

Original Paper

The Logic and Path of Rural Revitalization Strategy

Empowering Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care

Xiaoxuan Zhao¹

¹ Guangxi Normal University, Guilin, Guangxi, China

Received: April 19, 2026

Accepted: May 29, 2026

Online Published: June 5, 2026

doi:10.22158/assc.v8n3p95

URL: <http://dx.doi.org/10.22158/assc.v8n3p95>

Abstract

With the intensification of population aging in China, the issue of rural elderly care has become increasingly severe, and the traditional elderly care model is no longer sufficient to meet the demands. Against this backdrop, rural mutual aid elderly care has emerged as a new model. The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy has provided multiple forms of empowerment for rural mutual aid elderly care, including policies, funds, and talents, making it an important path to solve the rural elderly care dilemma. This article aims to explore how the rural revitalization strategy empowers rural mutual aid elderly care and points out its positive roles in policy support, resource integration, and social mobilization. However, rural mutual aid elderly care still faces problems such as imperfect policy design, insufficient funding, and a lack of professional talents. Therefore, this article proposes optimization paths, including improving the policy system, strengthening publicity and guidance, establishing a diversified fund-raising mechanism, cultivating professional talents, and improving infrastructure, with the aim of achieving the sustainable development of rural mutual aid elderly care and supporting the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy.

Keywords

Population Aging, Rural Revitalization, Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care

1. Introduction

In Chinese society, the term “elderly care” (yanglao) carries rich cultural connotations and also entails complex practical issues. In recent years, China’s population aging has shown a rapid growth trend, and the degree of rural population aging is even more severe compared to urban areas. Data from the Seventh National Population Census shows that the proportion of elderly people aged 60 and above and 65 and above in rural areas is 7.99% and 6.61% higher respectively than that of the corresponding age groups in urban areas (Wang & Cheng, 2023). To increase household economic income, a large number

of young and middle-aged rural laborers have migrated to cities for employment; consequently, rapid aging has led to an increasing number of empty-nest elderly in rural areas, and the issue of rural elderly care has become increasingly prominent, becoming a topic of widespread concern across society.

However, in rural areas, due to the lack of financial support, many localities can be described as “willing but unable” to provide comprehensive elderly care services. Service personnel, unable to provide professional elderly care services, fail to meet the actual needs of the elderly. Coupled with the limitations of the elderly’s own family economic conditions, traditional elderly care services cannot cover the requirements of all rural elderly, and these difficulties deter the elderly from seeking help. Therefore, the “rural mutual aid elderly care model” has entered the public eye. This model was first practiced in Qiantun Village, Feixiang County, Handan, Hebei Province. However, in the context of China’s rural revitalization strategy, this model has not yet established a clear market entity, and its development still faces many problems.

The 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed to elevate the rural revitalization strategy to a national strategy and place it on the important agenda of the Party and the government. The proposal of this strategy has provided new development opportunities for rural mutual aid elderly care. In the context of the rural revitalization strategy, developing mutual aid elderly care is an effective path to solve the dilemma of “getting old before getting rich,” and it is also an important measure for community governance of elderly care with Chinese characteristics (Sun, 2024). Therefore, this article aims to explore how the rural revitalization strategy empowers rural mutual aid elderly care and propose corresponding optimization paths. This research has profound practical significance: on the one hand, taking rural revitalization as an opportunity to promote the development of rural mutual aid elderly care is of great significance for realizing rural revitalization and promoting rural construction. How to effectively solve the rural elderly care problem is the key to breaking through the bottleneck of rural revitalization and an important measure to cope with population aging. On the other hand, it is a direct requirement for doing a good job in elderly affairs and achieving elderly care for all. Under the circumstances of unbalanced urban-rural development, paying attention to and effectively handling rural elderly care issues can not only meet the elderly care needs of the vast number of rural elderly and ensure and improve their basic quality of life, but also meet the inevitable demands of a socialist modernized country.

