

## A Study on Welfare Policy for the Aged for the Elderly and Jeong Yak-Yong's Awareness in the Mokminsimseo

<sup>1</sup>Kyung Hwan Kim, <sup>2</sup>Taek Kim

<sup>1</sup>Ph.D. Candidate, Graduate School of Jung Won University

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Dept. of public Administration, Jung Won Univ., Korea  
[lasecurity@naver.com](mailto:lasecurity@naver.com)

### Abstract

Article 10 of the Constitution All citizens have dignity and values as humans and have the right to pursue happiness. There is a need for support measures such as a means to realize the respect of dignity and values as humans, and how to efficiently maintain policies on welfare for the elderly classified as the socially disadvantaged. It was considered necessary to develop an elderly-friendly city for economic, physical, and social life. Dasan Jeong Yak-yong's respect for adults was to practice the ideology of Confucianism, so this was the most important thing in the past Joseon Dynasty. In particular, it was considered important to think of adults first in practicing filial piety. This study focuses on the long-term care insurance system for the elderly, one of the welfare policy measures for the elderly. The significance of implementing the long-term care insurance system for the elderly is to benefit not only the elderly, but also all generations, including the middle-aged and children who were in charge of long-term care. To this end, the government should properly manage the factors of the social insurance financial crisis caused by the low birth rate and aging population. In addition, concerns about health insurance are high, so it is necessary to secure an appropriate level of government budget for health insurance financial management and minimize unnecessary non-benefit. In addition, it is necessary to induce appropriate medical use through connection with construction medical insurance.

**Keywords:** Right to Pursue Happiness, Population Aging, Long-term Care Insurance for the Elderly, Welfare for the Elderly, And the Idea of the People

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Everyone has the desire and hope to maintain human dignity and self-esteem and live on their own when the body ages or falls into a state where they cannot perform their daily functions properly due to chronic diseases or disabilities.

The concept of long-term care insurance is slightly different depending on the economic, social, and cultural background and scholars of each country. The report by the UK's Established Long-Term Care Protection Commission defines long-term care insurance for the elderly as several types of health care and welfare services provided over a continuous period of time with dependent (non-independent) progression.

The OECD uses long-term care insurance for the elderly in the sense of "all formal and informal support for the elderly who cannot move due to senile disease disorders such as dementia due to their old age and need

---

Manuscript received: April 24, 2022 / revised: May 23, 2022 / accepted: June 5, 2022

Corresponding Author: [lasecurity@naver.com](mailto:lasecurity@naver.com)

Tel: \*\*\* - \*\*\*\* - \*\*\*\*

Professor, Dept. of Public Administration, Jung Won Univ., Korea

Copyright©2022 by The International Promotion Agency of Culture Technology. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0>)

protection". In February 2006, the Long-Term Care Insurance Act for the Elderly passed the Cabinet meeting, and in April 2007, it was decided to be implemented from July 1, 2008. The fundamental reason why Korea has rapidly discussed the introduction of the long-term care insurance system for the elderly and enacted laws is due to the rapid aging. National Health Insurance mainly targets services provided by hospitals and pharmacies for diagnosis, hospitalization, outpatient treatment, and rehabilitation of diseases such as dementia and stroke, while long-term care insurance for the elderly provides services such as physical activity or housework through nursing facilities[1].

## **2. PRECEDENT STUDIES**

### **2.1 Literature review**

In addition to the impact of population aging on welfare policies for the elderly, the Presidential Advisory Policy Committee (2008) strengthened the perception that individualistic values, emotional nuclear familyization familiarization, and gender equality society are needed. The elderly population requires qualitative changes, such as not only quantitative increase, but also continuous improvement of education level and information knowledge acquisition ability and the generalization of cultural leisure activities. It was considered necessary to establish an institutional basis for implementing policies for the elderly[2].

