

Strategies to Deal with the Population Aging Challenge in the World: A Review

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Abstract

As a result of the combined effects of many factors, the proportion of the young population in the whole social population further drops, while the proportion of the old population relatively increases. In the long run, the accelerating pace of aging will undoubtedly bring profound social, economic, and cultural influence. Nowadays, more and more countries in the world have adopted national policies or established special institutions to deal with the aging population. In our study, we use some data to analyze the current situation of population aging in the world and try to get some enlightenments from comparing different countries' actions to cope with population problems.

Keywords

Population, aging, policy.

1. Research Background

1.1. Situation on Population

Due to the improvement of people's living standards and medical conditions, the death rate has been greatly reduced and the population is growing rapidly. With the continuous increase of the population, the social burden will undoubtedly increase significantly. In the long run, food shortage, energy depletion and other problems will ferment. If coupled with the irrational use of resources, environmental problems will also become increasingly prominent.

1.2. Problems Arising from Aging

In the coming decades, many countries, especially those in Asia, will become the world's most rapidly aging countries. Asia's workforce is expected to shrink by hundreds of millions. In China, for example, the working-age population could shrink by 170 million over the next three decades. The decline of the working-age population will lead to an increase in medical expenses and pension expenses, which will lead to increased pressure on government budgets and even lower economic growth. Given that these demographic trends will affect the future of economies, governments and citizens across the world must work together to address them, whether in high-income countries such as Japan and South Korea, middle-income countries such as China and Thailand, or low-income countries such as Nepal.

2. Achievements from Cooperations Among Nations

Addressing aging population is a key component of the 17 sustainable development goals set out in the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, adopted at the UN's 70th session in January 2016. The agenda also promises to ensure that "no one is left behind".

2.1. Consensus Among Countries

In fact, the Asia-Pacific region has a long tradition of family and community support for the elderly. However, with the increasingly population migration, social development and

globalization, these remarkable changes have gradually changed the family structure and traditional values, more and more elderly people leave their families and take care of themselves. Luckily, more than 20 countries in the Asia-Pacific region have adopted national policies or established special institutions to deal with the aging population.

2.2. Choke Points

The shortage is that the current government security systems do not do enough to meet their needs. In addition, most countries lack an elder friendly environment, such as relevant housing conditions and infrastructure.

3. Actions from Three Countries

In our study, we take Brazil, India and China, the three countries with great development prospects for example.

3.1. Social Insurance System in Brazil

Brazil is the most populous country in South America and the fifth most populous country in the world. With a total population of 206 million, it is also a developing country with rapid economic growth. The constitution of Brazil stipulates that the social insurance system consists of three parts: the national insurance system, the private insurance system and the individual industrial and commercial insurance system. Endowment insurance uses pay-as-you-go with capital assumed by employee, employer and government, employee and employer pay cost by the regulation, inadequate part is assumed by the government. Civil servants, enterprise employees, farmers and other groups pay pensions according to different standards. The government shall provide basic pension for

the elderly who have reached the age of 65 and have no fixed jobs or income. For the elderly who are over 70 years old and suffer from chronic diseases, the hardship subsidy or the family hardship subsidy for supporting the elderly shall be increased on a monthly basis. In addition, the government advocates home-based pension plans, and advocates miniaturization and community-based pension institutions.

3.2. India Old-Age Security Policy

India is the world's second most populous country with a total population of 1.329 billion. India's pension security is divided into formal and informal sectors with two major categories and six major components: first, the government's civil service social security fund program, which is independently managed by the central government, targets are government, military employees, railway, postal, telecommunications and other sector employees. Second, the private sector employee provident fund scheme, employee pension scheme and employee deposit insurance linked scheme. Third, the social security plans of public sector enterprises, such as insurance companies, reserve banks, public banks, power departments and oil and gas companies, are designed and operated by enterprises independently. Fourth, an occupational pension scheme/pension scheme, established by the employer, provides regular retirement income to employees. Fifth, voluntary retirement savings plan, the government provides tax incentives. Sixth, the social assistance programme, which provides assistance for people living in permanent poverty, is financed from the government budget.

3.3. China's Contributions on Dealing with Aging Population

The Chinese government has issued a series of documents to extend the working age. Indeed, Asia-Pacific countries could benefit from this "longevity dividend" if older people are allowed to work longer than they should, senior-friendly employment policies, flexible retirement systems and human capital investments, infrastructure and public services, and changes to age-biased laws and regulations can all contribute to the "longevity dividend". China should draw

on the useful experience of other countries, reform and innovate mechanisms, build a cohesive society, and accelerate the building of think tanks to cope with the aging population. This will provide new theories and new policies to support the building of a healthy China. China's aging population size and rising speed is one of the world's most serious, that has huge impacts on China's economic and social developing speed and quality, and also affects national security. On the one hand, we need to guard against the risks of population aging, and work hard to tap into the vitality and opportunities brought by population aging to the country's development. On the other hand, dealing with aging population needs the cooperation of multiple departments, we also need the society intelligence and stimulate the motivation to promote the healthy development of society.

4. Conclusion

In my opinion, "don't forget the beginner's mind, keep the mission in mind " is the constant core of beginner's mind and feelings, we should focus on the whole life cycle's health and people's hope for a better life, make full use of modern medical technology, biotechnology, life science and development of science and technology, promote the medical combination, promote the supply of public health products and improve the health service development. At the same time, we should meet the health needs of old people and old people's demand for a better life, enliven the market on aging society to provide intellectual support for the construction of a high-quality national pension service system. In addition, it is also necessary to build a national scientific decision-making system based on big data and calculation and build a modern system to cope with the aging population. Data is the foundation of quality, "who mastered the data, who mastered the initiative." Data on aging is the basis of the aging problem, and knowing the basic information of the aging problem is the basis for formulating strategies, plans and policies to cope with the aging population. With big data, cloud computing, mobile Internet, artificial intelligence, we can build database of aging population, the old policy database, the old database, old-age social behavior patterns of scientific research achievement, construct scientific computing system of old-age decision-making supported by data sharing and forecast the population development trend in our country to provide new era to deal with an aging population.

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