2. Literature Review

Regarding whether the rural revitalization strategy plays an empowering role in the development of rural mutual aid elderly care, the academic community holds different views. The first view holds that the rural revitalization strategy provides multiple forms of empowerment for rural mutual aid elderly care, including policy support, resource integration, and social mobilization, making it an important approach to solving the rural elderly care dilemma. Zhang Zhiyuan points out in his article that the rural revitalization strategy not only provides strategic support for improving rural elderly care service

capacity in the external environment, but the implementation of the strategy itself also attracts more capital, technology, talent, and other factors to cluster in rural areas, producing a chain effect, thereby promoting the high-quality development of rural elderly care services. From the perspective of the internal environment, the general requirements of rural revitalization also provide new development opportunities for rural elderly care services, enhance the endogenous driving force of rural elderly care services, revitalize rural elderly care resources, and promote the improvement of rural elderly care models and systems (Zhang, 2021). Sun Qipan believes that the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy provides legal and institutional guarantees, organizational guarantees, economic guarantees, and cultural guarantees for rural mutual aid elderly care. Therefore, in the context of the rural revitalization strategy, actively promoting the path selection and innovation of mutual aid elderly care for rural elderly will ultimately achieve the enhancement of rural elderly people's sense of gain and happiness (Sun, 2023). The second view holds that the rural revitalization strategy has the potential to promote rural mutual aid elderly care, but policy design and resource allocation still need further optimization. Tao Min points out in her research that rural mutual aid elderly care, as a new elderly care model, faces difficulties in practice such as low recognition, difficulty in measuring value returns, insufficient professionalism, and poor stability. Therefore, she emphasizes the need to base on the practice and development difficulties of rural mutual aid elderly care, explore optimization paths, and promote the healthy and stable development of rural mutual aid elderly care (Tao, 2022). Duan Yuyang's research, based on the practice of Harbin, explores innovative development paths for Harbin's mutual aid elderly care ecosystem from four aspects: the new rural social elderly care system, realizing smart elderly care mutual aid services, combining with third-party financial enterprises, and building new high-quality service institutions, and proposes new approaches to improve China's rural mutual aid elderly care service system (Duan, 2024).

The above views provide a solid theoretical foundation for this study on how the rural revitalization strategy empowers rural mutual aid elderly care. However, in the operation of rural mutual aid elderly care services in China, there are problems such as the scarcity of venues, service facilities, and funds, imperfect organizational systems, and weak service continuity. Whether the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy can effectively alleviate these problems remains to be further explored. How to organically combine the rural revitalization strategy with rural mutual aid elderly care, through in-depth analysis of relevant practice models and the operational logic behind specific practices, further discover the general laws of rural mutual aid elderly care services, and propose targeted optimization paths, is an urgent problem to be solved in this study.

3. Related Concepts and Theoretical Analysis

3.1 Rural Revitalization Strategy

The rural revitalization strategy is a major decision made at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. It is the overarching approach for the work concerning "agriculture, rural

areas, and farmers” in the new era and an important cornerstone of China’s agricultural modernization. Its core connotations include industrial revitalization, ecological revitalization, cultural revitalization, organizational revitalization, and talent revitalization. This strategy adheres to the overall goals of “industrial prosperity, ecological livability, rural civilization, effective governance, and affluent living.” Through institutional and mechanistic reforms, and with the collaboration of multiple entities such as the government, universities, and enterprises, it promotes integrated urban-rural development and ultimately achieves the goals of promoting agricultural and rural modernization and common prosperity for farmers. Implementing the rural revitalization strategy helps alleviate the contradictions of unbalanced and inadequate rural development in China and promotes coordinated urban-rural development. Given the large number and scale of Chinese villages, different rural regions often encounter different problems in the development process, so the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy must follow the principles of adapting to local conditions and advancing gradually (Lu, Shi, Ran et al., 2024).

3.2 Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care

Mutual aid elderly care essentially refers to a model in which relatively younger elderly people in good health provide care for older elderly or those in poor health, and elderly care is carried out through intergenerational transmission (Wang & Yang, 2024). Its core philosophy is “self-help, mutual aid, and co-help,” emphasizing the transformation of the elderly from passively waiting for assistance to actively engaging in self-help, reducing elderly care costs and improving quality of life through mutual assistance among neighbors, communities, or within families. Through active practice in various rural areas across the country, four main mutual aid elderly care models have been developed according to local conditions: “paired mutual aid,” “mutual aid happiness courtyard,” “time bank,” and “Party building + mutual aid elderly care,” and three forms have initially emerged: government-led (cadre-driven), folk support (spontaneous by the masses), and capable person (elite)-driven (Han, 2021).

4. Specific Manifestations of the Rural Revitalization Strategy Empowering Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care

4.1 Policy Empowerment: Top-Level Design Promoting Model Innovation

The rural revitalization strategy emphasizes policy support and guidance, providing solid policy guarantees for rural mutual aid elderly care.

