"Silver-Haired Tsunami" Meets "Digital Hometown": How Smart Pension Rebuilds the New Pattern of Rural Revitalization

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Abstract: As the "silver tsunami" of population aging intertwines with China's rural revitalization strategy, rural elderly care has become a pivotal issue for overall rural development. Smart elderly care is not merely an isolated technological application. By integrating telemedicine, intelligent monitoring, and big data management, it effectively addresses the challenges of insufficient and substandard elderly care services in rural areas. Moreover, it attracts "urban returnees," revitalizes rural industries, and optimizes governance structures, delivering triple dividends: talent return, industrial upgrading, and improved governance. Beyond solving rural elderly care challenges and meeting the growing needs of the elderly, technological empowerment also drives rural economic development, achieving coordinated progress between rural revitalization and elderly care initiatives.

Keywords: Smart Elderly Care; Silver Economy; Rural Revitalization; Population Aging

1. Background and Necessity of the Research

1.1 The Current Situation of China's Aging and the Dilemma of Rural Pension

According to the latest data released by the Bureau of Statistics, China's population aged 60 and above is projected to reach 310 million by January 2025, accounting for 22.0% of the total population. Notably, the rural aging rate (23.7%) significantly exceeds the urban rate (17.3%) [1]. Rural areas face the challenge of "aging before prosperity," with the outflow of young and middle-aged adults weakening traditional family-based elderly care, coupled with low coverage of nursing homes and scarce medical resources. Currently, an increasing number of elderly people in rural areas live alone, facing practical difficulties in daily life, healthcare, and emotional support. The issue of elderly care in rural regions is particularly acute. Long-standing patriarchal values and Confucian traditions in some rural areas have fostered conservative attitudes toward modern elderly care models and related facilities. There remains a significant lack of awareness and acceptance of emerging service models like "smart elderly care."

Meanwhile, the development of rural elderly care systems remains significantly underdeveloped. Not only are there insufficient elderly care facilities in terms of quantity, but their service quality also varies widely. Common issues such as outdated infrastructure and a severe shortage of professional staff make it difficult for existing services to meet the elderly's growing, diverse, and multi-level care needs [2]. More critically, rural areas lack systematic planning for smart elderly care solutions. There are few specialized apps or smart devices tailored to the usage habits and physiological characteristics of rural seniors, leading to fragmented care resources that hinder effective integration and sharing.

The silver economy's growth requires targeted policy support. This sector encompasses elderly healthcare, care services, smart devices, and senior tourism, with its market size projected to exceed 20 trillion yuan by 2035. To advance smart elderly care, the government has rolled out multiple supportive policies in recent years. The 2023 "14th Five-Year Plan for Aging Development and Elderly Care Service System" emphasized "developing smart elderly care and leveraging technology to empower the industry." In early 2024, the State Council's "Guidelines on Developing the Silver Economy to Enhance Elderly Well-being" explicitly encouraged the sector's growth, promoting widespread adoption of smart devices in elderly care scenarios and providing policy support for implementing smart elderly care in rural areas [3].

The integration of rural revitalization strategy with smart elderly care serves as a vital approach to advancing the silver economy. The rural revitalization strategy emphasizes the

development of "digital villages" and "healthy villages," while smart elderly care technologies-such as telemedicine, intelligent monitoring, and community-based elderly care platforms-effectively address the shortage of elderly care resources in rural areas. These technologies also stimulate local employment and industrial growth, fostering a sustainable silver economy model. We should actively respond to the aging of population, promote the coordinated development of elderly care services and related industries, ensure that the elderly enjoy basic elderly care services, solve the most concerned, most direct and most realistic interests of the people, and constantly meet the people's aspirations for a better life.

1.2 The latest Development and Application of Smart Elderly Care Technology

Smart elderly care is characterized by intelligence, personalization, convenience, and efficiency. Through smart devices and information systems, it enables real-time monitoring of seniors' health and daily activities, facilitating timely risk identification and service response. The system also provides customized care plans tailored to individual needs and preferences. Seniors can access required services anytime, anywhere via smartphones or smart terminals, significantly enhancing accessibility and convenience. Moreover, smart elderly care optimizes service processes and improves resource utilization efficiency, thereby elevating overall service quality while reducing operational costs.