In the study of Jeong Kyung-Hee (2016), the welfare policy for the elderly did not correspond to the characteristics and needs of the elderly by separately identifying the characteristics and policy analysis of the elderly related to welfare for the elderly. The plan and direction of the welfare policy for the elderly were aimed at securing both comprehensiveness and concreteness. From the perspective of policy consumers, the characteristics and needs of the elderly, it was considered that it was necessary to diagnose welfare policies for the elderly and seek directions for development [3].

Ahead of the demographic period, Jung Kyung-Hee (2017) examined the past and present of elderly welfare policies that have been implemented so far, and based on them, sought development directions to ensure the quality of life in old age while preventing population aging from lowering our society's sustainability. In particular, income security and economic activity support policies are negative. Changes in the shape of elderly households, maturity of public pensions, social sustainability, social inequality, and intergenerational equity are important[4].

Kim Dong-Bae (2014) stated in Article 10 of the Constitution that all citizens have dignity and value as humans and have the right to pursue happiness. Releasing the right to pursue happiness, a means to realize respect for dignity and values as humans, and the right to pursue happiness, which is mentioned in a discourse on welfare for the elderly classified as socially weak, needs support measures to maintain independence for the elderly. It was considered necessary to develop an elderly-friendly city for economic, physical, and social life[5].

Kwon Hyun-Jung (2011) studied the effect of the long-term care insurance system for the elderly on the quality of life and family relationship satisfaction of the target elderly and dependents. According to this study, in the case of quality of life, the quality of life of the target elderly and their dependents may be different, but the quality of life of the target elderly may have been higher before the system was implemented. In other words, the elderly, who are subject to long-term care insurance for the elderly, may have been more comfortable than the hands of care workers when they were protected by family caregivers before the care system was socialized. Compared to most of the long-term care studies on family satisfaction and the burden of support, this study can be seen as an important study suggesting the importance of connecting with the family for the elderly who are the actual subjects of the elderly care insurance system [6].

## 2.2 Methodology

This paper focused on Jeong Yak-Yong's popular ideology and the contents of the Ministry of Health and Welfare's welfare policy for the elderly. To this end, the idea of the path of the people's mind and the idea of loyalty to the elderly were studied. The health and welfare policy was studied focusing on the policy of the Ministry of Health and Welfare.

## 3. JEONG YAK-YONG'S AFFECTIONATE IDEOLOGY

Among Asian countries, Korea has established a culture of respecting adults due to the influence of Confucian culture. In particular, Korea has emphasized the virtue of respecting, filial piety, and supporting adults as the Confucian culture that has continued since the Joseon Dynasty took root in our lives. This has been emphasized as ethical education and moral education in elementary, middle and high school education in Korea, and at home, parents have been a guideline for home education for their children. Jeong Yak-yong published a guidebook to educate officials in Gangjin, an exile site, in 1818. He emphasized the correct posture of Mokmingwan. The main contents include the importance of the appointment of officials, the creed of integrity, and the spirit of service based on the people. Local leaders emphasized that the duty is more important than other government posts as a job for citizens, so the right person with virtue, trust, and prestige must be appointed. Local leaders insisted that they should not covet honor and property with integrity and frugality, never accept bribes, inform national laws based on the spirit of service to the people, deliver the material of the people to the upper authorities, and protect the people by excluding unfair pressure from the top[7]. Jeong Yak-yong, who emphasized public officials, ethics, and integrity in the late Joseon Dynasty, emphasizes filial piety and respect in his representative book, *Mokminsimseo*. In particular, he places importance on the following points when looking at the Minjok Leadership Hall revealed on the elderly side of respecting adults in the *Mokminsimseo*.