4.1.1 The Rural Revitalization Strategy Promotes the Improvement of the Policy Framework

In recent years, the Chinese government has issued a series of policy documents such as the “Opinions on Strengthening Elderly Affairs in the New Era,” explicitly advocating and promoting the development of “mutual aid elderly care services” and incorporating it into the rural revitalization strategic planning to strengthen policy guidance and support. In 2024, the Ministry of Civil Affairs, jointly with 20 relevant departments, promulgated the “Guiding Opinions on Promoting the

Development of Rural Elderly Care Services,” which aims to construct and improve the three-tier elderly care service system at the county, township, and village levels, ensuring comprehensive coverage and effective supply of elderly care services. The document emphasizes that by 2025, the mutual aid elderly care model should continue to be promoted and deepened according to the actual conditions of different regions. At the same time, it proposes to strengthen the integration of medical, health, and elderly care services to improve the quality of life and health protection level of rural elderly people.

4.1.2 The Rural Revitalization Strategy Leads the Innovation of Local Pilot Models

In response to the call of central government policies, rural areas across the country have actively deployed and implemented rural mutual aid elderly care models. Gutian County in Fujian Province, through innovative practice, has successfully constructed a new elderly care service model called the “Mutual Aid Filial Piety Canteen.” This model, led by the local government and integrating village resources, aims to provide comprehensive meal assistance, medical, and entertainment services for rural elderly to improve their quality of life. Meanwhile, Chibi City in Hubei Province has explored a unique path of “cooperative + mutual aid elderly care.” This model, centered on local capable individuals, effectively utilizes idle assets to further realize the innovative mechanism of intergenerational mutual aid services from younger elderly to older elderly, effectively alleviating the contradiction between supply and demand of elderly care service resources (Chang, 2024).

4.2 Financial Empowerment: Diversified Investment Ensuring Sustainable Development

The rural revitalization strategy focuses on financial investment and resource integration, providing stable funding sources and abundant resource guarantees for rural mutual aid elderly care.

4.2.1 The Rural Revitalization Strategy Achieves Special Fund Support

The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy has enabled specific fiscal funds such as “transition promotion subsidy funds” to achieve special appropriations, with the purpose of better supporting the construction of elderly care facilities in rural areas. For example, in 2025, the finance department of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region explicitly designated budget funds for key projects to advance the rural revitalization strategy, which can indirectly improve the efficiency and coverage of the elderly care service system.

4.2.2 The Rural Revitalization Strategy Attracts Social Capital Participation

The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy promotes increased government financial support for rural elderly care services and actively advocates for social capital to participate in the construction and development of the rural elderly care industry through incentive measures such as tax reductions and exemptions. For example, enterprises are encouraged to invest in establishing projects such as “mutual aid happiness courtyards” to reduce the government’s financial burden and promote the optimization and popularization of rural elderly care services. In addition, the rural revitalization strategy can effectively integrate collective assets such as idle school buildings and factories in rural areas to construct rural mutual aid elderly care environments, significantly improving the efficiency of

resource utilization (Ding & Lv, 2023).

4.3 Talent Empowerment: Combining Endogenous Driving Force with External Resources

The rural revitalization strategy emphasizes talent cultivation and introduction, providing professional talent support for rural mutual aid elderly care.

4.3.1 The Rural Revitalization Strategy Provides Professional Talent Cultivation

One of the cores of the rural revitalization strategy is “talent revitalization.” To this end, local governments have implemented a series of measures through this strategy, training local women and younger elderly to become nursing professionals and mobilizing volunteer teams to provide psychological counseling services, effectively alleviating the current shortage of professional talents (Xu & Jiang, 2024). At the same time, some regions have launched the “Rural CEO” pilot program, attracting and appointing talents with professional skills to manage the operation and management of elderly care projects, significantly improving the professionalism and quality of services.

4.3.2 The Rural Revitalization Strategy Mobilizes Returning Youth and Volunteers to Participate

The implementation of the rural revitalization strategy can attract the return of young and middle-aged labor, which indirectly promotes the vitality and innovation of the mutual aid elderly care model, bringing new vitality and momentum to the elderly care service system. For example, the development of the rural tourism industry not only stimulates a wave of youth returning to their hometowns but also effectively promotes the organic integration of elderly care services and industries.

