

An Investigation on the Integration of Healthy Rule of Law and Elderly Care Services

Wei Chen*

College of Marxism, Gannan Medical University, Ganzhou 341000, Jiangxi Province, China

**Corresponding author:* Lecturer Wei Chen, M.I., weijiangxi2022@163.com

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Abstract: In the context of the implementation of the “Healthy China” initiative, using the rule of law to promote the healthy and sustainable development of elderly care services is an important measure in solving the population aging issue ^[1]. There are many types of pension services in China, but based on relevant studies, there are several legal contents on pension, which are not conducive to the development of pension services in China. In the face of lifestyle and living demand changes among China’s residents, it is particularly important to conduct research on the integration of healthy rule of law and elderly care services.

Keywords: Rule of law; Pension services; Healthy China

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1. Introduction

With the increasing aging population, the concept of “healthy retirement” has come into being, pointing out the direction for developing pension service projects and improving the quality of these services. However, existing pension service institutions have internal management autonomy and are not under the supervision of the administrative department. They do not give full play to the effectiveness of the rule of law or incorporate its ideas and methods in their governance ^[2]. This paper analyzes the development needs of green and healthy elderly care services, as well as proposes strategies from the perspective of the rule of law to ensure the sustainable development of the elderly care service industry and improve the quality of elderly care services.

2. Development needs of green and healthy elderly care services

2.1. Improving the health and elderly care service system

In recent years, in order to speed up the construction of an elderly care service system, relevant national departments have issued various policies, and relevant regional departments have also issued regulations on healthy elderly care based on local living habits and elderly care needs, so as to promote the development of local elderly care services ^[3]. However, the health and elderly care service system still needs to be improved, as there is a lack of a sound system. In terms of health pension investment, the responsibility of the government is neither specific nor clear. In terms of service content, its form is relatively single. In terms of pension service personnel, there are no professional service talents or health pension security talents. At the same time, the financing channels of pension services require expansion, the development space for healthcare integration is substantial, and the pension service security system needs to be improved ^[6].

2.2. Strengthening the supply of health and elderly care services

With the increasing demand for elderly care services, there are some issues in the supply of health and elderly care services in China. At the level of community pension, family members or elderly individuals are mainly responsible for pension services. In terms of institutional pension, the degree of socialization needs to be improved; additionally, the service personnel and the pension service team are not professional enough, which pose a challenge in meeting the service needs of spiritual comfort, medical care, and daily life ^[4]. Furthermore, most healthcare services are led by the government, which lack diversified service models, healthcare service industry chain, as well as clear scale and standards.

3. An investigation on the integration of healthy rule of law and elderly care services

3.1. Improve relevant laws to meet the needs of healthy elderly care services

Based on the principle of supply and demand, it is necessary to improve the relevant laws, regulations, and rules of elderly care services, as well as form a healthy rule of law elderly care model. Relevant departments should add provisions on the layout and planning of elderly care institutions in accordance with the existing elderly security law to form specific legal rules ^[5]. Based on this, all localities should further introduce relevant norms and systems that are in line with the actual situation of the development of elderly care services. Firstly, relevant departments should investigate the number of elderly people and the pension mode adopted in the region, and then design the indicators for the construction of pension institutions according to those needs. Local governments should tilt policies, funds, and resources toward the establishment of pension service institutions in accordance with relevant laws and regulations, so as to attract social forces to help establish pension institutions ^[7]. Secondly, through legislative means, the scientific allocation of pension resources should be realized in various regions, cities, and provinces. Focusing on the needs of establishing and improving elderly care service institutions in different regions, cities, and provinces, formulating relevant standards, improving legal systems, effectively monitoring the services offered by various elderly care institutions, and making timely judgments will be beneficial in ensuring the location, supporting facilities, and the staffing of elderly care institutions. In addition, the quality of elderly care service institutions in different regions should be coordinated through legislation to realize the sharing of service institutions. In accordance with the law, elderly care service projects should be updated, service institutions of different service levels and types should be established, the service quality of these institutions should be improved, and the diversified needs of elderly care services should be met.