Chinese scholars studying smart elderly care services under the "Internet+" framework have identified diverse and varied needs among senior populations. Jia Yujiao et al. (2020) [3] emphasized that the system's core lies in leveraging information technology to achieve informatization, convenience, and precision in home-based elderly care services. Wang Tingting (2025) [4] noted that the smart elderly care model integrates social resources, utilizing smart devices and digital platforms to comprehensively cover health monitoring, daily care, and spiritual-cultural needs for seniors. Zhang Panting (2020) [5] proposed that with internet as the core technology, supplemented by smartphones specifically designed for the elderly to accommodate their physical decline (e.g., visual or auditory impairments), this approach effectively meets their spiritual-cultural needs.

1.2.1 Internet of things (IoT) and smart home-based elderly care

The development of "Smart Elderly Care + Internet" reduces accidental risks for elderly living alone by 30% through IoT devices. By enabling remote consultations, diagnoses, and monitoring, this smart care system effectively connects doctors with seniors, facilitating cross-regional allocation of medical resources. Seniors can now conduct video consultations with doctors via smart devices at home. Doctors provide diagnostic and treatment recommendations based on symptoms and examination data, and arrange referrals when necessary to reduce healthcare costs. Various smart monitoring devices-including fall detection sensors, smart wristbands (for heart rate and blood pressure monitoring), smart mattresses (for sleep quality analysis), smoke alarms, and door/window sensors-collect real-time data on seniors 'daily lives, including sleep quality, heart rate, blood pressure, activity patterns, and home safety. This data is collected and uploaded to the cloud for in-depth analysis [6]. The real-time monitoring mechanism not only delivers timely medical services and simplifies traditional consultation processes but also improves sleep quality through intelligent home environments, helping seniors accurately track their health status [7]. Aligning with the trend of community-based chronic disease management, a modern smart home service model integrating IoT, internet, and social networks has emerged. This model aims to enhance social service capabilities and seniors' self-care abilities, providing comprehensive services that combine daily care, emergency assistance, rehabilitation, and emotional support for elderly patients with chronic conditions, thereby significantly improving their quality of life, dignity, and happiness in later years [8].

1.2.2 Big data and AI-driven precision elderly care

The paper collects, stores, analyzes and mines the massive health data, life data and consumption data of the elderly, so as to understand the behavior habits, health status, demand preference and so on of the elderly, and provide data support for the accurate delivery, personalized customization and risk warning of the elderly care services.

Technologically, AI is extensively applied in scenarios such as voice interaction, image recognition, and intelligent decision-making. For

instance, smart voice assistants can assist seniors with information inquiries, service bookings, and emergency calls. Image recognition technology is utilized for identity verification and fall detection. Intelligent decision-making systems provide service personnel with evidence-based recommendations based on seniors' health data and daily living conditions. Additionally, AI can predict chronic disease risks like diabetes and hypertension, facilitating early intervention.

1.2.3 Family doctor and community wisdom elderly care

Family doctors can monitor health alerts and patient records in real time through digital interfaces on computers or mobile devices, eliminating the need for home visits or phone calls. For seniors with poorly managed chronic conditions, doctors can proactively conduct video consultations or phone follow-ups to adjust medication plans. When detecting abnormal data, they can perform remote preliminary assessments to avoid unnecessary trips. Through the platform's mini-program, elderly individuals or their families can easily sign up for family doctor service packages, including online consultations, home service bookings, and prescription medication delivery from community pharmacies. Based on platform data, family doctors can create personalized online rehabilitation plans for post-surgery patients or seniors with limited mobility, with video supervision provided. The "exercise prescriptions" and "nutritional prescriptions" issued by family doctors can be managed by community elderly care centers, which may assign professional rehabilitation therapists and provide customized meal plans. Service completion status is then reported back to the platform, forming a closed-loop management system.

