

The Existing Problems and Countermeasures of Rural Endowment Insurance in China

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Abstract: China is a vast country with a large rural household population, which has evolved from a traditional farming country. With economic development, the problem of ageing is becoming increasingly serious and rural pension insurance is receiving unprecedented attention. In this paper, the history of China's pension insurance development and related policies are explained in detail, the weaknesses of the country's pension insurance development are analysed, a socialist rural pension insurance legal system suitable for China's national conditions is established, and measures such as fine grass-roots services and the establishment of a government platform for the employment of surplus rural labour are taken to realize that the elderly in rural areas can have a sense of security and security in their old age.

Keywords: Rural Old-Age Insurance; Problems; Countermeasures; Analysis; Experience

1. Introduction

Pension insurance first started in Europe and has been developed for hundreds of years. Developed countries in Asia such as Germany, Sweden and Japan have relatively mature experience in establishing rural social pension insurance systems, and their development paths and advantages have certain reference value for the improvement of China's new rural social pension insurance system. This paper compares and contrasts the above-mentioned developed countries, draws some of the lessons to be learnt and makes policy recommendations.

1.1 Brief description of the development history and current situation of rural old-age insurance in China

1.1.1 History of the development of China's rural pension insurance system

The rural old-age insurance system refers to a regulated system in which the state, society and rural residents raise insurance funds in a certain way in order to solve the problem of livelihood security for rural residents in their old age, so that rural residents can receive old-age pensions. This paper argues that the development of China's rural social security system has gone through four stages: the budding stage, the initial exploration stage, the pilot deepening stage, and the consolidation and perfection stage.

Since the founding of the country and now, when the economy has taken off, the "new rural insurance" and its corresponding basic pension insurance system for rural residents have evolved from a struggle to break out of the shell to a continuous development and improvement in line with the current of the times, which is an epoch-making initiative.

2. Existing problems of rural pension insurance in China

China's rural pension insurance started late and developed slowly, as soon as possible the country Bing thunderbolt vigorously promote, but there are still many obstacles and problems, combined with China's national conditions, there is still a contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and unbalanced and insufficient development, rural areas are large, the resident rural population is large, the traditional concept of settling down and re-locating is deeply rooted, combined with the increasingly

serious problem of population aging, policy improvement There are still many problems in the policy improvement that we should explore.

2.1 Difficulties in funding the operation of old-age insurance

At present, there are two major difficulties faced by rural pension insurance funds in the process of market operation: on the one hand, there are regional differences in the operation of funds. As China is a vast country, the "new rural insurance" requires each province to be flexible and adaptable to local conditions, and there are no uniform regulations in principle. According to the China Statistical Yearbook, social security spending in Hainan province was 25.29 billion yuan, while in Sichuan province it was 19.86 billion yuan, 7.9 times more than in Hainan.

This shows that there is a clear difference in investment between provinces and cities, which will result in a large gap in the balanced development of China's rural social security system across the country. However, the financing methods also have their limitations. At present, in rural areas, there are only two ways, one being government subsidies and the other being individual contributions, which are relatively homogeneous and rigid, creating an unfavourable over-reliance on farmers' personal motivation. And it has not been followed up with appropriate policy advocacy and guidance.

2.2 Inadequate collaboration and waste of labour between multiple departments

At present, different departments are responsible for the implementation of the various types of subsidies regarding rural old-age security. Each department has its own responsibilities, but lacks the necessary contact and communication with each other, and the distribution of funds is also done by the financial institutions designated by each department. For those who are eligible for multiple policies, they are required to hold bank cards from several financial institutions when receiving their welfare benefits, which causes great inconvenience to some rural elderly people. In addition, the cognitive and physical condition of the elderly people has gradually weakened and they are unable to keep up with the rapid development of technology and cannot enjoy the policies well. Some villages have a large population and, because of their wide distribution, problems inevitably arise, namely the inability to verify participants and find those who do not qualify in a timely manner.

2.3 Insufficient refinement of grassroots services

The lack of refinement of service at the grassroots level is reflected in the lack of a comprehensive and detailed service capability in our rural grassroots management. Usually, the people in charge of agricultural insurance work are part-time non-professionals, and some of the staff in the rural departments are not even familiar with the use of computers, which makes the efficiency and quality of work much less effective, thus failing to provide effective services to the elderly. When it comes to collecting insurance premiums, there are cases where the network is not developed enough in some areas, so that the staff can collect the bills at home. The inconvenient traffic conditions in some rural areas can also be a major obstacle for the elderly in rural areas to get to the bank, thus forcing the elderly to not receive their benefit payments in a timely manner, which has a negative impact on their living expenses.

