: compared with the city, the location of the village and the scattered houses and fields make the village closer to the nature and full of vitality; Compared with urban

communities, villages are acquaintance societies, and the elderly can receive more care. At the same time, they can also be combined with family support, and the way of thinking of "returning to the roots of the fallen leaves" is more acceptable to the elderly.

4.1. Good Natural Environment

As we all know, the natural environment in which people live has a direct or indirect impact on their physical and mental health, while the elderly population is getting worse and less immune as they grow older, and their physical conditions are not as good as when they were young. Therefore, choosing a better natural environment will help to improve the quality of life of the elderly. Rural mutual aid for the elderly is supported in villages. The village has a better natural environment: sufficient sunshine, fresh air and various animals and plants. At the same time, the rural development is relatively small, the industrialization is low, and the environmental preservation is relatively good, which is more conducive to the elderly care than the cities.

4.2. The Development of "Courtyard Economy"

In the vast rural areas, the withdrawal of the elderly population from the labor field does not depend entirely on their age, but more on their own physical conditions, and they will spontaneously continue to produce when they are old enough. In rural areas, the majority of farmers have their own contracted land, own their own homestead and housing, and are fully equipped to develop courtyard economy. Under the current labor production conditions, the old people who have spare power in rural areas can get a considerable income just by spending a few months of busy farming time, which is enough to maintain their own food and clothing problems. In addition, there is sufficient farmland in rural areas to develop fruit and vegetable planting and pig breeding, which can greatly reduce food expenditure. The development of courtyard economy can increase income and reduce expenditure as much as possible, which not only meets the economic needs and food needs of the elderly in rural areas to a certain extent, but also allows the elderly to continue to combine with the land, which not only diverts their leisure time, but also satisfies their self-esteem.

4.3. Development of "Wheeled Elderly Care Service"

In the process of the development of rural mutual support for the elderly, the role of caregiver of the elderly is crucial, which not only affects the quality of the current elderly care, but also affects the attitude of young people towards mutual support for the elderly. In today's elderly care institutions, there is a shortage of human resources, especially professional elderly helpers. It takes a lot of money to equip special personnel to meet the basic living needs of the elderly. It is a big pressure and less feasible for rural mutual aid elderly care. On its own, the rural mutual aid pension is based on the village, with both the old, the young and the young, and there is no gap in age. These natural advantages provide the possibility of "car wheel pension". "Wheeled elderly care" refers to that young people in the village take turns to provide corresponding elderly care services for the current elderly in order to help the elderly. When these young people enter the old age, they will be assisted by the then young people, and so on, to form a stable elderly care. In this process, it is

essential to provide young people with corresponding training on elderly care knowledge and skills, which can greatly improve the professional level of support groups and the level of elderly care services.

4.4. Obvious Geographical Advantages

In the content of elderly care services, the importance of spiritual comfort is self-evident. Solving the problem of eating, drinking, sleeping and sleeping for the elderly is only to meet the physical needs of the elderly. With the development of economy and culture, the physical and mental health of the elderly is increasingly valued. In the vast rural areas, there are mainly two ways of providing for the elderly: first, the young elderly continue to develop production and stay at home to provide for the elderly when they are old; Second, the elderly are sent to public nursing homes. Whether children go out to work, stay at home with the elderly for a short time, or come to a strange nursing home, the elderly will feel lonely and lost, so the psychological construction of the elderly is more urgent.

Rural mutual aid for the elderly is not separated from the village. The young people in the village help the elderly, which provides a familiar environment and the same relationship network for the elderly. Compared with providing for the aged in other places, this way of providing for the aged has more advantages: first, the familiar environment brings happiness to the heart and keeps the elderly in a more peaceful state of mind; Secondly, the feelings in the village are more sincere and can enjoy more care, which is also conducive to mutual assistance and cooperation among the villagers; Finally, as an acquaintance society, the services enjoyed by the elderly in the village will be more comprehensive and continuous. These will also greatly promote the physical and mental health of the elderly.

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