

Research on the Construction of China's "Mutual Assistance for the Aged +" Model under Rural Rejuvenation

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Abstract: The uneven development of urban and rural areas and the deepening of the population aging have made the problem of elderly care in rural areas increasingly apparent, which has restricted rural rejuvenation. In this context, this article uses the literature method and comparative analysis method to carry out the current situation of mutual assistance pension at home and abroad and puts forward the "mutual support for the aged +" model for the targeted relief of capital supply constraints, inadequate service optimization, and operational management disadvantages in the mutual assistance pension model. At the same time, in order to promote the industrialization of pensions and combine regional characteristics, this article further provides three models with broad practical foundations, "mutual assistance for the aged + rural tourism", "mutual assistance for the aged + characteristic agriculture" and "mutual assistance for the aged + characteristic handicrafts".

1. Introduction

Since ancient times, the people have been paying close attention to the state's problems in providing care for the elderly, and the academic community has also studied the problem of providing care for the elderly in today's society as a key and difficult point. In recent years, some achievements have also been made in providing care for the elderly [1-2]. Old-age care has become the focus and hot spot of experts and scholars, while rural old-age care is relatively less concerned by society. At the same time, "rural hollowing", "labor loss" and other rural problems make the traditional rural family pension impact. On the basis of this, support policies such as "five guarantees support" and "endowment insurance" face difficulties such as the inclusiveness of old-age services and insufficient participation of farmers. From the perspective of old-age institutions, specialized old-age institutions On the one hand, it is necessary to pay high fees and increase the burden of old-age care while improving the efficiency of services; on the other hand, based on the traditional filial piety culture concept, the elderly have a strong "psychological disorder" for entering the nursing home. The problem of old-age care will become an important breakthrough in rural social construction under the overall strategic layout of rural revitalization.

2. The Status Quo of Domestic and Foreign Mutual Assistance for the Aged

The mutual assistance for the aged is currently a relatively new model in China's pension field. It first appeared in western developed countries, such as in the United States. The lack of institutional security tended to make the elderly explore economically affordable non-governmental strategies-the Village model, among which the Village model. It was established by the non-profit organization "Congress Hill Village" to help its elderly members assist each other in old age. In Japan, the "Municipal Association and the Self-Government Association" spontaneously supports and assists each other in the community [3-4]. The formation of a neighborhood social network and the support of foundations, governments, and volunteer organizations have alleviated labor pressure to a certain extent.

The practice of mutual assistance and support for the elderly in rural areas in China was first carried out in Qiantun Village, Feixiang County, Hebei Province. The village collectively transformed the idle houses into happy homes, and the government provided certain financial support

and reduced the cost of living. The happy homes adopted "self-management" "Mutual assistance service" model. Shandong Province further innovates the way elderly care is provided, and the elderly can use their own funds or technology, projects and other assets that can be valued to be converted into points to enjoy pension services. Jiangxi Province in 2019 in the Yujiang District Guantian Village opened a "mutual support for the aged center ", through the" elderly pay a little, government subsidies a little, township subsidies a little "way to provide three meals a day for the elderly. Although China has not yet formed a unified and standardized rural elderly mutual support and old-age care model, but in many places have begun such attempts. In general, it can be summarized as taking the government or the village collective as the main body of management, delimiting a certain area as an elderly care service facility, taking care of the elderly by the young and healthy elderly, and supporting the corresponding facilities. Provide services and funds to realize the mutual-aid collective old-age care.

3. Development Dilemma of China Rural Mutual Assistance for the Aged

Although the mutual assistance for the aged better integrates farmers (the main body for the aged), the impact of ideas, the lack of funds, the limitation of the scope of participation participants, and the professionalism of personnel are prominent.

The first is the conflict between old and new ideas. Since ancient times, China has the concept of "family as the world." The long-term concept of family-oriented has led the Chinese to form a more stubborn idea of "raising children to provide against old age," especially in rural areas. Compared to developed areas, rural areas. The level of education and economic income is low. The vast majority of elderly people in the rural areas have a high degree of recognition of "raising children and preventing old age", and they only stay in the listening and cognition stage of the mutual assistance for the aged.

The second is the lack of sustainable funding [5-6]. Although mutual assistance for the elderly is advocated mainly as mutual assistance, the related infrastructure and medical resources require the village collective to contact the relevant government departments for construction and introduction. In the process, it is unavoidable that the village collective must bear part of the costs. This has brought a large burden of revenue and expenditure to many villages with weak collective economies.

The third is that the participation rate of social organizations is not high. Almost all existing models of mutual aid for the elderly are sponsored by the government and the village collective, and there is a lack of participation of social organizations. Social organizations cannot only provide relevant financial support, but also actively build a good communication platform with medical groups, insurance companies and so on, which will help to improve the infrastructure of mutual assistance and pension model.