2.4 Weakening of supplementary old age security in rural areas

As the economy continues to develop, in the basic old-age security system, although China's basic old-age insurance system has been basically established, other complementary old-age insurance systems still play a pivotal role. The difference between rural and urban areas is that while urban elderly people have a myriad of retirement models, rural elderly people mainly age at home. Although institutional care does exist, neither the elderly nor the children are very receptive to this new model of old age because of the traditional concept of old age, and the singularity of this model makes the supplementary old age services in the countryside not as effective as they should be.

2.5 Serious regional fragmentation of China's rural pension insurance

At present, the current social pension insurance system in China mainly includes these categories: social pension insurance for urban and rural residents, social pension insurance for enterprise employees and retirement pension insurance, etc. Most urban residents are covered by pensions or employee pension insurance as a guarantee for their life after retirement. However, those living in rural areas do not have a regular and steady source of income, and there is no employer to provide for their livelihood after they lose their working capacity. This has resulted in a high rate of contribution and a low rate of participation in rural areas, resulting in a huge

difference in coverage between rural and urban areas.

3. Policy recommendations

The implementation of old-age insurance is a long-term and complex task. Only with the participation and support of more people can we ensure that this policy, which benefits the country and the people, is extended and implemented, so that more rural residents can enjoy the benefits brought by the old-age system as early as possible, further narrowing the gap between urban and rural areas, promoting social equity and justice, and achieving sustainable social and economic development in rural areas.

3.1 Emphasis on coordination and cooperation among various departments

The optimal implementation of the rural pension insurance system is the result of multi-departmental collaboration, and real-time communication and coordination among various departments will greatly affect the effectiveness of the implementation of the rural pension insurance system. Therefore, we must further strengthen the exchange of information across departments, integrate "Internet plus" government services, address the pain points of people's livelihoods, achieve the interconnection of information from multiple sources, and provide more specific, objective and effective assistance to rural residents.

3.2 Strengthening the human resources team

A good department cannot be achieved without a good team. Government departments at the grassroots level in all places must adopt the "people-centred" principle and provide the necessary services for the people. The grassroots governments of different places will regularly exchange with each other and hold activities such as experience sharing sessions to learn from the experience of other places. At present, most of the staff of agricultural insurance institutions in China do not have stable positions and are highly mobile. In response to this situation, the government can provide a welfare policy to avoid brain drain by promising staff that they will receive welfare benefits after working for a few years.

3.3 Strengthening underwriting protection

The state's concern for the rural poor is also the most important aspect. First of all, the basic livelihood security system should be built into a unified system, the level of basic livelihood security for rural residents should be raised appropriately according to the specific situation of the local area, and the scope of coverage should be further expanded, and at the same time, the "withdrawal", "entry" and "exit" should be strictly enforced. At the same time, the procedures of "withdrawal", "entry" and "exit" should be strictly enforced to ensure that all eligible people are not excluded, and that these people are followed up and those who are eligible are removed in a timely manner to ensure that the entire protection system is transparent and fair.

Secondly, the relevant subsidy system should be improved for special groups of people in rural areas, including those with low incomes, and a set of hierarchical social assistance system should be constructed so that farmers can receive different levels of assistance according to their actual situation, thereby better alleviating their financial difficulties and the burden on their families. At the same time, for those farmers who are more affected by the epidemic, the government can also give them appropriate living subsidies.

3.4 Giving employment opportunities to rural labourers

In the face of the problem of idle rural labour during farming, from the government's perspective, it should build an exclusive employment platform for farmers with such labour capacity. Such a practice can not only realise farmers' own value, but also increase their income and reduce their basic burden of living. Specific measures: Firstly, training for farmers in vocational skills should be concentrated, so as to maximise the teaching according to their abilities. Secondly, rewards. In rural areas, among those on low income and the poor, those who are willing to take up employment among such people, they should be classified and given different incentives, and actively guided so that they can take the initiative to participate in collective skills training and get more and better job opportunities for themselves. Thirdly, a comprehensive re-employment service platform should be established.

4. Conclusion

Under a nationally unified basic old-age insurance system for urban and rural residents, and with further improvement, the level of old-age security in rural society will be greatly improved. It is an important initiative for China to further narrow the gap between urban and rural areas, thus realising the integrated development of urban and rural areas, and is important for the country to

consolidate the economic development achievements already made in rural areas, promote the sharing of the dividends of reform and development by all people, promote the equalisation of public services, and lay a solid foundation for A solid foundation has been laid for the realisation of a unified and efficient urban and rural pension insurance system.

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