

Research on “Respite Service” of Rural Home-Based Elderly Care in Shaanxi Province under the Background of Big Data

Yanxue Wang

Xi'an Peihua University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, 710125, China

Keywords: “Respite Service”, Rural Home-Based Elderly Care, Shaanxi Province, Big Data

Abstract: With the severe aging “silver hair wave”, the demand for pensions has been diversified, which has put forward new requirements for the management and service level of china's pension industry. At the same time, home-based care is currently the most common mode of care in china, and it is a general trend to introduce standardization in this field. The standardization of home care services is not only an innovation in public service tools, but also a major innovation in social governance. This paper discusses the research on “respite service” for home care in rural areas in Shaanxi from the perspective of big data background. Promotion meaning.

1. Introduction

Under the background of an increasingly serious population aging, a large number of “421” families have gradually weakened their traditional family pension functions, and the supply and demand contradictions of pension institutions have become increasingly prominent. Therefore, the home pension model has developed into a combination of family pension and institutional pension. Characteristics, a new pension model in line with China's national conditions. At present, China has established a socialized elderly care service system based on home care, community support, and institution support. At the same time, in the 1990s, Chinese government departments began to introduce the ISO9000 quality management system to integrate enterprises. The introduction of the concept of standardization into the fields of government management and public services. Is this the beginning of China's public service standardization construction, and is practice development ahead of theoretical research? . As an important field of public services, the introduction of standardized technical tools in this field is an inevitable requirement under the new situation. The standardization of pension services has undergone a process from tool innovation to system innovation and standardized management from quality management. Subsequently, the standardization of home care services was included in the policy agenda.

2. The Background of Home Resuscitation “Respite Service” in China

First, cracking the Chinese-style problem of population aging requires innovative means to develop a home-based care model. According to survey data, China’s elderly population will account for one-third of the country’s total population around 2050. In October 2013, the United Nations first released the “Global Elderly Observation Index” reflecting the quality of life of the elderly, and China ranked No. Compared with the international community, the popularity of 35 people shows that the level of old-age care in China is generally not high. Different from Singapore, Japan, Northern Europe and other countries, China is neither a highly developed urban country nor a high-welfare country. Therefore, it is necessary to use “Chinese thinking” to crack it, and we cannot blindly copy the practices of other countries to solve the aging dilemma. Among them, standards are regarded as a key factor in solving the problem of old age. As a technical guarantee and management method to improve service quality and management efficiency, standardization can effectively alleviate the aging situation, and can effectively improve the development level of the aging industry.

Secondly, the realization of equalization of public services and improvement of service quality urgently require the introduction of standardized tools. In 2005, the Fifth Plenary Session of the

16th CPC Central Committee first proposed the concept of “equalization of public services”? At present, China's public service equalization target has achieved some initial results. For example, the income gap between urban and rural areas in some provinces and cities has gradually narrowed, and the process of urbanization has accelerated significantly. However, the institutional arrangements that promote equalization are still not systematic. China still faces severe challenges in the field of public services, such as imbalances in the supply and demand of public services, uneven allocation of public resources, and irregular standards for public services. There is no doubt that in the context of comprehensively deepening reform, the realization of equalization of public services and the construction of a service-oriented government are inseparable from the technical tool of public service standardization. Standardization is the yardstick and support for achieving equalization. The supply and equalization of home care services need to be achieved through norms and standards supported by corresponding systems and technologies.

Finally, China's public service standardization is in its infancy, and the standardization system for senior care services needs to be improved. China's related laws and regulations on standardization were promulgated earlier. At the end of the 20th century, related laws and regulations began to be promulgated. However, in recent years, the public service field and the elderly service field have only been involved. The standards of the home care service field are even more scarce. Although relevant policy documents, national standards, local standards, and industry standards for the elderly care service have been promulgated and implemented, the pilot practice of standardization of local elderly care services has gradually expanded. However, compared with the needs of economic and social development, there is still a large gap in the standardization of public services in China: cities precede rural areas, regional development is unbalanced, the standard system is not perfect, and it is characterized by “fragmentation”.