2. The Potential of Silver Economy in Smart Elderly Care under the Rural Revitalization Strategy

2.1 Promoting the Development of Rural Elderly Care Industries

Promote the construction of elderly care facilities. The development of smart elderly care will drive the improvement of infrastructure. This will effectively attract social capital into the rural elderly care market, leading to the construction of smart nursing homes, day care centers, and home service stations, thereby fundamentally improving the hardware conditions for rural elderly care.

Promote diversified elderly care services. In terms of service models, smart elderly care helps integrate resources from healthcare, wellness, culture, and tourism to create more diverse service offerings. For instance, developing integrated medical and elderly care services, wellness tourism, and senior education can enrich rural elderly care options and expand industrial development opportunities.

2.2 Creating Employment and Entrepreneurial Opportunities

The expansion of rural industries will create a large number of professional positions, such as elderly care workers, health managers, rehabilitation workers and information technology personnel, which will provide new opportunities for rural labor, especially those who are difficult to go out due to their age, to find jobs at home.

Rural entrepreneurs can combine local characteristic resources to carry out entrepreneurial projects related to smart elderly care, such as developing intelligent elderly care products suitable for rural elderly, providing rural smart elderly care service platform operation, organizing rural health and wellness tourism activities, etc., which can promote rural economic development and increase farmers' income.

2.3 Promoting the Upgrading of Rural Consumption

The elderly consumer market is expanding. With rising incomes and evolving retirement perspectives among rural seniors, their demand for senior care products and services continues to grow. This trend not only directly drives elderly care consumption but also boosts related industries like healthcare, tourism, and cultural services, thereby optimizing the rural economic structure. Smart elderly care solutions, offering high-quality and personalized services, can meet the consumption needs of rural seniors, unlock their purchasing potential, and ultimately expand the elderly consumer market.

The development of the smart elderly care industry not only directly drives the consumption of elderly care services and products, but also indirectly stimulates the consumption of related industries such as medical care, health, tourism, and culture,

promoting the upgrading of rural consumption structure and driving the prosperity of rural economy.

2.4 Help Talents Return and Attract Talents from Outside

The development of smart elderly care industry in rural areas provides opportunities for rural migrant workers to return home for employment and entrepreneurship, enabling them to realize their own value and take care of their families in their hometowns. This attracts some rural migrant workers to return, thereby alleviating the problem of rural talent loss.

As a new industry, the intelligent old-age care has broad development prospects, which can attract external professionals, technical personnel and management personnel to participate in the development of the old-age care industry in the countryside, bring new ideas, new technologies and new funds to the countryside, and promote the innovation and development of the countryside.

3. The Practical Path of Empowering Rural Silver Economy by Smart Pension

Despite its promising prospects, the implementation of smart home-based elderly care services currently faces significant challenges, particularly in county-level urban communities and rural townships. Research [9] indicates that demand for intelligent products and services at the community level far exceeds supply, while township areas struggle to meet senior citizens' expectations due to limited service offerings, low service quality, and insufficient financial support. With the intensifying aging population, weakening rural family caregiving capabilities, and the advancement of rural revitalization strategies alongside digital technology penetration, rural elderly care services confront severe challenges [10]. Smart elderly care systems integrating IoT, big data, and AI have not only become crucial solutions for addressing care needs in county communities, townships, and rural areas, but also continuously demonstrate inclusive and practical value in practice. These innovations inject new vitality into elderly care and empower the silver economy development [11].

3.1 Constructing a Three-Level Smart Elderly Care Network at County, Township and Village Levels

The three-tier smart elderly care network (county-township-village) aims to leverage modern information technologies (e.g., big data, IoT, cloud computing, and smart calling) to integrate regional elderly care resources, break down barriers between supply and demand, and establish a tiered, collaborative, and precise service system for rural and county elders. This initiative effectively addresses the challenges of fragmented elderly care resources and insufficient professional capacity in rural areas.

