

The Investigation and Analysis of the Current Situation of Rural Old-age Care

--Based on Investigation and Analysis of Hejiabu Village in Fengxiang County

Lu Liu

School of Economics and Management, Chongqing University of Posts and Telecommunications, Chongqing 400065, China.

Lu Liu594317868@qq.com

Abstract

With the development of economy, people's living standard has been generally improved and their life expectancy has also been extended, so the aging of the population has become particularly serious. Rural economic development is slow, but urban development soon, this makes the most of young people from rural to urban development, leading to the rural, mainly the elderly rural old-age problem faced with enormous challenges, more and more people begin to pay close attention to the status quo, and thus to understand and study the status of rural old people's endowment is particularly important. This paper mainly studies the current situation of rural old-age problem to research on changqing any home village as an example, using a random sampling method to extract any home fort village resident old man has carried on the on-the-spot investigation and visit, to enter a random questionnaire investigation, the basic information from respondents, the pension awareness and satisfaction, the study of the existing way of pension, endowment insurance, etc to investigate, learn more about the village's pension situation and understand the real demand in the area of the old man in the village in the pension, in view of the problem analysis, put forward the Suggestions and countermeasures to solve the problem of rural resident old man endowment.

Keywords

Population aging; Rural economy status of old-age care; Rural retirement.

1. Introduction

1.1. Research background

According to the latest data from the National Bureau of Statistics, the number of people over the age of 60 in China reached 241 million by the end of 2017, accounting for 17.3 percent of the total population [1]. According to the relevant regulations of the United Nations, when the number of people over the age of 60 accounts for 10% of the total population, or the number of people over the age of 65 accounts for more than 7% of the total population, the country has entered the stage of population aging. And our country has obviously entered an aging society, and its aging is developing rapidly. To solve the problem of providing for the aged caused by aging is not only the most important task in China, but also a hot topic in the society.

With the acceleration of China's economic development, the economic gap between urban and rural areas is gradually widening, and the development speed of rural economy is obviously lagging behind. Therefore, there are many problems in the living situation of rural elderly

people, so it is particularly important to investigate and analyze this situation. China's rural population density is large, the farmers are affected by some small-scale peasant economy, the market economic system understanding is not enough, and most of the farmers are relatively backward and conservative ideas, serious lack of market competition concept; Ideological restrictions discourage them from trying new approaches. In addition, the government's policy on agriculture, rural areas and farmers has not been implemented in every household. Although some people have ideas, they haven't put them into practice because of economic constraints. Due to various factors, the development of rural economy has been restricted, which leads to inadequate rural infrastructure and no conditions to improve the rural pension system.

There are many problems in the social security work in rural areas, and the forms of assistance are not diversified. Farmers do not pay enough attention to endowment insurance and medical insurance, and some old people do not enjoy these social security. In addition, the level and coverage of medical care in rural areas are low, medical facilities are backward, and medical workers lack professional training. As a result, villagers are facing a new situation of "difficulty in seeking medical treatment and getting medical treatment". Some old people have poor economic conditions at home, and when they suffer from diseases, they will not be able to pay the medical expenses due to the limitation of economic ability. The laws related to social security for the elderly lack substantive working rules, and there will be irregularities and illegalities in the implementation of the protection work. Therefore, the reimbursement of medical insurance for the elderly in rural areas should be strengthened to provide medical security for the elderly, so as to relieve the social pressure caused by the rural old-age care problem.

Most of the rural old-age care in China is a combination of self-care and family old-age care. The elderly in rural areas provide old-age security for themselves by saving or paying endowment insurance. Most of the children of the elderly in rural areas go out to work in cities. The living conditions in rural areas are getting better and better, and the life expectancy of the elderly is generally extended. However, as the old people grow older, they lose the ability to work, have a low level of self-care, live a single life in their later years, and their material life and spiritual life are not guaranteed. They also belong to the disadvantaged group in the society and are in urgent need of the care and help from the society. China's welfare policies and systems to encourage rural elderly self-care are not very perfect. With the continuous development of modern economy, the way of providing for the aged in rural areas is developing in a diversified direction. Obviously, the traditional way of providing for the aged is facing great threats. How to solve the problem of providing for the aged in rural areas is the primary task of Our country at present.