3.2. Strengthen the construction of law enforcement norms and supervise the elderly care service market

First of all, it is imperative to vigorously strengthen the construction of elderly care service supervision departments and improve the standardization of law enforcement. The supervision department of elderly care service institutions should create awareness of strict law enforcement and improve the law enforcement supervision mechanism. In elderly care services, the civil affairs department plays a supervisory role. It must adhere to the concept of law enforcement from top to bottom and emphasize the norms of fair and civilized law enforcement through working meetings ^[8]. Specific to department heads, they should set an example, supervise, and urge subordinate personnel to strictly enforce the law, encourage self-correction and self-inspection, venture into the grass-roots level to understand the state of law enforcement, and then modify the law enforcement ideas. Secondly, it is necessary to focus on supervising the aspects of elderly care service institutions that are prone to potential safety hazards. Service institutions that lack operational norms should be included in the scope of key supervision. All regions should formulate detailed management regulations according to the administrative measures for punishment of dishonesty and

strengthen the supervision of service institutions with high frequency of discipline violations^[9]. For service institutions that repeatedly violate the regulations, local equity institutions should play their role and cooperate with the media to carry out follow-up coverage throughout the process. At the level of health supervision, local civil affairs departments and market supervision bureaus should work together to ensure the overall health and safety of the canteen, the appropriate allocation of medical personnel and facilities, and the orderly health management of service institutions through surprise inspections. In order to strengthen internal management, the service organization should install monitoring equipment in the canteen to record and monitor the food preparation process, so as to avoid food consumption issues. Secondly, installing monitoring facilities in the activity area can ensure that accidents will be dealt in time. In addition, the means and methods of supervising service institutions should be upgraded, and the operation of elderly care institutions should be comprehensively supervised. The government should strengthen capital management investment, introduce advanced supervision equipment into service institutions, establish a platform for communicating with institutional networks according to relevant laws, monitor the health and safety data of the elderly in real time, surveil the recordings of institutions, and form a shared supervision mechanism.

3.3. Pay attention to the guarantee of judicial services and provide channels for elderly care and rights protection

A judicial security mechanism should be established for the elderly staying in nursing institutions. First of all, for elderly care service institutions, a universal system of legal counsel should be formulated. In accordance with relevant laws and regulations, local governments should invite public lawyers to settle in public pension service institutions, guide legal aid resources to support private pension institutions, encourage local university legal experts to act as the backup legal aid force, establish a high-level assistance team, impart relevant legal knowledge to pension personnel, and provide legal aid in time in case of disputes between the elderly and pension institutions^[10]. Secondly, the judiciary should improve the awareness of pension services, play a coordinating role in pension dispute cases, guide relevant legal departments to participate and intervene, such as legal aid institutions, law firms, notary departments, and other specialized institutions, as well as solve pension disputes in a time manner. Moreover, the rights protection channels of elderly care service institutions should be broadened, and relevant service hotlines should be set up. By setting up a special line for judicial assistance, the judicial organ can help elderly care service institutions by providing services and arranging responsible commissioners or joint service institutions to assist the elderly. In accordance with relevant laws, it is necessary to rectify and purify the social public opinion about disputes between elderly care service institutions and the elderly. The judicial department should cooperate with authoritative media to give play to the guiding role of public opinion and inform the public of the truth in certain cases. It is also important to improve the internal supervision and restriction mechanism, hold legal proceedings based on the principles of fairness and justice, as well as create a fair environment that is conducive to the protection of rights.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, strengthening the research on the integration of healthy rule of law and elderly care services is a way to ensure the development of elderly care service institutions and meet the elderly care needs of the residents in China. Relevant departments should investigate the development status of the health and elderly care service system and explore legalization measures through improving laws and regulations, strengthening law enforcement norms, and emphasizing on judicial security, so as to enhance the service efficiency of elderly care service institutions, as well as contribute to promoting the development of social elderly care and protecting the rights and interests of the elderly.

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