Respecting adults is a practice of Confucian ideology, and it was the most important norm and morality that could not be resisted during the Joseon Dynasty. In particular, it was considered important to think of adults first in practicing filial piety. This was important in Confucian countries such as China, Korea, and Vietnam, but it was still a principle of social ethics. However, respecting adults is not determined by law or system, so I think it was possible through desk-head education at home. *Dasan* Jeong Yak-yong will not be able to be filial if he removes the etiquette of respecting adults. Therefore, he argued that those who became *Mokmingwan* must practice the method of nursing care to respect adults. In other words, it was considered important for local officials to respect and be filial. Those who wanted to become officials saw that the idea of seniority should be thorough. *Dasan* Jeong Yak-yong thinks it is very good to select senior citizens over 80. Considering that the lifespan of the Joseon Dynasty is usually 40, it would be difficult to see an elderly person living until the age of 80. So I think I emphasized 80. The teacher said that the courtesy of respecting adults must be to ask for good words, and asking for pain and disease is an example. He said that the ritual should be done in accordance with etiquette, but the ritual procedure should be simplified, and it should be done in an educational institution called *Hyanggyo*. Jeong Yak-yong said that he believes that there are rather beautiful achievements left because he has already achieved common practice by practicing and implementing courtesy to respect the elderly. And sometimes, it is said that if you practice a gracious politics that favors the elderly, the people will respect the people will respect the elderly. Policies that favor the elderly in the past and now are very important. Jeong Yak-yong argued that if the elderly enjoy various benefits through the state's welfare policy for the elderly, their descendants and young people will respect and accept them [8].

## 4. PROBLEMS

The long-term care insurance system for the elderly is a person who is aged 65 or older or a person with a chronic disease under 65 years of age and is essential for long-term care due to poor behavior, and recipients are eligible for long-term care ratings of 1 to 3. The social insurance system is designed to provide services such as physical activity and daily life support to those who are unable to perform their daily lives alone due to old age or senile diseases to ease the burden on their families.

Subject to application

- Elderly long-term care insurance subscribers (same as National Health Insurance subscribers) and their dependents regardless of income level
- Persons eligible for medical benefits who are aged 65 or older and who have senile diseases under the age of 65;

Salary target

- A person who is deemed to need long-term care services because he/she is unable to perform his/her daily life for more than six months among the elderly over 65 years old or those under 65 suffering from senile diseases such as dementia, stroke, or Parkinson's disease[9].

As of 2011, the proportion of the population aged 65 or older to the total population in Korea was 11.3%, which already entered an aging society in 2009, and it is expected to enter an ultra-aged society with a proportion of more than 20%. According to Park Hyung-soo and Hong Seung-yeon (2010), it is expected to enter a super-aged society in which the proportion of people aged 65 or older is more than 20% in 2016.

Accordingly, the dependence of the super-aged elderly population on the long-term care insurance system is expected to increase. According to the "Service Satisfaction and Awareness Survey" conducted by the National Health Insurance Service to Union Research in May on 938 guardians of long-term care insurance recipients, 88.5% of the respondents said they were satisfied with the current system (August 26, 2013). When asked about "reducing the burden of support for guardians after using the service," 92.7% said the burden of support has decreased, while 92% said it has helped social activities such as raising children, family life, hobbies, and meeting friends. This can be evaluated as improving the quality of life of the family by distributing the burden entrusted only to the family through the social safety net. However, the problem is that in-depth results on how satisfied the elderly, who are actually parties to the long-term care insurance system, are also needed at the same time, and research on this is urgently needed[10].

**Table 1. International comparison of aging rates**

NATION	Year of arrival			Number of years	
	7%	14%	20%	7%→14%	14%→20%
Japan	1970년	1995년	2006년	25년	11년
US	1942년	2014년	2031년	72년	17년
Korea	1999년	2018년	2026년	19년	8년
National statistical office	2000년	2018년	2026년	18년	8년
World Widw	2002년	2039년	n.a	37년	n.a

**Source:** Source: UN (2009) Median Estimation and Statistics Korea "Future Population Estimation Results" (2056.11) Median Estimation

The significance of implementing the long-term care insurance system for the elderly is to benefit not only the elderly, but also all generations, including the middle-aged and children who were in charge of long-term care. To this end, the government should properly manage the factors of the social insurance financial crisis caused by the low birth rate and aging population. In addition, concerns about health insurance are high, so it is necessary to secure an appropriate level of government budget for health insurance financial management and minimize unnecessary non-benefit. In addition, it is necessary to induce appropriate medical use through connection with construction medical insurance[11].

