

The Challenges Faced by Family Support for the Aged and Social Countermeasures

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Abstract: Pension will bring economic or material support, care in life and spiritual comfort. From the three aspects of “support for the elderly”, the so-called home-based pension refers to the “support for the elderly” centered on children, husbands and relatives. Traditional methods of supporting the elderly the traditional home-based pensions face several problems: the size of the family; the traditional family's old-age function continues; the aging of the elderly population increases the burden of home-based care. Therefore, the weakening, transfer and substitution of family pension function is an objective tendency. In the future, China will also actively develop various forms of social pension and old-age care based on the fact that the family is supporting the elderly.

1. Introduction

Understanding that pensions consists of three aspects, namely economic or material support, life care and spiritual comfort. According to the source of “support for the elderly”, at least theoretically, the model of senior citizens can be divided into three types: family pension, social pension, and self-support. Among them, family pension is understandable as support for children, relatives and relatives. For social pensions, please refer to the old-age model of the elderly who maintain their lives mainly or through social security in the old days. Self-supporting, independent of children and relatives, does not rely on the social security of retirement subsidies, mainly relying on savings or other income (rent, stocks, etc.) to maintain the livelihood year model[1].

In fact, the above segmentation is slightly simpler than the actual situation. What we see is a mixed pension model. That is to say, the economic sources of the elderly have a variety of methods, such as the help of children and other family members, retirement income and other income. In this case, if you want to advocate a clear classification of the mixed-year model, you need to get the year, the main support of your family or society. Primary or self-centered[2].

2. Three Major Aspects involved in pension

In this way, in order to study the purpose of classification, when we distinguish the old-age model, we can consider more convenient and more economical or material support than quantitative. However, due to the improvement of the ordinary national living standards, the financial support of the elderly has no problems with the old-age model, the old-age model, and the comfort. Therefore, the non-economic support will be further increased. In this way, we will inevitably face the dilemma of research: if the variables we can consider are not comprehensive, then this problem is difficult to maintain objective. So, how should we balance? That is to say, in the investigation, we will be able to find the main problems and major difficulties faced by the elderly and solve the main problems.

In addition, considering the mutual penetration of family, society and individual “age-age model ability”, the annual model can be divided into six types: complete family pension model; incomplete family pension model; complete social pension model; incomplete Social pension model; complete self-pension; incomplete self-pension model.

Table 1 Most local families rely on their sons to support their old age or rely on their daughters to support their old age?

Who cares for the elderly?	Percentage (%)
Son	61.0
daughter	1.8
Children depend on	29.4
Not relying on	7.2
Other	0.6
total	100.0

3. Traditional Whole Family Pension Model

It can be said that it is a combination of home care and children. The actions of the three generations of the same family in history are universal and typical traditional models. Incomplete home care is the separation of the two parts. In fact, this separation is a process of change in the traditional way of dealing with the elderly, which is also the process by which family members face the problem of old-age care[3].

It is not appropriate to consider family pension as a pension model or to consider pension as a social year. Because it is the retirement of the family or apartment, so only the form of old-age care, there is no source of support for the elderly. There are two completely different concepts of “home” and “family”. According to the definition of sociology, a family is a group of people who combine blood and marriage only in the concept of space. Homes can form a family, but they do not necessarily exist or do not exist. In short, it is necessary to distinguish between families as relative groups and families as space groups.

4. The Challenges Facing Family Pensions and the Changes in Their Old-Age Care Styles

In China, family pension is a traditional and ancient system. The saint has told us: “Parents are not far away.” In the long history, support for children and care at home is one. For the next generation, this is the case of the traditional big family. Due to the large population and the fact that most families are agricultural, the fact that the rate of population turnover is very low. A family has become the most complete social cell. There is no possibility of socializing at home for the elderly. Being at home is a natural choice. Endowment at home is an institutionalized tradition, and many Chinese are not only willing to accept but also take it for granted. The three generations of traditional family pensions are currently unique in Western Europe and the United States, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan or Hong Kong, regardless of the industrialization and modernization, these third-generation family members are not very common, it is interesting to note. This is considered to be a fine tradition of the Eastern society that is deeply influenced by Confucian culture. According to a sample survey of Chinese people over the age of 60 in 1987, the proportion of urban and rural population in China is the largest among the three generations, accounting for about 50% of all elderly people. According to the 1987 survey, the proportion of older people living with their children is as high as 80%. According to the “China Elderly Aid System Survey” conducted by the China Center for the Study of the Elderly in the early 1990s, 70% of Chinese elderly lived with their children, spouses or other relatives. This shows that home-based care is still the main form of Chinese pension[4].

