

The Innovative Strategy of Social Security for the Single Family in China

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Abstract: With the opening of the comprehensive second-child policy, China's demographic dividend can continue to play its advantage, driving a new wave of domestic consumption of children, directly driving GDP growth, while at the same time reducing the pressure on the national pension and increasing society endowment insurance. Most importantly, this will directly reduce the generation of families who have lost their independence. However, it has become an old man who has lost his family. The economic, physical and psychological pressures they face are irreparable. According to the status quo of the elderly who have lost their independence, the author will analyze the difficulties faced by these special groups in various aspects and further propose targeted countermeasures to better appease such special groups.

1. The status quo of Chinese family members

"Abandoned family" refers to a family whose only child has died, whose parents are no longer giving birth, who are unable to give birth and who are unwilling or unconditional to adopt their children. Most of the families who have lost their independence are over 50 years old. After experiencing the tragedy of the "old bereavement", they have lost the ability to reproduce or are not willing to bear the pain of childbearing. Most of them are due to illness or loss of independence due to accidents.

The concept of losing a single family is a concept that has been built by the government, the media, the academic circles and the losers as they gradually enter the public eye. At present, it is found from the literature of HowNet that the earliest research on the problem of the family in the academic world is the domestic scholar Wang Xiuyin. In July 2001, she published "A Social Problem Deserving Concern: Accidental Casualties of Older One-Child Children". The paper does not give a clear definition of "deprived families", but describes them as the only child families with accidental casualties over 15 years of age based on the needs of investigations and research. The government's earliest attention to this group began with the China Family Planning Regulations introduced in 2001. Article 27 of the Regulations stipulates that if the only child has accidental death and death and the parents no longer have children and adopt children, the local people's government shall provide necessary assistance. With the increasing scale of this group and the increasingly urgent pension, they began to embark on the road of petitioning. Among the petitions, the most milestones were on January 7 and June 5, 2012. They asked the National Family Planning

Commission to amend the Family Planning Law and give more compensation to the families who have lost their families. At the same time, the media also joined extensive reports on the rights protection of the families who have lost their independence. The families who have lost their families have gradually entered the public eye. Among them, "Guangzhou Daily" played an important role in the definition of "deprived families". For the first time, it proposed "deprived families" as a proper term. Also in this year, the "Guangzhou Daily" frequently reported three times the problem of family independence and for the first time in the country launched a big discussion on the singles and the families who lost their independence. So far, the "failed family" was first proposed as a proper noun^[1].

At present, although the family has become a proper noun, it does not have a very clear concept. Governments, academia and social media people give different names to this group. From the earliest "families with accidental casualties of the oldest child" in the academic circle, the "family planning family with special difficulties" on the government's policy and the "lost families" accepted by everyone. From the change of concept, we can see that this aspect is a process in which the issue of independence is gradually familiar as a public policy issue and it is also a process in which the main bodies of each party continuously construct this concept based on their respective interests. Compared with the difficulty of constructing the concept of losing a family, the definition of the scope of the family that has lost the independence is very vague and it is more difficult to define and reach consensus. According to the "National Only Child Child Disabled Death Family Support System Pilot Program" jointly issued by the Population and Family Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance in 2007, the number of people benefiting from this policy can be found in the "one-child death family" defined and recognized by the government. Refers to a family planning policy that results in a child who has only one child, the mother has no fertility and the child is no longer born or raised after the death of the only child. According to the people involved in the relevant subsidy measures issued by various provinces and cities, the definition of the families who have lost their families is very different. In some areas, it is necessary to grant subsidy conditions to demented individuals who are over 60 years of age and above moderate to moderate dysfunction; some are dependent on children over 15 years of age; some will have severe disabilities (three or more levels of disability) The scope of subsidies for families who have lost their families. Judging from the documents issued by various places, the definition of the family that has lost the independence is very random, which seriously affects the scoping of the family members who have lost their families. This article considers that a family that is dependent on independence is a family that is affected by the "one child" policy of family planning, accidentally dying of an old child and a couple who cannot or are unwilling to give birth^[2].

2. The family that is lost is facing difficulties

The pain experienced by a family member is the pain of the average person who can't feel the same. The popular phrase in a family that is lost is that we are not afraid of death, fear of illness and fear of being old. Among the rest of the world without children, the dilemmas faced by the elderly are different, including medical, pension, psychological, health and family^[3], which are summarized as follows:

2.1. I have no medical treatment

One of the difficulties faced by families who have lost their families is that they are ill and have no medical treatment. If they are sick, they will not go to see a doctor. If they are ill, they may be dragged on. If they are seriously ill, they will not be able to operate without the signature of their family members, or they will be left unattended before the bed. The problem they are most worried

about; the most important thing is that huge medical expenses often make them unaffordable^[4].