5. Analysis of Problems in the Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care Model

5.1 Imperfect Policy Design and Ambiguous Government Role Positioning

The conflicts presented by imperfect institutional design are the root cause of the difficulties in achieving sustainable development of rural mutual aid elderly care (Zhang, 2024). Under the current social context, laws and regulations at the national level for the field of rural mutual aid elderly care are still lacking. The absence of macro-level guidance and regulation directly leads to the lack of unified norms in practical operations across regions, and management appears chaotic and disordered, especially in remote areas where this phenomenon is particularly severe. These conflicts are manifested in the mismatch of financial and administrative responsibilities between higher and lower levels of government for mutual aid elderly care; the unclear positioning of government departments regarding the responsibility for mutual aid elderly care; and the lack of long-term, stable operational mechanisms in the mutual aid elderly care model itself. These conflicts have a significant negative impact on the autonomy and sustainability of the mutual aid elderly care model.

5.2 Deep-Rooted Traditional Elderly Care Concepts and Low Enthusiasm for Elderly Participation

Due to differences in economic development and cultural levels, rural elderly in China generally hold the traditional elderly care concept of “raising children for old age,” relying more on family and children for elderly care, which to some extent creates a conservative mentality toward the innovation of mutual aid elderly care models, resulting in low acceptance. At the same time, some elderly people

and their children still adhere to the concept of “filial piety as the foundation” rooted in traditional culture, believing that entering elderly care institutions contradicts traditional filial piety, which has become one of the prominent obstacles to promoting the development of mutual aid elderly care models. In addition, the elderly’s understanding of mutual aid elderly care is not deep enough, and they have doubts about the operational mechanisms, service quality, and privacy protection of this innovative elderly care method, worrying about not receiving proper care or their privacy not being well protected, which greatly affects their willingness to participate in mutual aid elderly care (Luo & Fang, 2024).

5.3 Relative Scarcity of Mutual Aid Elderly Care Resources and Insufficient Funding

Due to the relatively lagging economic development level of rural areas and the constraints of government fiscal resource allocation, mutual aid elderly care facilities in rural areas often have problems such as substandard equipment quality and monotonous service content, making it difficult to meet the increasingly diverse and personalized needs of the elderly in terms of daily care, health care, and social interaction. In addition, the existing mutual aid elderly care model tends to be village-operated and has not yet formed a clear market entity positioning. Therefore, given the reality of various expenditures in rural mutual aid elderly care, relying solely on collective funds can no longer meet the elderly care needs of rural elderly people (Luo, 2024). The existing fund allocation strategies generally focus on early-stage hardware investment, such as building elderly care facilities and purchasing equipment, while lacking sufficient investment in later-stage operation and maintenance. This causes some mutual aid happiness courtyards, due to the lack of effective daily management and necessary maintenance, to experience idleness and declining service quality, thus failing to properly fulfill their intended social role and value.

5.4 Scarcity of Professional Talents and Insufficient Social Force Participation

Research shows that China’s current policies and measures related to talent cultivation, incentive mechanisms, and talent guarantees in elderly care nursing have not yet formed a sound system, resulting in a serious shortage of nursing personnel who can provide professional services^[16]. The problem of talent scarcity directly limits the quality and efficiency of rural elderly care services, making it difficult to guarantee service quality and hard to meet the growing demand for elderly care services. At the same time, as potential providers of mutual aid services, younger elderly people, due to the lack of comprehensive and systematic skills training and guidance, often cannot proficiently master safe and efficient elderly assistance service skills, making it difficult to meet the increasingly complex requirements of older elderly for daily care, health management, and emotional comfort. Currently, the participation of social organizations and enterprises in China’s rural elderly care service sector is generally low. This is because China’s mutual aid elderly care market has not yet established an effective competition mechanism, and there are problems such as low service quality and irregular market order, which expose social forces to huge risks and challenges when investing in elderly care services and make it difficult to obtain stable returns, causing many social forces to hesitate.

5.5 Unbalanced Regional Development and Low Informatization Level

Due to the abundant resources, clear policy guidance, and high attention and active response from all sectors of society to elderly care issues in economically developed regions, the development of mutual aid elderly care shows a significant growth trend. In contrast, mutual aid elderly care models in remote areas face severe challenges, with the most critical issues being funding shortages and insufficient policy support, which directly constrain the efficient implementation and widespread popularization of this model. In rural China, community mutual aid elderly care institutions generally face problems such as backward infrastructure and the lack of important auxiliary services such as medical nursing and rehabilitation equipment, seriously constraining their service level and failing to properly meet the growing urgent needs of the elderly for high-quality elderly care services. In addition, the construction of informatization infrastructure in rural areas is significantly lagging, lacking an effective intelligent service support system, such as health monitoring services, emergency call systems, etc., which greatly constrains its promotion and service level. This not only limits the coverage of elderly care services but also affects the efficiency and convenience of services, making it impossible to respond in a timely manner to the emergency needs of the elderly in unexpected events, posing severe challenges to the effectiveness and quality of elderly care services.