At the county level, the focus will be on establishing a smart elderly care data center to integrate medical, social security, and community service resources, enhancing the provision of public welfare and basic services, and expanding the coverage of inclusive life services. At the community service level, efforts should be accelerated to extend convenient services to all areas, guiding property management companies to provide basic and embedded elderly care services, with a focus on developing meal assistance and home care for the elderly, aiming to cover over 80% of communities nationwide within five years.

At the township level, we will advance the development of smart elderly care service stations, providing essential functions such as health monitoring and emergency alerts, while promoting standardized construction of service facilities. Supporting infrastructure-including mini fire stations, fitness centers, home care service points, convenience stores, and public reading spaces-should be enhanced. Additionally, we will vigorously promote age-friendly renovations of urban and rural public spaces and improve digital service capabilities.

At the village level, promote low-cost smart devices (e.g., one-touch call devices) and train volunteer teams of "elderly care managers". Optimize the layout of the life service industry based on local conditions, stimulate consumption potential in counties and townships, implement service consumption promotion initiatives, and enhance rural community service functions.

The "county-township-village" three-tier smart elderly care network integrates decentralized resources through technological empowerment and organizational restructuring, forming a systematic solution. This framework achieves: 1) Precision services: Data-driven matching of needs with tailored solutions. 2) Rapid response: Three-tier coordination ensures swift emergency

handling. 3) Resource optimization: Eliminates redundant infrastructure while maximizing regional allocation. 4) Localized care: Rural seniors receive professional services in familiar settings, realizing "age-friendly care without leaving hometown". This approach effectively addresses rural aging challenges and elevates grassroots elderly care service quality.

3.2 Developing the Rural Smart Elderly Care Industry

Manufacture localized smart devices. Develop low-cost age-friendly products (e.g., fall prevention alarms) tailored to rural needs, and deploy customized solutions like "bed-chair integrated robots," "smart mattresses," and "smart watches" based on local conditions. Accelerate the integration of online and offline services while promoting open data sharing. Provide young, healthy seniors with smart wristbands or one-touch emergency devices, encouraging them to assist elderly or disabled neighbors with daily tasks like meal delivery and visits. The platform ensures service authenticity through GPS verification and photo watermarks, fostering a community of mutual support and shared happiness in smart homes.

We are developing an "agricultural wellness + smart living" model to attract urban seniors to return home for retirement, thereby boosting rural tourism. The initiative provides smart homes equipped with home automation, emergency alerts, and broadband connectivity, while enabling one-click booking of local farming experiences and cultural events through a dedicated platform. This system streamlines property management, customer acquisition, and service standardization. We encourage corporate and government investment in rural elderly care projects to establish a distinctive smart elderly care brand.

Implement digital transformation for "Rural Happiness Courtyards" by equipping existing facilities with smart security systems (including fall detection radars and smoke alarms), telemedicine video terminals, and self-check health devices (such as smart blood pressure monitors). This upgrade transforms these courtyards from basic leisure spaces into multifunctional smart hubs offering daytime care, health management, and emotional support, thereby enhancing their appeal and utilization rate.

4. Challenges and Issues in Developing Silver Economy through Smart Elderly Care in Rural Revitalization

4.1 Weak Infrastructure and Low Digital Literacy

Rural smart elderly care still faces practical challenges. In remote areas, weak network signals and incomplete coverage hinder the normal operation of smart devices and platforms. Unstable power supply disrupts the functioning of smart elderly care equipment, compromising both user experience and safety. Most rural seniors have limited education and lack familiarity with smart devices, struggling to operate smartphones or fitness trackers, thus missing out on the convenience of smart elderly care services. Their limited information processing capacity and slow adaptation to new technologies and care concepts make it difficult for them to understand and utilize platform information, hindering the widespread adoption of smart elderly care services. The inefficient circulation of data resources, which constrains the development of embodied intelligence in the silver economy, remains a bottleneck. As the economy rapidly develops, data has become a critical production factor with significant value in driving economic growth [12].