3. The Living Conditions of the Elderly in Rural Shaanxi

At present, in the western rural areas, as a large number of young and middle-aged surplus labors are transferred to the cities, it directly leads to a large increase in the number of empty nesters in the rural areas. Therefore, it is very urgent to explore a pension mode suitable for the empty nesters in the rural areas in China. The elderly in the empty nests in rural areas refer to those families who have no children, or who have children but do not live with them, but only themselves or their old couples. According to incomplete statistics, empty nesters in China account for 50% of this group. In order to change the status quo, more and more farmers are under pressure from livelihoods or go out to work in search of better development opportunities. As a result, the number of empty nesters in rural Shaanxi is increasing, and their situation is getting worse. Is getting worse. There are few economic sources and life is difficult. In the rural areas of Shaanxi, empty nesters mostly depend on farming for their livelihoods. Due to their old age and inability to work, their children are not around. Many empty nesters live on the poverty line, and their lives are extremely difficult.

The lack of medical security has worsened the lives of most empty nest elderly in rural Shaanxi. Many empty-nest elderly people have participated in rural cooperative medical care, but they often pay for themselves when they are sick, but they cannot afford the threshold for hospitalization. If you are ill, you can only treat it at home. The results of the treatment are not good. The cost of treatment makes life that is not rich more difficult. There is a minimum living allowance in rural areas, and families without children can enjoy the minimum living allowance. Most empty nest elderly in rural Shaanxi have children, but they often work outside when their children are not around. There is limited support for the elderly or they don't care about the elderly at all. Yu face doesn't want people to know that he alone can bear the hardships of life in silence.

Lack of daily care and spiritual comfort. According to incomplete statistics, in the rural areas of Shaanxi, empty-nest elderly people are unable to take care of themselves and partially cannot take care of 25% of the elderly. About half of them do not receive effective care, which is 9 times higher than that of non-empty-nest elderly. Percentage points. Due to the influence of traditional thinking, I hope to raise children and prevent old age. However, the reality is that children cannot work for the elderly when they go out to work, the elderly are frustrated, and the happiness index is greatly

reduced. The lack of communication between children and the elderly has led to serious physical and mental illness, and their living conditions are facing severe challenges.

Poor ability to withstand risks. As the income of the empty nesters in rural areas is only a modest supply of land and there are very few deposits, under the condition that China's old-age security is still not complete, a serious illness will cause the entire family to become poor. In addition, some empty-nest elderly people have a poor ability to defend against risks. They give the criminals a chance. Some criminals have extended their evil hands to empty-nest elderly people who cannot take care of themselves. Such incidents are not individual cases. Ensuring the personal safety of elderly people in empty nests in rural areas should be the focus of attention of the whole society.

4. Measures for “Respiratory Services” for Rural Elderly Care in Rural Areas in the Background of Big Data

Change traditional concepts and provide quality respite services. There are many elderly people in our country, and the change in family structure has increased the pressure on caregivers in the long-term family, and the burden on family caregivers has become heavier. Therefore, we must change the single, traditional concept of family care for the elderly, that is, the concept of relying solely on family care for the elderly. It is necessary to learn from the experience of respite services abroad, develop respite service projects that are suitable for China's national conditions, and provide multi-faceted support to caregivers in order to better carry out home care and promote the harmonious development of an aging society.

Improve legislation and increase funding for respite services. The development of respite service is relatively mature abroad, and the legislation is relatively sound. China's legislation on protecting the rights of the elderly and providing for the elderly is not complete. In the past 50 years, the United States and Australia have continuously amended the legislation on respite services so that today's respite services can be continuously improved. With the arrival of the “silver hair wave” in China, relevant laws and regulations should be improved as soon as possible, especially the specific content of respite services is still blank. The respite service law that suits China's national conditions should be formulated as soon as possible, and clear regulations should be made for the standards, procedures, implementation content, service items, and charging standards of respite services. And increase the government's capital investment, establish various compensation mechanisms, so that respite services can be launched smoothly, and provide the necessary guarantee for home care in China. First of all, China should set up the Respite Service Law as soon as possible to set up a care system for the elderly who need to take care of it. Secondly, the corresponding care content and guarantee system should be established for different levels. Then, on the basis of national legislation, it is necessary to formulate local policies suitable for local conditions according to different regions and provide corresponding financial support to ensure the smooth implementation of safeguard measures, so that “home-based pension” can be realized.