4. Promote the Construction of A Pension System suitable for National Conditions with the "Mutual Assistance for The Aged +" Model

In view of the above dilemmas, the author proposes a "mutual assistance for the aged +" model, combining the advantages and disadvantages of the "home-based pension model" and "nursing home pension model", and proposes "distance from home without leaving the village", which reduces the burden on children and solves the empty nest. The old man's worry about supporting the elderly can also conform to people's "obsession" with traditional concepts.

The mode of "mutual support for the aged" aims at establishing a certain scale (village or township) organized pension service platform in rural areas. Use existing idle resources to transform it into a comprehensive pension service place, and obtain funding through multiple channels to play harmony. The spirit of mutual assistance and independent management. The elderly, the women in the village, and the potentially unemployed provide services to the elderly in need. The update of the service subject stimulates the internal vitality. At the same time, the introduction of health care, entertainment facilities, catering services to create a self-management of the spirit of mutual support for the elderly service model, through the industrialization of old-age care to promote rural

revitalization.

The "mutual assistance for the aged +" model is different from the pension institution model, and the requirements for the elderly are relatively relaxed, especially the "empty nest elderly" is not too strict. And because the organization is led by the government and gives certain economic support, each The actual monthly cost has dropped significantly compared with most old-age care institutions in cities and towns, so that the elderly can really solve their old-age worries. At the same time, through "mutual assistance for the aged + rural tourism", "mutual assistance for the aged + characteristic agriculture", "mutual assistance for the aged + characteristic handicrafts" Three models (but not limited to these three models), at the same time as the elderly are happy, they can also realize the development of agriculture and service industries by farming, using technology, using infrastructure, and experiencing traditional handicraft industries to promote industrial development and rural revitalization.

4.1 "Mutual Assistance for the Aged + Rural Tourism"

In rural areas that already have a tourism foundation, adopting the model of "mutual assistance for the aged + rural tourism revitalization" can bring the positive effects of the rural happy homes together to achieve the happy advancement of the elderly and the industrial revitalization. For example, in the red cultural base, the elderly can become a red story Narrators and witnesses, narrators of rural change, bearers of nostalgic memories, etc., invest in the inheritance of culture, and at the same time withdraw some funds from the collective tourism income as an incentive mechanism; in ecotourism, happiness can be achieved Nursing homes maintain the ecological order collectively, such as waste sorting. At the same time, they can also participate in the basic services of characteristic farmhouses and special homestays, and participate in the maintenance of ecological order in their free time.

4.2 "Mutual Assistance for the Aged + Characteristic Agriculture"

In rural areas with characteristic agricultural development potentials, the elderly can provide land for developers of characteristic agriculture through the "land-based pension" approach, so as to obtain certain benefits. In their free time, healthy elderly people can grow differently in specialty agriculture. Provide labor services during the stage and obtain certain labor costs. Elderly people with surplus labor capacity can independently develop and build shared plantations, such as building shared vegetable gardens in rural areas closer to the city. This model not only increases the elderly's development in rural areas. Participation in construction has also increased the income of the elderly, also improved their living standards, and provided material security for mutual assistance and elderly care.

4.3 "Mutual Assistance for the Aged + Characteristic Handicraft Industry"

In the development of characteristic handicraft industries, play the role of the elderly main body technology inheritance, experience services, cultural propaganda, etc. Using traditional handicrafts such as rice paper production, combined with the cultural industry infrastructure, inherit traditional memories, and attract more young people to participate in the inheritance and development of culture, Form a comprehensive system of "culture inheritance + revenue creation"; provide a place for cultural experience, and use the Happy House as a collective to provide explanation, introduction, and publicity services for tourists on this "cultural journey" experience, enhance the sense of substitution and vitality of service facilities Cultural facilities; for the promotion of regional culture, each individual in the Happy House can be regarded as the entrance to the traffic, using its own social circle, to radiate to each other, and carry out certain cultural publicity through online platforms and word of mouth.

5. Conclusion

The "mutual assistance for the aged +" model explores the "inflow" and "outflow" of services, and has certain reference value in the targeted relief of outstanding issues in the funding supply constraints, insufficient service optimization, and operational management disadvantages in the mutual assistance pension model. At the same time, this model combines the important ways of rural

rejuvenation-rural tourism, characteristic agriculture, and special handicrafts to explore the integration of mutual assistance and rural rejuvenation programs, it is of great significance to give play to the enthusiasm of the subject in the new situation and stimulate the vitality and creativity of mutual assistance.

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