5. Challenges faced by Traditional Family Pensions

5.1. The shrinking trend of miniaturization of households, the average size of households, and the increasing number of nuclear families

In two inspections from 1982 to 1990, the size of the family was reduced from 4.3 to 3.97/family. According to a sample survey of one percent of China's population in 1995, the average household

size was 3.7 people/family. However, the so-called family miniaturization is a general description. The mainstream of family size is shrinking, but the number of families with fewer family members is increasing. Beijing's 1995 data analysis shows that the family size distribution is concentrated in 2 households and 3 households[5].

China's family structure is more core, and miniaturization is a fact that is doubtful. In the early 1980s and early 1990s, the overall pattern of Chinese households tends to be miniaturized, but in general it remains only between 2 and 4 people. At the same time, China's family structure has also become a nuclear family. In 1990, the number of households accounted for 67.31% of the households. Among these people, the perfect family consisting of parents and unmarried children accounted for 57.81%. The main tendency of the nuclear family from 1982 to 1990 was to approach parents. Direct families of 3 generations and 3 generations account for 17% of the total number of households, and are important family types after the core family.

The average reduction in households and the increase in total nuclear families have purely increased the number of older families. In 1990, the proportion of urban and rural residents over the age of 60, one person and the first generation of households accounted for 25.6% and 25.6% respectively. In 1992, the China Center for Aging Research conducted a survey of 12 countries and cities across the country. The results showed that the proportion of first-generation families in urban areas was 41%, and in rural areas was 43%.

The low birth rate has led to a reduction in the number of children and the generational separation of the methods in which they live. Moreover, that person has experienced many difficulties in caring for older parents. This means that more children, the elderly have more sources of support, so the emergence of the only child, the only child's parents will become very difficult. This reached a consensus. The so-called inconvenience of the elderly in the life, inadequate pension mode, mental pain and other issues[6].

5.2. The traditional family pension function weakened by the influence of modern factors

Due to the competitive factors of children's work, they are busy with their work and experience, and they don't have time to take care of their parents. On the other hand, they are some children's families, some young couples, and a kind of "generational tilt" phenomenon observed by sociologists. . Pay attention to the child's education and growth. In a limited time, the source of energy and financing is the only child or the only daughter who leans toward the slope. As a result, the mental health and the actual quality of life of the elderly have a negative impact on the "heavy and old phenomenon". In particular, the current problems of the urban old-age pension model are more pronounced. This is a contradiction between personal work and caring for parents. According to the "Guangming Daily" reported on March 30, 1996, the Urban Social and Economic Study Group of the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Statistics is conducting a questionnaire survey of 500 retirees in various units in Beijing to reflect the most difficult problems. According to the survey, 89.3% of retired workers suffer from two chronic diseases, accounting for 69.55 % and 69.55% respectively. What is the most inconvenient and difficult problem in your life? "19.6% of people have been diagnosed by a doctor. What is the most needed help in your life?" "The rate of choice is "helping you go to the hospital when you are sick" (21.6 users%). Objectively, older parents insist that doctors are not helpful, children are involved in busy work, and therefore, subjective, many old-family spirits are also related. Investigation, almost all diseases of the elderly Parents who initially thought about their children confirmed that my child was not relaxed. "Children are not that easy. They work outside, then they won't be tired. "

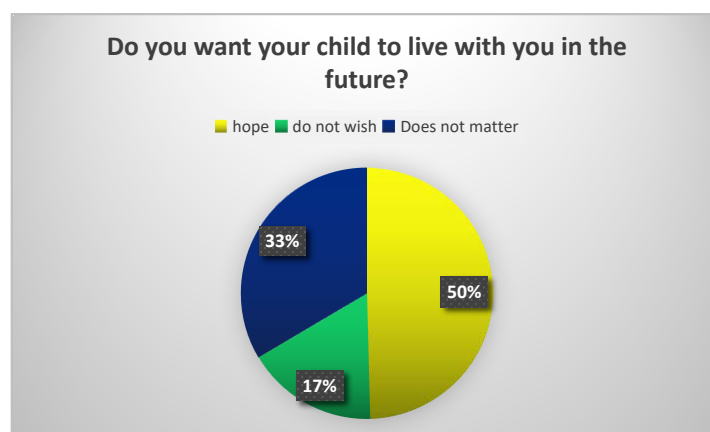


Fig.1. Do you want your child to live with you in the future?