1.2. Literature review

China's rural old-age care problem has gradually attracted the attention of people from all walks of life, to solve the problem of rural elderly, to ensure the elderly life is urgently needed to solve the problem. Although China has done some research on the elderly care in rural areas, it still needs to be improved. Now the pension model is developing from a single model to a diversified one. Li jianxia believes that economic development and the coming of the aging of rural areas, the problem of pension is becoming more and more serious [2]. Therefore, the research and analysis of the current situation and development trend of the rural old-age support is conducive to the establishment and improvement of the old-age security system. With the gradual decline of family pension and the gradual rise of various new pension modes, a mixed mode combining with various pension modes will be formed. However, the social security received by the elderly in rural areas is insufficient. Except for the "three noes", the elderly can get some social subsidies. The elderly in rural areas basically rely on their children's supply or their own labor income. Wang Yajun believes that only when the rural pension system

can be improved and improved can social stability and people's happiness be achieved. The government and other relevant departments should not only provide financial support to the rural old-age security system, but also encourage farmers to start businesses in rural areas to promote the sound development of the rural economy, so as to provide some benefits to the rural elderly [3]. There are three endowment modes: one is welfare endowment mode, which embodies social fairness, low cost management and high resource utilization rate; The first is the insurance endowment model used by many countries in the world, which is mainly self-insurance and supplemented by state assistance. However, the management is difficult and the cost is high. The last one is the mandatory saving pension model, which emphasizes self-security, reduces the burden on the government, and has a strong social incentive effect, but it emphasizes efficiency over fairness, and the probability of capital depreciation is also relatively large. Gu Yuliang found through the investigation of 121 elderly people over 60 that the rural elderly care model should not be unchanged, and the rural elderly care environment under different mobility models is different, so targeted and categorized coping methods should be adopted [4]. From the perspective of risk and security, this paper analyzes the problems of rural old-age insurance, and finds that the old-age insurance system is not perfect in rural areas, and there are still some problems. Huang Yajun and Du Jian pointed out that although the social attention to rural economy has been increased along with the improvement of China's economic level, the attention to rural endowment insurance still needs to be improved. Only the improvement of farmers' living standard can promote the improvement of China's comprehensive national strength, so the improvement of the rural endowment insurance system has a positive effect on improving the life of rural villagers [5].

Some western countries have also studied the rural pension. In the United States, some non-profit organizations and religious organizations provide some domestic help for the elderly at home, generally dealing with some simple housework [6]. In Japan, there is a "dependency pension", in which the elderly are usually kept as close as possible to the same place as the nursing home in order to receive care [7]. W.F. William F. Ogburn believed that institution would affect the role of the family [8]. The modern family was the result of the joint influence of culture and institution, and advanced science and technology would weaken the protective function of the family for the elderly. G.P., American sociologist and anthropologist Murdoch paid more attention to the role of the family, that the elderly care should be centered on the family [9]. Other scholars have explored the need for old-age care services in India, using rural diseases as a starting point. Enid found in the process of research on the present situation of rural South Africa, south africans can receive a non-contributory old-age pension, the pension is able to enhance the economic well-being of the elderly, at the same time can increase their life satisfaction, but also can make their overall well-being and quality of life are improved greatly.

1.3. The purpose and significance of the study

The rising of people's living standard in our country at present ageing phenomenon is serious, especially for rural areas, due to reasons such as urbanization most young people choose to go out to work in the city, and thus became a high degree of aging of rural areas, rural old-age security system is inherently and town has a certain gap, plus a slow development of rural economy, the region between the unbalanced development phenomenon. All kinds of endowment insurance system and social welfare are not very sound, so the problem of the elderly in rural areas becomes more serious. Supporting the elderly is the traditional virtue of our Chinese nation, and it is also the duty that every child should do. The elderly have the right to enjoy their old age safely, so the issue of rural old-age has become a common concern in the society. This study will investigate the villagers of Hejiapu Village in Fengxiang County from various aspects and perspectives such as gender, age group, monthly income status, current pension mode, etc., for analysis and comparison, so that we can put forward reasonable

opinions and Suggestions in a targeted way. In addition, through the research and analysis of a large number of literature, questionnaire and household survey, real and effective data can be obtained. At the same time, their most direct and real thoughts on the current situation of the elderly care can be further understood, and the methods and countermeasures for improving the elderly care in Hejiobao Village, Fengxiang County can be proposed.