Increase government funding support and establish a home care security model as soon as possible. From the central government to the local governments, governments at all levels must earnestly put rural pensions on the agenda, increase funding support, set up home-based pension institutions as soon as possible in villages, and gather elderly people over 65 years old near their homes. Provide life care, cultural entertainment, legal services, and form an old-age security model that separates housing and activities, combines fixed points and services, and supports each other. The central and local governments have allocated funds, using villages as the unit, and assigning groups of the elderly based on their ability to act. Sign a retirement agreement with your child. Especially in rural empty-nest elderly people whose children are not around (especially common in rural Shaanxi), they must sign an old-age agreement before their children go to work, and let them set up some funds together with collective funds to establish a rural home-based elderly care institution. For children, being able to work outside the house can relieve the worry of the elderly not being able to care for the elderly.

Strengthen the building of professional teams of respite service providers and establish a sound qualification certification system. Can draw on foreign respite service system, relying on

professional social workers to build a professional talent team. The social workers required for respite services are a special group of social workers. In addition to the professional knowledge required by general social workers, they must develop professional medical knowledge and skills to be recognized by general medical workers. You can also get professional care for the person being cared for. The state also needs to establish a comprehensive training and qualification certification system and system for respite service professionals. It must attach great importance to the professional training and education of service providers and establish a strict national qualification examination system to enable caregivers and employees Caregivers can safely use respite services.

To provide comprehensive home care services, it also depends on the construction of a multi-level and diverse home care service system, which includes daily care such as clothing, food, housing, transportation, and medicine, as well as spiritual and cultural services. We can learn from the experience of running a kindergarten. For the empty-nest elderly who have been away from home for a long time, have difficulty moving, and live far away and scattered, the empty-nest elderly care is established in the village. For empty-nest elderly people who are healthy and free to move, they can implement a semi-care system, walk to their home care service during the day to enjoy life services and cultural and entertainment activities, and go home at night. This can meet the their needs at different levels of the elderly, so home-based elderly care is undoubtedly an ideal model for the elderly in the nest in rural Shaanxi.

5. Conclusion

By giving full play to the government's leading role in supporting rural elderly in Shaanxi. Strengthen the feasible management mode for the construction of rural mutual assistance and pension service system in Shaanxi and accurate industry guidance for rural pensions, improve the corresponding supporting measures and policies and regulations issued by the government, do a good job of budgeting for rural pensions, formulate a legal plan for rural pensions, and coordinate and Supervising rural pension management. The research on “respite service” for home care in rural areas of Shaanxi in the context of big data. It is hoped that it will have certain promotion significance to all regions of the country.

Acknowledgment

Shaanxi Provincial Social Science Fund Project. Project Name: Research on “Respite Service” for Rural Home-based Elderly Care in Shaanxi (Project No .2019G013)

References

- [1] Luan Wenjing, Li Xiang. An analysis of the role of social work intermediary institutions in providing aged care services [J]. *Social Work*, 2014 (5): 110.
- [2] Yin Changmei, excellence. The development path, influencing factors, and evaluation system of public service standardization-a case study of Shangcheng District, Hangzhou [J]. *Public Administration Review*, 2012 (4): 66.
- [3] Zhao Zijun. Standardization of Chinese-style pension [J]. *Chin. Standarziaton*, 2014(2): 11-19.
- [4] Hu Taxgen, Huang Tianzhu, Weng Lien. Research on the Standardization and Innovation of Government Management and Public Services. Take Shangcheng District of Hangzhou City as an Example [M]. 2013: 99-143.
- [5] Yuan Jihui. Strengthen the role of the family to support home-based care [J]. *Journal of Shanghai University (Social Science Edition)*, 2015 (6): 32.
- [6] Meng Yanchun. An Analysis of the Optimization of China's Pension Model [J]. *Contemporary Economic Management*, 2010 (9): 56.