5.3. The prolonged average life expectancy of the elderly, and the increasing burden of family pension

The increase in age (especially after the age of 75), due to the deterioration of the health status of the elderly, the increase in morbidity and disability rate, and the decline in self-protection ability, requires the old-age model of daily life, life-age care mode and social services. Although prostitutes have increased, the old disease period is also expanding. "Aging" is the future trend. Therefore, the problem of the annual burden of China's aging population in the 21st century is not an economic support issue, and the issue of life security and spiritual comfort will become increasingly prominent[7].

6. Historical Changes in Aid to the Elderly in the Process of Modernization

In traditional Chinese culture, the effects of home-based care and child support practices are profound. As mentioned above, traditional home pension is a combination of home care and children.

At present, the traditional family pension model is in a collapse trend. This is due to the separation of the child's old-age pension model and the home-based pension model (sometimes referred to as the separation model), and the traditional model of the old-age parent's child care model and comfort is unprecedented and frequent. This is a revolution in the traditional family pension system influenced by modernization. The main reason for at least this change is: Initially, the life of two generations is like. I like to separate. The fashion of modern people, especially young people. It can be said that this is the performance of human modernity. According to a survey of 14 administrative districts and cities in China, 24 rural youths must be established after one or two years of marriage. Your own small family. It is also believed that at the end of the old man's death, the picture is quiet and there is no more trouble than this. The second issue is the housing problem. Third, the main reason for family outflows and external mobility. Your child does not need to study around or work elsewhere. Your condition is not mature. You need two generations to live in two places[8].

The separation of child pension and home care mode is a manifestation of the weakening of traditional family pension function. When you are at home at a particular time, you will see the old man living alone. You have a lot of practical questions in the coming year, and you are still behind. Generally, with the increase of age, the living ability and activity ability of the elderly will decline. To some extent, they need external support and support to maintain a normal life. Because of the inconvenience caused to the elderly in the family, it is difficult to ignore the loneliness and loneliness of the shadow. Like this, it will inevitably make objective demands on the socialization of the year. According to one survey, 35.7% of the elderly over the age of 80 can take care of themselves.

7. Balance Trend

It is necessary to actively develop the social support of elderly people including social assistance and local welfare, and it is necessary to actively develop the old-age care system for the elderly. Social assistance, including the broad scope of social humanitarian behaviour and volunteering, and the reasons for volunteering and charity, are usually not paid. Community services can provide shopping services in the laundry, cooking, reading, chatting and everyday life. The practice of "taking care of the elderly" may be considered a more appropriate way to help the elderly (because the elderly who are sent to the "elderly" are still at home [9]).

Family pension is not sustainable. We must actively develop socialized old-age care and realize the complete transfer and replacement of old-age functions[10].

8. Conclusion

"Home care" has its unique and precious cultural value. At this stage, it is also very practical to promote home-based care and maintain such institutional habits. The ageing and aging of the elderly population still exists. The growth temperament of the family pension system is also difficult to avoid. In summary, the remaining issues will depend on social responses and decisions. Obviously, if there is a lot of difficulty in supporting the elderly at home, it is difficult to carry out social assistance and develop old-age protection, which will inevitably lead to the collapse of the fragile life-sustaining system, which is in a certain stage of social development. This reminds us that the "aging of the elderly population" is not only for the problems of each of our families, but also more social. In particular, aging has led to an increase in the disease of the elderly and an increase in the rate of patients with disorders. The traditional practice of providing for the elderly at home has been unable to cope, and the pressure of this population will inevitably spread in society. Therefore, if the government and the local community do not prepare early, they will not only accumulate the problem of aging, but also damage the quality of life of the elderly, and most families will suffer from the problem of aging, and will also affect social productivity.

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