2. Survey scheme design

2.1. Research background

Fengxiang County, also known as Yongcheng, is located in the west of Guanzhong and northeast of Baoji city. The county is 44 kilometers away from Baoji City. The total area of the county is 1,179 square kilometers. By the end of 2017, according to the data network of Baoji Statistics Bureau, there are 12 towns and 5 townships in the county, with a total population of 525,895 people. The annual GDP was 20.885 billion yuan, and the disposable income of urban residents was 34,401 yuan, and that of rural residents was 12,206 yuan ^[10]. Fengxiang County is famous for its "three wonders of Fengxiang" (xifeng wine, East Lake willow, girls' hands). Meanwhile, Liuying Village in Fengxiang County enjoys a good reputation as "the hometown of folk arts and crafts". Every holiday will attract a large number of tourists to see the clay sculpture works, fengxiang County brought economic benefits. However, although Hejiapu Village in Fengxiang County is only about 5 kilometers away from fengxiang County, its economic development lags far behind that of other villages. Hejiapu village, a newly merged village in late 2017, has more than 2,500 residents, of whom about 50 percent are migrant workers. In the past, the water in the village was very good. Every family made a living by growing chilies, wheat and corn, and was reputed as "the hometown of chilies". Now, the village's water supply is deteriorating, and chilies have to be grown on the premise of adequate water, so villagers have largely given up chilies and live mainly on wheat and corn. Wheat and corn are the main sources of income for villagers, and the income brought by these two cash crops cannot meet the basic living expenses of their families. Therefore, most of the young people in the village go out to work, and the population composition in the village is mainly the elderly, women and children. Based on the current situation of Hejiapu Village in Fengxiang County, the problems shown in the aspect of old-age care are particularly important and urgent. After deliberation, our group decided to choose Hejiapu Village in Fengxiang County as the base for this research.

2.2. Investigation way

This survey adopts the household survey. Since the surveyed area is located in rural areas and the respondents are resident elderly people in the village, the electronic questionnaire cannot be issued. Therefore, we adopt the household survey and issue the paper version of the questionnaire. The survey team members have the responsibility to ensure the authenticity and validity of the survey data source.

2.3. Sampling method and sample size determination

Random sampling was used in this survey, and samples were randomly selected from Hejiapu Village, Fengxiang County. Through preliminary investigation and interviews, we know that Hejiapu Village in Fengxiang County belongs to the newly merged village in early 2017, with 13 groups and more than 600 households. In order to ensure the authenticity and validity of the survey results, a random sampling method was adopted to conduct a face-to-face questionnaire survey among the elderly in Hejiapao Village, Fengxiang County. The elderly in the village were asked questions related to the questionnaire by the interviewers, and the answers of the respondents were recorded on the questionnaire.

Sample size determination: According to the sample size calculation formula

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \times S^2}{d^2} \tag{1}$$

Where: N: represents the required sample size;
 Z: The Z-statistic of confidence level;
 S: The standard deviation of the population;(variance $S^2 = p * (1 - p)$)
 D: Absolute margin of error, or survey error.

According to the conservative principle, when P is set at 0.5, $S^2=0.25$, $Z=1.645$ under 90% confidence interval, the maximum sampling error shall not exceed 5%, that is, $D =0.05$, and $n=271$ samples can be calculated by substituting into the formula, and the minimum sample size required is 271 samples. Considering the question of questionnaire recovery, under the condition that the sample rate is at least 90%, a total of 300 questionnaires will be issued to reduce the error. Among the 300 recovered questionnaires, 8 invalid ones were excluded, and 292 valid ones were finally obtained, with the sample efficiency reaching 97.33%.In order to facilitate the data statistics after the survey, we coded each questionnaire. After the questionnaire was collected, Excel and SPSS software were used for data sorting and analysis, and the results of the survey were intuitively displayed by combining chart analysis and text description.

3. Investigation and analysis of rural pension status quo

3.1. The respondents' attention to and satisfaction with the elderly care

In this survey, only 10% of the respondents often pay attention to rural pension issues, 53% occasionally pay attention to rural pension issues, and 37% have never paid attention to rural pension issues, as shown in Figure 1 for details. Therefore, the local government should pay attention to the implementation of the work related to the rural pension issues, and draw people's attention to the rural pension issues.