## **5. A POLICY ALTERNATIVES**

Overcoming the COVID-19 crisis and establishing a safe health and medical system for daily recovery. Strengthening income support and care guarantees for the settlement of inclusive welfare countries. Lastly, it is a response to bio-health industry innovation and demographic change to leap forward as a leading country in the future. A brief look at the Ministry of Health and Welfare's 2022 welfare policy work plan for the elderly is as follows.

It guarantees middle-class retirement income and supports income and employment for the disabled. It supports stable retirement income guarantees to the people through basic pension, national pension, and jobs for the elderly. We will conduct a pilot project for a comprehensive survey of income activities of severely disabled people and increase allowances for children with disabilities to stably expand income and employment support for the disabled.

Expand investment to relieve income and asset instability. It will create 360,000 social service jobs that exceed the total of 340,000 that were the goal of the national task, and improve the compliance rate of labor cost guidelines for social welfare facility workers. In addition, it will be conducted as a pilot project for Sangbyungsu Daul to improve the "environment where you can't rest even if you're sick." We strive to create a welfare delivery system that the people feel. Through the second opening of the next-generation social security information system, welfare membership that can be guided by individual customized welfare services will be expanded to the entire country. In addition, we plan to establish a welfare team in all eup, myeon, and dong to expand the number of dedicated public officials.

It expands care for the elderly and the disabled to meet the demand and relieves the burden on families. First of all, the Dementia Safety Center will be upgraded to a hub institution linked to prevention, treatment, and care, and a pilot project of the Dementia Safety Center in our neighborhood will be conducted. In addition, an integrated decision is made to provide preventive care even before the elderly are sick and to provide

appropriate services such as care-care-medical care. Home-based services such as home medical centers and integrated home care services will also be expanded for senior citizens who have difficulty going out. We will expand activity support services for the disabled and provide support according to the characteristics of the elderly with disabilities, children with disabilities, and developmental disabilities. The last topic is responding to demographic changes. As demographic patterns change, so does policy. First of all, to solve the low birth rate, we create a good environment to give birth and raise children. We provide full support to infants and children by introducing new first-time meeting tickets or infant allowances and expanding child allowances. It will also expand the provision of early-life health care for pregnant and infant families, where professionals such as nurses visit.

It also manages the factors of the financial crisis of social insurance due to low birth rate and aging population. Due to high concerns about health insurance, it secures an appropriate level of government budget for health insurance financial management and minimizes unnecessary non-benefit. In addition, we plan to induce appropriate medical use through connection with construction medical insurance. In order to enhance

equity in the burden of health insurance premiums, the second reorganization of the health insurance imposition system will also be promoted.

It is important to secure legal state support and make efforts to improve expenditure efficiency in order to financially consolidate long-term care insurance for the elderly[12].

It is pointed out that the costs charged to the state by private nursing hospitals and long-term care facilities, which have recently increased rapidly, are worsening the finances of long-term care insurance for the elderly. Accordingly, the third basic plan for long-term care, which will be applied from 2023, is expected to include regulatory measures related to insurance financial execution to prevent excessive claims by private nursing hospitals. In a report titled "Major Issues and Future Challenges in Long-Term Care Insurance Policy for the Elderly" written by the Presidential Policy Planning Committee, it was pointed out that long-term care insurance and long-term care insurance finances are deteriorating as the providers of long-term care facilities and nursing hospitals are designed around the private sector. As such, he stressed that the state, which is a financial manager, should pay attention to the increase in fiscal expenditure by private nursing institutions and actively regulate them[13].

