



How the Targeted Measures in Poverty Alleviation Benefit the Elderly Left Behind in Rural Areas

Yin-mei Feng

School of Public Administration, Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, Gui-An New District 550025, Guizhou, People's Republic of China

ABSTRACT

As a result of the dual role of population aging and urbanization, the solution to the problem of the left behind elderly in rural areas is of vital importance to social stability and development. The main problems of the rural left behind elderly faced with the heavy burden of life, living inconvenience, medical burden and lack of emotional life, and the main factors are the backward rural economy and related infrastructure, young rural labor into the city, the single barrier system vacancy and rural endowment mode about the elderly in rural areas. In this paper, based on the background of targeted poverty alleviation and reference to its experience, the government increase investment in rural public service products, develop rural industry, improve the rural aging policy and innovate the rural left behind elderly care service system. It is a long-term solution to the problem of rural elderly.

Keywords: targeted poverty alleviation; left behind elderly; rural industry; care service system

1. Introduction

At present, the academic circles generally believe that the emergence of the rural left behind elderly group is due to the dual role of aging and urbanization in the market economy. Another scholar more specific analysis pointed out, in the process of urbanization, the rural left behind elderly is raising children to provide against old age and market economy requires the result of the conflict, so the

rural elderly living conditions and the choice of pension model has a great relationship. Some scholars believe that to solve the plight of the elderly pension in rural areas should be from the rural pension level, pension institutions, pension services and other aspects of filial piety culture reconstruction to explore a new way for Chinese rural elderly pension. The above ideas are helpful to solve the problems of the elderly left behind in rural areas. However there are a large number of elderly left behind in rural areas in China, and there are many difficulties in the actual implementation. To sum up, we should take a long-term view to solve the problem of the elderly left behind in rural areas. With the background of the precise poverty alleviation, fundamental task to solve the rural elderly problem lies in the development of rural economy, rational developing rural industry, and the key to solve problem is to improve the rural elderly aging policy and innovate rural left behind elderly care service system.

Received: April 11, 2017; Revised: May 16, 2017; Accepted: May 25, 2017.

First Author: Yin-mei Feng, Master Degree Candidate, Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, research direction: social security.

Corresponding Author: Yin-mei Feng, School of Public Administration, Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, E-mail: 2223417165@qq.com.

2. The present situation and problems of the rural left behind elderly

2.1 The economic difficulties, heavy burden of life

Economic difficulties and the burden of life is a common phenomenon of rural left behind elderly. The elderly can only be engaged in such as vegetables, chicken and other low strength, low income double low agricultural labor, what is more, there is no ability to work for the elderly without income, and children remittances can not solve the economic problems.

2.2 life care difficulties, life inconvenience

The elderly in rural areas, their children are not around, and their daily lives are required to take care of themselves, because of aging, heart, hand, cooking, laundry and other daily life has become difficulty. Poor living conditions, the body is infected with the disease situation is worse.

2.3 Poor physical health, heavy medical burden

The elderly left behind in rural areas, because no children are taken care of, and decreased body immunity leads to disease prone to upper body. The new rural cooperative development level and the rural medical treatment level is not high, and the ability to pay is not enough, moreover, no one seeking consciousness and helping lead to medical treatment is not timely, so the health of left behind elderly is seriously threatened.

2.4 the difficulty of spiritual comfort, lack of emotional life

The elderly left behind, there is no laughter children and grandchildren around the knee, not relatives to listen to and exchange, and not suitable for the elderly elderly entertainment project. Every day, after the completion of daily life and labor, all return to the quiet. Over time, the spirit of the elderly can not be comforted and lack of emotional life.

3. Rural left behind the reasons for the elderly

3.1 The rural economy and related infrastructure are backward

The root cause of rural old people left behind is the rural economy and related infrastructure behind. Low income in rural areas, less opportunities for development and backward living education facilities have led to a large exodus of young and middle-aged rural laborers to the cities. Relatively speaking, the elderly in rural areas by the influence of traditional ideas are reluctant to leave their hometown. In rural areas, the left behind elderly living resources is land, to dependent on land to engage in food, vegetables and poultry, such as low income and low agricultural labor, resulting in the economic burden of rural left behind elderly heavier.

3.2 rural youth labor flow into the city

The rural youth labor force into the city is the direct cause of the elderly left behind in rural areas, which will inevitably lead to the elderly and children left in rural areas. Its problems are as follows, on the one hand, because their children are not around, with the decline in old age limbs, memory, visual and auditory physiological function, the elderly daily life can only rely on themselves, the lack of application of care. On the other hand, the elderly left behind spouse or a serious illness will increase the burden of care.

3.3 The basic security system for the rural elderly vacancy

Old and frail is the last stage of the human physiological cycle that is bound to have physical condition for the elderly on the body. The old man's body function and the body immunity drop, and the disease is easy to suffer. When the elderly left behind in rural areas are facing old age and illness, they can do nothing. One the one hand, the basic old-age pension in rural areas and the level of development of new rural cooperate medical care is not high, and left behind elderly medical care capacity is not enough, so they do not get timely or very good treatment in the treatment of acute and chronic disease. On the other hand, the level of diagnosis and treatment in rural areas is low, and the rural left behind elderly people living in rural areas far away from the township. Their acute and chronic diseases are not timely and accurate treatment, reducing the rehabilitation of elderly ill opportunities.