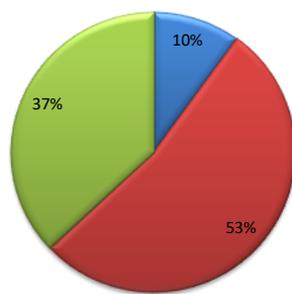


Fig. 1 Pie chart of respondents' views on rural pension issues

3.2. Research on the pension mode of interviewees

First of all, among the 292 elderly people surveyed, 166 of their children went out to work, while 126 of them did not. The number of people who choose to live with their children, live apart from their children and live in nursing homes is 52,202 and 38 respectively, indicating that the elderly are more inclined to live apart from their children. Next, whether to go out to work carries on the analysis. Among the 166 elderly people whose children work outside the home, the percentages of the three kinds of old-age care were 0%, 82.5% and 17.5%, respectively. Obviously, the old people are more inclined to live apart from their children when their children go out to work. Of the remaining 126 elderly people, 41.3 percent chose to live with their children and 51.6 percent chose to live separately from their children, while only 7.1

percent chose nursing homes. It can be seen that the elderly generally do not like living in nursing homes and tend to live in the first two lifestyles.

3.3. Investigation and analysis of medical insurance in Hejiapu Village

In the survey, 17.1% of the respondents had a good knowledge of the medical insurance system, 43.2% had some knowledge of the medical insurance system, and 39.7% had no knowledge of the medical insurance system at all. This shows that the medical insurance system in Hejiapu village is not very popular and should be paid attention to by relevant departments. In the process of investigating whether the respondents had purchased medical insurance, it was found that 77.4 percent had purchased medical insurance and 22.6 percent had not purchased medical insurance, indicating that the respondents did not realize the importance of rural medical insurance.

3.4. Analysis of the existing problems in rural old-age care at present

Asking about the rural pension problems, 18.1% of respondents think mainly because of inadequate government attention, 17.4% of respondents believe that not enough attention, 19.8% of respondents think children our thoughtlessness, 13.1% of respondents felt lack of material life, 14.3% of respondents felt the lack of spiritual life, and 17.2% of the respondents said medical relief is missing. The elderly feel that they are getting older and their children are not around, and they hope to get the attention of the society and the government to meet their various needs in material and spiritual life and improve their quality of life so that they can enjoy a comfortable old age.

In the survey, asked about the perfect rural pension status, 19.2% of respondents think should strengthen the construction of rural infrastructure to provide exercise for the elderly, such as square, 19.0% of respondents thought pension amount should be increased to ease the rural pension problem, while 19.9% of respondents believe that relevant government departments should increase the awareness of rural elderly, 19.5% of respondents think that perfect the system of social welfare and pension system is very important, and 22.4% of respondents think should take more care for the old man called for children, attaches great importance to the pension problem.

3.5. Respondents' ideal mode of supporting the aged in rural areas

Among the respondents' ideal pension mode, 52% of them want to live with their children and have a harmonious and happy family, while 24% think that saving for pension is ideal. Land pension and pension insurance, the two ideal pension modes, account for the same proportion (12% respectively). Thus it can be seen that family pension is the most important pension mode.

4. Conclusions and Suggestions on the current situation of rural pension problems

4.1. Conclusion of the present situation of the aged in Hejiapu Village

(1) The economic development of Hejiapu village is not balanced and the pension system is not perfect.

According to our survey, the village in the old man's cultural level is generally low, backward ideas, the geographical position is good, although the village near the county seat, but its natural environment is not very good, especially the water, the lack of water makes the most of the family no longer grow chili, therefore its reputation as the "township of pepper" before have gone. At the same time, poor production methods and slow industrial restructuring mean that large farm equipment (such as corn breaking machines) are not being used, which means that the number of households growing crops that require special labor (such as corn) is falling. Due

to the limitations of various factors, the rural economy cannot develop well, which leads to the lack of sound rural infrastructure, there is no condition to improve the rural pension system.

(2) Children go out to work, the elderly have lower self-support ability.

As the gap between urban and rural economic development widens, most of their children go to cities to work, and the elderly have to live alone or in nursing homes. The elderly, whose children do not work in cities, can choose to live with their children or other ways, so that they can at least have a basic guarantee of life. However, according to our survey, at present, 56.8% of their children have gone out to work and have no time to support their elderly parents. Some of the elderly left behind are not easy to move around. Meanwhile, as they grow older, their eyes and ears become blurred, making life and living extremely difficult for them. Together with the rural living conditions are not very good, all kinds of infrastructure is not perfect, the old people have always advocated diligence and frugality, so most of the old people even if there is an induction cooker, cooking kettle and other kitchen utensils, they still choose to use the stove to cook, life is very difficult.

(3) There is no nursing home set up in the village, so the problem of providing for the aged needs to be solved urgently.

