



Fit or Mismatch: A Study on the Supply of Elderly Care Services in Demolition and Resettlement Communities–Based on the Investigation of the P Resettlement Community in Licheng District, Jinan City

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Abstract. The process of urbanization must be accompanied by large-scale rural land expropriation and demolition. The number of demolished and resettled farmers is increasing day by day. Their pension issues have become the focus of existing research. It is also important to meet the needs of demolished and resettled farmers and promote the improvement of pension services in resettlement communities. It is the only way to meet the challenges of aging in my country and establish a sound pension service system. At this stage, the elderly care service in the resettlement community is still in the initial stage of development, facing various constraints and difficulties, it is necessary to rely on the joint efforts of all sectors of society to continuously provide better elderly care services to meet the increasingly diverse elderly care needs of the elderly in the resettlement community.

Keywords: Urbanization · demolition and resettlement communities · elderly care services

1 Introduction

In recent years, urbanization has been advancing rapidly, and many land expropriation and demolition activities have followed. More and more rural villages and farmland have been expropriated by the government, and villagers have left their hometowns and moved into resettlement communities. They have obtained corresponding subsidies and a better living environment, but they have not increased the security of pension services they have received. At the present stage, the strength of resettlement communities for the elderly is still relatively weak, unable to meet the diversified and multi-level elderly care needs of the elderly, and it is imperative to speed up the resettlement community elderly care service system [1].

This paper takes the P resettlement community in Licheng District of Jinan City as a case to explore the problems of old-age care services in the demolition and resettlement communities, and uses the literature method and questionnaire survey method to find

out the problems existing in the old-age care services in the demolition and resettlement communities, and on this basis, proposes to promote the resettlement community. Suggestions and countermeasures for the development of elderly care services [2].

2 Theoretical Basis and Research Objects

2.1 Theoretical Basis

Welfare pluralism emerged in the context of the crisis of “government failure” in Western welfare states in the 1970s. This theory emphasizes the diversification of welfare sources, and advocates transforming the country’s single welfare supply into a mixed provision by many social welfare departments, making the welfare state Transition to a welfare society, thereby resolving the crisis of the welfare state [2].

From the perspective of welfare pluralism, demolition and resettlement community elderly care services should change the status quo of the government’s single pro-provision of elderly care services, realize the diversification of participants, take the government as the leading factor, integrate social elderly care service resources, and fully mobilize the market, communities, families, social organizations and Volunteers and others participate in the supply of elderly care services, forming a good situation of multiple participation, division of labor and cooperation, and clear responsibilities, and provide better elderly care services for the elderly in the resettlement community.

2.2 Research Objects

P resettlement community is a government-enterprise cooperation project. At the beginning of 2016, China C Group chose the location of T village and P village in Licheng District, Jinan City to build a cultural tourism city. The villages and land of T village and P village were requisitioned, and all villages were demolished. Collectively move back to the resettlement community where the cultural tourism city project is located. The resettlement community was officially put into use in May 2020, with a total resettlement area of 511,800 square meters and 7,053 resettled people, including more than 1,100 elderly people over 60 years old. The population aging rate is about 16%, and the aging degree is relatively high. Obvious.

In order to enhance the persuasiveness of this article, the author used questionnaires and interviews to conduct in-depth investigations in P resettlement communities, to explore suggestions for promoting the development of elderly care in demolition resettlement communities, and to summarize the experience that can be used for reference.

3 Exploration on the Development of Elderly Care Services in Communities for Demolition and Resettlement of Farmers

3.1 Problems Existing in Community Elderly Care Services for Demolition and Resettlement Farmers

Government Responsibilities Are Not Clear and Policy Plans Are Not Perfect

In recent years, governments at all levels in Jinan’s urban areas and counties have been

actively exploring the construction of an elderly care service system, and relevant civil affairs and financial departments have also successively issued various policy plans. However, the implementation details are not specific enough and clear enough, and so far there are no supporting documents specifically for the development of elderly care services in demolition and resettlement communities [4]. As a result, at the township level, the role of various government departments in the development of elderly care services is uncertain.