2.2. The old is not raised

When child-rearing is a pity, the problem of the old-age family's pension is the life event they are about to face. Those who have no children to support can only rely on government support or a modest pension to spend their old age. Entering the nursing home has become their choice, but in order to avoid risks, the necessary condition for many elderly homes to receive the elderly is to have children sign the entrustment procedures. In addition to the higher cost of accommodation, the above-mentioned one directly shuts out the old people who have lost their lives and the families who have lost their families face the difficulties of being old.

2.3. Life is loveless

The music of the day is a luxury and the family will be judged as the loser of life. They suffer from various psychological tortures. The first is resentment, resentment, the unfairness of God, the fate of the fate; the second is self-blame, I feel that I have lost my love without taking care of my children; once again, I feel inferior, no child, no dependence, I feel that I will not get society. The care and respect; the last is sensitive, losing the child to let the parents lose their sensitive psychology, not afraid to see people do not dare to speak, it is easy to touch the scene. All these psychological problems make the lost parents continue to produce depression, insomnia, fear, pessimism and some even want to commit suicide.

2.4. Nothing is good

Parents who have lost their children begin to be indifferent to their own bodies. The normal life rhythm is instantaneously disordered and the work schedule is irregular. When the child is alive, parents develop various plans, arrangements, programs, etc. around the child in an orderly manner and pay more attention to the overall health of the family. However, once the family core child is lost, the parents are in great grief, extremely difficult to extricate themselves, do not pay attention to their physical health and begin to depression.

2.5. homes are not over

Parents and children form a perfect stable golden triangle. After losing their children, the golden triangle collapses instantly. The stable relationship between husband and wife will become fragile because of the child's departure. Women are prone to long-term depression and neurasthenia. At this time, family conflicts intensify. The trivial matters of life are further escalated and there is a high possibility that the family will have an affair and marital relationship and the family relationship will be disbanded.

3. The path choice for the family to eliminate the dilemma

Some national policies have focused on reducing the phenomenon of future family independence and there has been no clear way for the existing families to be properly resettled. To this end, the author proposes some comprehensive strategies in combination with some local implementation methods. The mode of eliminating the dilemma of the lost family is shown in Figure 1.

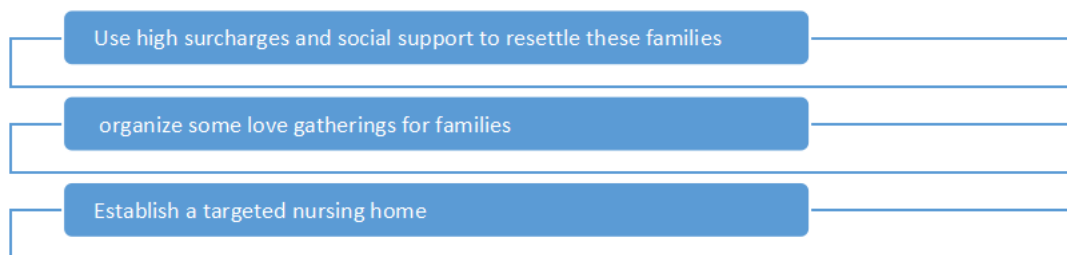


Figure 1 Mode of eliminating the dilemma of the lost family

3.1. Use high surcharges and social support to resettle these families

Each person pays a monthly living allowance and the government contributes to help the families who have lost their families to apply for medical insurance, social insurance, accident insurance, life insurance, female security insurance, pension insurance, sickness insurance, disability insurance, burn insurance and focus on solving these problems. The family's old-age care and medical difficulties have really guaranteed that this group of people has a sense of support.

3.2. The government unites NGOs to jointly organize some love gatherings for families who have lost their families

Let the individual groups in the whole country have their own organizations, find places that can open their hearts and complain and relieve the depression and guide the group to do some love activities and find the value of their existence. This way of warming up is the most desirable way for them to get. . At present, there are relatively large influences such as the Beijing Hongfeng Women's Psychological Counseling Service Center registered in 1996, the Guanghui Street Office, the "Huixinyuan" Salon, etc.

3.3. Establish a targeted nursing home

The establishment of a special derelict family nursing home, on the one hand, can solve a series of problems such as the procedures for signing children for admission and on the other hand, the establishment of a special nursing home can reduce the feeling of self-esteem and self-pity of the lost parents. They have a common language together. Communicating with the same feelings, their biggest appeal is to have a nursing home belonging to the family that has lost the family^[5].

4. Conclusion

Adopting children can to a certain extent to soothe the trauma of the parents who have lost their parents. The institutions such as the orphanage welfare homes can relax their requirements on the adoption of children and help them. In addition, the way to try embryo adoption is also A new way, this method is initiated by the United States, led by infertility treatment institutions and adoption agencies, with the consent of the provider, the embryo can be adopted and produced by the adopter. This method is low in cost and easier to establish parent-child relationship, etc.

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