6. Optimization Paths for the Rural Revitalization Strategy to Empower Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care

With the continuous improvement of rural governance capacity, the implementation of the rural revitalization strategy represents a major opportunity, providing powerful driving force for the development of mutual aid elderly care as a new elderly care model. Numerous studies have shown that the rural revitalization strategy can provide strong empowerment for the development of rural mutual aid elderly care. However, although the relationship between the two is a positive and significant one, this model is not yet stable enough at present. Therefore, this article proposes some optimization paths addressing the above difficulties, hoping to achieve the sustainable development of a mutual aid elderly care model featuring co-construction, co-governance, and shared benefits.

6.1 Improving the Policy System and Optimizing Policy Execution and Supervision Mechanisms

The government should continue to strengthen policy support and guidance, and should formulate and improve special laws and regulations on rural mutual aid elderly care as soon as possible, standardizing the legal status and operational standards of rural mutual aid elderly care, and ensuring that this model can be implemented on the premise of having laws to follow (Zhao, 2023) At the same time, a multi-department coordination mechanism led by the civil affairs department should be established, combined with various social forces, to form a collaborative mechanism of “government-led + social participation,” further clarifying the division of responsibilities among governments at all levels, social organizations, and village collectives, so as to strengthen coordination among supply entities and avoid policy fragmentation. To effectively and dynamically monitor and evaluate the implementation effects

of mutual aid elderly care projects, third-party evaluation institutions can be introduced to conduct assessments, ensuring transparent use of funds and efficient service quality. A “public assessment” mechanism can also be established to innovate government performance evaluation, that is, incorporating villager satisfaction into local government performance assessment, promoting the transformation of the government role from “pressure-type” to “service-type” (Huang, 2023).

6.2 Strengthening Publicity and Education to Enhance the Self-Worth of the Elderly

Grassroots Party organizations should play a strong leading role, going deep into people’s homes or using village bulletin boards, village broadcasts, cultural and recreational activities, and other forms to publicize the advantages and successful cases of the mutual aid elderly care model. At the same time, “filial piety culture” themed activities can be actively carried out to promote the traditional virtue of “watching out for and helping each other,” creating a social atmosphere of respecting and honoring the elderly, so as to further enhance the willingness of the elderly to participate in mutual aid elderly care. In addition, encouragement for younger elderly to participate in mutual aid services should be strengthened, enabling them to realize their own value through “being productive in old age,” and by establishing an “Elderly Volunteer Honor Board,” commending elderly people who have made positive contributions to the development of mutual aid elderly care, further enhancing the elderly’s sense of social belonging and happiness. Regarding incentive models, this article believes that not only spiritual incentives but also material incentives should be included. For rural areas where the “points system” model has been effectively implemented, mutual aid elderly care can be linked with the points system for redeeming agricultural assistance products, that is, providing mutual aid services as an incentive indicator added to the content eligible for earning points, continuously stimulating intrinsic motivation.

6.3 Establishing a Diversified Fund-Raising Mechanism and Optimizing the Fund Usage Structure

The government should increase financial support and subsidies, encourage rural areas to utilize various idle resources, and where conditions permit, set up a special fund for rural mutual aid elderly care, raising funds through multiple channels such as government allocations, social donations, and enterprise investments, rationally planning expenditures, establishing financial systems, regularly disclosing fund expenditure conditions, and proactively accepting social supervision. In addition, the “PPP” (Public-Private Partnership) model can be introduced, that is, a public-private partnership mutual aid elderly care model. The government can attract private capital participation by promulgating preferential policies regarding microloans and simplified approval procedures, jointly participating in the construction and operation of mutual aid elderly care facilities, broadening fund supply channels, forming a diversified fund-raising mechanism, and establishing a complete mutual aid elderly care funding chain.

6.4 Cultivating Elderly Care Service Talents and Attracting Social Forces to Participate

The government should strengthen the construction and training of talent teams, and improve the service level and professional quality of rural mutual aid elderly care. On the one hand, professionals with relevant nursing knowledge should be actively introduced into the daily assistance of mutual aid

elderly care, providing professional references when the elderly receive mutual aid services, while strengthening the training and education of elderly care service personnel. On the other hand, the establishment of rural mutual aid social organizations should be accelerated, volunteer teams should be expanded, participation channels for relevant personnel and organizations should be actively developed, and more social forces should be mobilized to participate. At the same time, the division of labor and job responsibilities of core leaders in the organizations should be further clarified, and responsible persons with both virtue and competence should be selected, laying a solid organizational foundation for the development of mutual aid elderly care.