The Imbalance Between the Supply and Demand of the Resettlement Community for the Elderly

There is a greater demand for medical care and leisure and entertainment. They are eager to have a dedicated community activity venue instead of only in the community's public open-air sports square. They also expect that the community can often hold cultural and entertainment activities, such as opera and drama performances. They are not satisfied with the annual health checkup. They hope that the community can organize medical checkups and free clinic services without relying on the street community health service center [5]. From the perspective of the supply side, the construction of elderly care services in resettlement communities has just started, and the elderly care services provided by the communities can only meet the needs of basic living security. Elderly protection in the community is not sufficient.

The Limitations of the Traditional Old-Age Concept

Most of the demolition and resettlement farmers have always adhered to the idea that "children should not enter nursing homes", and are used to traditional family care for the elderly. They devote all their efforts to raising their children and hope that their children can support themselves. They regard the filial piety of their children as a kind of honor, so they do not have a high degree of recognition in accepting community pensions, and there is a misunderstanding that accepting community pensions is regarded as a forced choice. Had to accept government and social assistance. At the same time, influenced by traditional consumption concepts, in the eyes of demolition and resettlement farmers, "spending money to buy services" is a sign of "not being able to live".

3.2 Countermeasures and Suggestions on Promoting the Development of Resettlement Community Elderly Care Services

Improve Policy Programs and Strengthen Organizational Leadership

In view of the lack and weakness of old-age services for farmers in demolition and resettlement communities, the government should speed up the formulation and improvement of policies, formulate policies and plans that are in line with local conditions, and implement the main body of old-age services, sources of funds, service content, and implementation rules. In terms of specific and clear standards, governments at all levels in urban areas and counties and relevant departments have rules to follow in providing community elderly care services for resettlement communities. At the same time, strengthen organizational leadership and interdepartmental collaboration. With the municipal party committee and government as the main leading unit, the civil affairs department as the

lead unit, and finance, housing construction, and township governments as member units, a leading group for resettlement community elderly care services will be established to improve the organizational mechanism. Clarify the positioning of responsibilities to ensure that the work is in place, the responsibility is in place, and the results are real.

Increase Financial Input and Encourage the Participation of Multiple Subjects

Financial funds are an important cornerstone restricting the development of community elderly care services. As a form of social welfare, the government has an inescapable responsibility for it. The government should tilt financial funds to resettlement communities in a targeted manner, establish special funds for elderly care services for farmers in demolition and resettlement communities, make clear regulations on the expenditure of each fund, and gradually increase subsidies for elderly care services in resettlement communities. At the same time, according to the theory of welfare pluralism, the provision of elderly care services should not only rely on the government, but should encourage the participation of all sectors of society to build a community-based elderly care service supply system involving multiple subjects such as the government, communities, enterprises, families, and social organizations. With multi-party support, it can not only broaden the resource channels for the community to use for the elderly, but also help to reduce the economic pressure on the government and the elderly, which has important practical significance for the development of P resettlement community elderly care services.

Carry Out Needs Assessment and Provide Adaptation Services

Providing elderly care services that match the needs of the elderly is the basic premise for promoting the development of community elderly care services. Only when the elderly care service projects in resettlement communities meet the actual needs of the elderly can the elderly have a sense of gain and happiness. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to use the power of community neighborhood committees and professional institutions to conduct research on the basic situation and needs of the demolition and resettlement of the elderly through the theory of demand hierarchy, and provide them with targeted elderly care services based on the survey data to meet the needs of the elderly. Different levels of needs.

4 Conclusion

Through the investigation and analysis of the P resettlement community, this paper understands the current supply and demand status of the elderly care service in the resettlement community, finds out the contradiction between the supply subject and the imbalance between supply and demand, and further analyzes the causes of the problem. It is recommended that the government speed up the formulation and improvement of relevant policies, and increase. At the same time, encourage multiple subjects from all walks of life to participate in the supply of elderly care services. It is hoped that this study can provide an inspiration for the development and improvement of elderly care services in P resettlement communities and other similar communities, promote the development of elderly care services and the construction of elderly care service systems, and make

the elderly in resettlement communities really old and healthy. Support, old age has something to rely on, old age is safe, old age is happy, and enjoy a happy old age [6].

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