There is no nursing home set up in Hejiapu Village at present, only one nursing home in the town provides services. Many young people feel insecure about letting the old people live alone in a nursing home, so they will choose to let the old people live in a nursing home. However, there is only one place in the town, so there is not enough space for the old people to live in. But we through the survey found, not the number of nursing homes (80.5%), they are the basic nursing homes have scruples, its reason is various, such as the cost is too high, the facility is not sound, lack of family warmth, etc., the most main reason is the lack of family warmth, old people still prefer family atmosphere, in addition to nursing homes is a big problem in the society.

(4) Rural medical insurance is not fully universal and there is still a gap.

The purchase of rural medical insurance follows the voluntary principle. According to our survey, very few elderly people know much about the rural medical insurance, and the vast majority of people have little knowledge about it. Among them, 22.6% are not insured, while 42.5% of the elderly in this village suffer from chronic diseases. If these elderly people do not have medical insurance, their illness and hospitalization will be a great expense for their children. But these old people are generally in order to save money for their children to die of minor illness, until really can not hold to go to the doctor, minor illness dragged into serious illness, delay the best treatment time.

(5) The scope of activities in their later years is relatively narrow, and the current situation of old-age care is not perfect.

Unlike the urban elderly, rural elderly can also go to the park in their spare time for relaxation. Their later years are confined to the vicinity of home, such as going to the square for exercise, chatting, watching TV and so on. At the same time, the current situation of old-age care is not perfect, the government and society do not pay enough attention to it, and at the same time, the children go out to work, making the old people feel that their children do not take care of them.

4.2. Suggestions to solve the problem of rural pension

(1) Develop the rural economy and improve the pension system.

At present, to establish and improve the old-age pension mechanism in rural areas, we must vigorously develop rural economy and acquire some advanced equipment for agricultural development. In terms of planting, advanced technology is adopted to reduce the burden of farmers, thus increasing the income source of farmers, so that children do not have to leave their hometown to work, and they can take care of their parents while earning income at home. At the same time, we should learn from other villages, such as tianjiazhuang Village, to contract

land to grow apples, form our own orchard production line, and increase network sales channels. In this way, family income can be increased on the one hand, while the old and the young can depend on each other.

(2) Strengthen the construction of rural infrastructure to attract children back to the village for employment

We will vigorously develop rural infrastructure and increase farmers' sources of income. Considering the village is known as the "township of the folk arts and crafts" six camp village not far, but now more and more city people like to go on holiday to quiet and air quality good rural, which can be carried out in the resort, tourism, farmhouse, such not only can develop rural and can also provide income for the villagers, to attract children of migrant workers to return to the countryside, kill two birds with one stone.

(3) Increase the number of nursing homes to make the elderly feel the warmth of home

Elderly people especially elderly singles, they belong to the vulnerable groups in our society, older after the constitution is bad, also can become not convenient action, they should get social and government's care, the government also have the responsibility and obligation to provide them with more social security, and thus to increase the number of nursing homes, to reassure the old people can live in a nursing home. At the same time, various problems existing in nursing homes should be improved from various aspects and perspectives, including improving the service attitude of nursing home staff, so that the lonely old people can feel the warmth of home; We will strengthen inspections on food and sanitation in nursing homes so that every rural old person living in a nursing home can enjoy a comfortable old age.

(4) Popularize the medical insurance system and improve the participation enthusiasm

The government should vigorously promote the popularization of the medical insurance system, and the person in charge of the village committee can regularly organize the elderly and their children in the village to learn the relevant policies of medical insurance, explain the benefits of insurance for the elderly, and improve the enthusiasm of the elderly to participate in insurance. Let more old people know about the insurance system and how it works for them, so that more people can buy medical insurance and feel the help from the society. At the same time, the reimbursement ratio is adjusted according to the different conditions of the elderly, so as to guarantee the life of the elderly to the greatest extent, simplify the reimbursement process of medical insurance, and improve the reimbursement efficiency. The government should also set up rural medical teams to give regular physical examinations to the elderly, take responsibility for their health, and detect and treat diseases as early as possible.

(5) Create a good living atmosphere for the elderly to maintain their physical and mental health

Due to the lack of activity equipment, those villagers who are far away will not choose to go to the activity center for physical exercise, but can only be confined to the vicinity of their homes. Therefore, government departments should appropriately increase the type and quantity of activity equipment in the village, so as to increase the diversity of activities, provide exercise places for the elderly, so that everyone is willing to go to the activity center to exercise. At the same time, we can also gather the old people of each village group together, and set up some mahjong rooms, chess and card rooms and go clubs, etc., so as to gather the old people with the same interests in the village together, enrich their old life, develop some interests and hobbies, and enhance their relationship, so that they can maintain their physical and mental health.

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