6.5 Improving Infrastructure and Optimizing Regional Resource Allocation

The government should promote industrial integration and innovative development, creating a new pattern of co-development of the rural economy and the elderly care service industry. On the one hand, rural characteristic industries should be integrated into the rural elderly care service system, allowing rural elderly to participate in various suitable production activities; on the other hand, rural tourism should be effectively integrated into the rural elderly care system, creating wellness tourism and green tourism suitable for the elderly to enrich their leisure needs and drive rural economic development. At the same time, village (community) elderly care service facility stations should be continuously improved. The leading role of township (subdistrict) regional elderly care service centers should be fully leveraged, adopting approaches such as “center + station” to vigorously develop embedded community elderly care service facilities and mutual aid elderly care service stations, improving elderly care service facilities in old residential areas, strengthening the comprehensive utilization of public service facilities such as education, health, and culture, and building “elderly and child” service complexes.

References

- Chang, L. (2024). Research on Countermeasures for Farmers' Mutual Aid Elderly Care from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization. *Aging Research*, *11*(6), 2924-2930.
- Ding, Y. H., & Lv, H. R. (2023). Research on the Dilemmas and Approaches of Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care under the Rural Revitalization Strategy. *Journal of Beijing City University*, (01), 60-64.
- Duan, Y. Y. (2024). Research on the Ecosystem of Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care in Harbin. *Market Outlook*, *2024*(02), 154-156.
- Feng, R. J. (2024). Research on Improving China's Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care Services in the Context of Rural Revitalization. *Shanxi Agricultural Economy*, (22), 31-33+59.
- Han, Z. Q. (2021). Reflections on the Sustainable Development of Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care. *Journal of the Party School of the Nanchang Municipal Committee of the CPC*, *19*(04), 36-39.
- Huang, Y. F. (2023). Development Dilemmas and Optimization Paths of Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care—Based on the Investigation and Research of “P” Town. *Aging Research*, *10*(4), 1711-1723.

- Lu, J. L., Shi, H. Z., Ran, Q. C. et al. (2024). Research on the Development Path of Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care in Cangzhou City from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization. *Shanxi Agricultural Economy*, (20), 5-7.
- Luo, M. F. (2024). Research on Time Bank Mutual Aid Elderly Care Issues from the Perspective of Productive Aging—A Case Study of Nanjing, Jiangsu Province. *Daqing Social Sciences*, 2024(3), 119-123.
- Luo, M. Y., & Fang, X. Q. (2024). Development Dilemmas and Optimization Paths of the Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care Model. *Rural Economy and Science-Technology*, 35(15), 222-224.
- Sun, H. J. (2024). Research on the Optimization of Intergenerational Support for Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization. *Guangdong Economy*, (05), 49-52.
- Sun, Q. P. (2023). A Discussion on the Path Selection of Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization. *Modern Agriculture*, 2023(01), 17-19.
- Tao, M. (2022). Analysis of the Dilemmas and Optimization Paths of the Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care Model. *Journal of Beijing Vocational College of Labor and Social Security*, 2022(02), 31-36.
- Wang, C. Z., & Yang, H. Q. (2024). Research on the High-Quality Development of Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care Services in the Context of Rural Revitalization. *Frontier*, (02), 100-108.
- Wang, Y., & Cheng, L. W. (2023). Urban-Rural Relationship Transformation and the Social Construction of Rural Elderly Care. *Journal of China Agricultural University (Social Sciences Edition)*, 40(6), 73-83.
- Xu, K., & Jiang, J. (2024). Research on Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care Issues from the Perspective of Rural Revitalization. *Rural Forum*, (01), 116-121.
- Zhang, S. Q. (2024). From Conflict to Coordination: The Institutional Path for the Sustainable Development of Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care. *Journal of University of Jinan (Social Science Edition)*, 34(01), 114-123.
- Zhang, Z. Y. (2021). Research on the High-Quality Development of Rural Elderly Care Services under the Rural Revitalization Strategy. *Guangxi Social Sciences*, 2021(11), 1-7.
- Zhao, M. Y. (2023). Dilemmas and Countermeasure Suggestions for the Rural Mutual Aid Elderly Care Model in the Context of Rural Revitalization. *Aging Research*, 10(3), 498-503.