## 6. CONCLUSION

In 2016, the number of people aged 65 will enter a super-aging society with more than 20% of the population, and the number of people eligible for long-term care insurance will increase further. In particular, the number of people admitted to the facility is increasing due to the burden of support for the family. Currently, with the implementation of this system, families (dependant) are free from the burden of care and improving the quality of life, but elderly care facility residents believe that the number of visits to the original family gradually decreases and their sense of disconnection increases. The subjective well-being and life satisfaction of clients admitted to elderly care facilities are more affected by the relationship with the original family than by the convenience of the facility, program satisfaction, and attitude of workers[14].

When examining the quality of life based on subjective well-being and life satisfaction, one of the subjective measures of life as the elderly population increased admission to elderly care facilities with aging, the result was found to have a greater impact on the original family relationship and support. Therefore, the system must be maintained for the ultimate social welfare practice that realizes the happiness of the elderly subject to long-term care insurance, not the government or family (supporters), and must be legally guaranteed through national support and national implications so that the elderly can visit their families. Jeong Yak-Yong's idea of affection for the elderly is not limited to respecting the elderly and doing filial piety, but has become an example in that the state should actively provide institutional and legal services for the elderly.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Kim Kyung-Hwan, A Qualitative Study on the Self-burden of the Family of Elderly Nursing Facilities, Master Thesis of Social Welfare, Kkotdongne University, 161-64,2014. Yoo Hye-Kyung, "A Study on User Satisfaction with the Implementation of the Long-Term Care Insurance System for the Elderly", Master of Social Welfare thesis at Chung-Ang University,2009
- [2] *Welfare Policy for the Aged: Healthy, Robust and Energetic Old Age* - Presidential Policy Advisory Committee 2008
- [3] Finding strategies for the diagnosis and development of welfare policies for the elderly by Jeong Kyung-hee et al. 326-6,17-43, kihasa, Korea Institute of Health and Social Affairs,2016
- [4] Jung Kyung Hee, Health and Welfare Policy Forum, 254ho, 18-36, 2017

- 
- [5] Kim Dong-Bae, Health and Welfare Forum, Room 216, 2-5,10, Han-gu Institute for Health and Social Affairs,2014
- [6] Kwon Hyun-Jung, Cho Yong-Soon, and Ko Ji-Young. *"The Effects of the Long-Term Care Insurance System on the Quality of Life and Satisfaction of Family Relationships among the Target Elderly and Dependents"*, "Korea Social Welfare Studies", Volume 63, No. 4,2011.
- [7] Jeong Yak-Yong. Roh Tae-Joon, Mokminsimseo, Hongshin MunHwa sa, 2002, p.139.Mokminsimseo, daum Encyclopedia, <http://www.daum.net>.
- [8] Kim Taek, Lee Hong-Ki, *"The Study of Dasan Jeong Yak-yong's Epidemiology and Affectionate Ideology"*, Journal of Korean Administrative History, Korean Administrative Historical Society, No. 48, pp. 53-71,2020.
- [9] In 2022, *greater welfare comes. Health and Welfare Policy Arrangement*, Ministry of Health and Welfare,2022
- [10] Kim Kyung-Hwan, A Qualitative Study on the Self-burden of the Family of Elderly Nursing Facilities, Master Thesis of Social Welfare, Kkotdongne University, 161-64,2014
- [11] JangJiHyee, *"Impact of decreasing school age population on studying"* Abroad, Journal,1.20,2020
- [12] In 2022, *greater welfare comes. Health and Welfare Policy Arrangement*, Ministry of Health and Welfare,2022
- [13] Kwon Hyuk Joon, *"Rapid increase in private care facilities, worsening elderly long-term care finances"*, Seoul Economy,6.8,2022
- [14] Kim Kyung-Hwan, A Qualitative Study on the Self-burden of the Family of Elderly Nursing Facilities, Master Thesis of Social Welfare, Kkotdongne University, 161-64,2014