3.4 single way of rural old-age support

On the one hand, compared with the basic old-age security system in the city, the rural old-age care is relatively simple, and family pension is still the main way. With the acceleration of urbanization, the change of the rural social life style, the weakening of the traditional family contract mechanism, the lack of the traditional responsibility of parents to their children, the family pension function is weak. Secondly, the rural living is more dispersed, less contact between the old neighbors and the elderly, and the emotional life of the elderly is a single and lonely.

4. New ideas on solving the problems of rural left behind elderly under the background of precise poverty alleviation

4.1 government to increase investment in rural public service products

The government to increase rural public service product investment is the basis of promoting rural economic development, which is one of the effective methods of tackling the problem in solving the problems of the elderly

left behind the economic difficulties, life burden and poor quality of life. Through the implementation of six-to-farm project, infrastructure to village-to-household and twinning to households, and poverty-stricken villages will increase investment in poverty-stricken village public service products. At the same time, non-impovertised villages can also sum up their experience and constantly improve the rural public services, including water, electricity, roads, information, education, health, sports, social welfare and security, administrative management and social services and other public service facilities. It is the basic requirement of poverty alleviation and solving the problem of the elderly left behind in rural areas.

4.2 to develop rural industry

The development of rural industry is the fundamental problem of poverty alleviation and solving the problem of rural elderly left behind in the context of precise poverty alleviation. Promoting the transformation of rural industry, developing the rural economy and increasing farmers' income are the key to solve the problem of rural labor force flowing into the city. Industry supporting to village households and fund to households are specific measures for the precise poverty rural industrial development. Poor village economy should try to catch a ride for precise poverty alleviation projects and funds, promote characteristic agricultural industrial areas, continue to promote the transfer of rural labor employment and the nearest employment in rural poverty-stricken areas, according to local conditions, through suitable for farming, useful work, advised the supplier should tour the tour, etc. The rural industry provides jobs is the effective way to solve the problem of the loss of rural labor force and the key to solve problems of the rural left behind elderly poverty.

4.3 improve the rural aging policy

Rural aging policy is the country at the strategic level of rural health aging into long-term planning, which coordinates rural development and livelihood issues. First of all, the precise poverty is to solve development and livelihood issues in rural area, among them, medical aid and social security have people's livelihood. Therefore, the elderly poor village whose life is extremely difficult, or "old have no medicine" has a basic guarantee. Secondly, the investment in rural public goods in the precise poverty alleviation is to properly increase the pension service infrastructure and rural health investment, to make up for the lack of rural family pension. Finally, we should actively develop the aging industry in rural areas, and give play to the role of the market in optimizing the allocation of aging products.

4.4 Innovation of the rural elderly care service system

Precise poverty alleviation is an opportunity to innovate

rural care service system for the elderly left behind. Firstly, The government set up the old age activity center and the perfect civil affairs grass roots organization in the community which is easy to help the poor and relocated to the community. In the rural areas through the development of rural industries to help the poor, the government vigorously promote filial piety culture, and enhance the sense of responsibility to return home to support the elderly. Finally, from the experience of the precise poverty alleviation that grass-roots organizations accurate helping poor households, the grass-roots organizations in each village can establish dynamic information management of the elderly left behind, to dynamically grasp the basic situation of the elderly left behind in the village.

5. Summary

The root cause of rural old people left behind is the backward rural infrastructure and its slow economic development, a large number of young adults in order to seek higher economic income, better development opportunities and more comfortable living environment into the city work. At the same time, the left behind elderly body function decline, so they are low labor capacity, low economic income, and heavy burden of life. There is no children in their daily lives to take care of, and no children to accompany. So in the new round of poverty-stricken battle, to solve the problem of rural old people left behind is the development of rural economy. The relevant government departments should coordinate the reasonable relationship between rural economic development and social security, increase public service product investment, improve the rural infrastructure, and develop agricultural industry, improve the rural aging policy and innovate the rural left behind elderly care service system is urgent to solve the existing problems of the current rural elderly, and it is of significance to develop Chinese elderly cause profound.

References

- [1]Chen Hao, Li Xiaojuan. *Researches on the medical security problems of the elderly in rural areas left Behind*[J]. *Agricultural Archeology*, 2010, (6): 236-238.
- [2]He Congzhi, Ye Jingzhong. *Study on the Influence of Rural Labor Migration on the Care of the Left-behind Elderly*[J]. *Reduce Economy*, 2010, (3): 46-53.
- [3]Liu Yan. *Rural left-behind elderly ethical problems and countermeasures*[J]. *Contemporary Educational Practice and Teaching Research*, 2016, (9): 252-253.
- [4]Xiong Dan. *Rural old-age old-age dilemma and outlet*[J]. *Journal of Guangxi University of Finance and Economics*, 2016, (1): 90-94.