4.2 Shortage of Professional Talents and Insufficient Investment

The shortage of professional talent has also constrained service quality. Many rural elderly care workers lack systematic training, resulting in limited capabilities in nursing, rehabilitation, and psychological support. Meanwhile, there is a severe shortage of interdisciplinary professionals who are proficient in both elderly care services and information technology, hindering the in-depth development of smart elderly care systems and making it difficult to meet the demands for their construction, maintenance, and operation. Currently, "China has over 500,000 elderly care professionals, but there is still a gap of more than 5 million based on existing needs," highlighting the critical scarcity of specialized service personnel. This shortage has become a bottleneck for embodied intelligence to boost the efficient development of the silver economy. The overall quality of professional service personnel still needs improvement. The development of the silver economy empowered by embodied intelligence

requires high-quality service professionals who understand both technological applications and market dynamics, while possessing rich management experience [13][14]. Rural areas face relatively underdeveloped economies and limited government financial support, resulting in insufficient funding for smart elderly care infrastructure, equipment procurement, and staff training. Social capital participation remains low due to risks and uncertainties in the rural smart elderly care market, coupled with long investment return cycles, leading to limited enthusiasm and single-source funding.

4.3 Data Security and Privacy Protection

Data leakage risks in smart elderly care systems pose significant threats to seniors 'personal information and health data during collection, transmission, storage, and usage, potentially compromising their rights. In silver care services, corrupted training data may trigger malicious behaviors in embodied intelligent robots, causing panic among elderly users [15]. Secondly, data applications involving embodied intelligence create privacy risks. These systems rely on massive databases containing valuable information, which could be exploited by malicious actors. Moreover, robots equipped with embodied intelligence assume social roles in physical environments, enabling close human interaction. If compromised, personal data may be stolen during social interactions. Regarding data governance, China's legal framework for privacy protection remains underdeveloped, with gaps in institutional design for data security and personal information protection. The lack of clear regulations for data supervision in smart elderly care scenarios highlights critical security vulnerabilities that demand urgent attention.

5. Strategies for Promoting Smart Elderly Care in Rural Revitalization and Silver Economy

5.1 Strengthening the Construction of Rural Infrastructure

To enhance network coverage and quality, the government has increased investment in rural infrastructure and is expanding 5G network coverage in rural areas. By improving signal stability and transmission speeds, it ensures reliable operation of smart elderly care devices and data transmission. The initiative also focuses on upgrading rural power grids to enhance supply stability and reliability, guaranteeing uninterrupted operation of smart elderly care systems at all times. This comprehensive approach safeguards the safety and service needs of senior citizens.

5.2 Improving the Digital Literacy of the Elderly

To support elderly adaptation to smart aging solutions, digital skills training programs should be implemented, including specialized workshops for rural seniors. These initiatives may involve offline lectures, home visits, and community support networks to enhance their digital literacy through smart device training. Manufacturers must prioritize age-friendly designs-such as simplified interfaces, larger text, and voice prompts-to reduce operational barriers for older users.

5.3 Strengthening the Support of High-Quality Human Resources

Strengthen talent support and refine the industry-education integration mechanism. Enhance the alignment between vocational education and industry demands, establishing a specialized talent development system for elderly care. On one hand, deepen industry-education collaboration by encouraging enterprises to co-develop curricula, training bases, and faculty teams with universities and vocational institutions, while including qualified enterprises in the industry-education integration enterprise cultivation database. On the other hand, intensify the cultivation of scarce talents in elderly care and domestic services, supporting employees to pursue higher vocational education through work-study integration. The plan aims to add 100,000 undergraduate students in nursing and rehabilitation programs by 2025 compared to 2020 levels. Simultaneously, expand career development pathways through large-scale vocational training, formulate preferential policies to attract external professionals, and implement effective incentive mechanisms to ensure talent retention and attraction.

5.4 Expanding Channels for Funding

Enhancing government financial support is pivotal to the sustainable development of smart elderly care, with funding security being the cornerstone. A diversified investment mechanism involving government, market, and social sectors should be established. The

government must strengthen fiscal support through measures such as setting up special funds, offering tax incentives, and providing land support. Meanwhile, policy tools including tax reductions, fiscal subsidies, land preferential policies, and the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model should be actively utilized to encourage private capital participation, jointly supporting the healthy development of rural smart elderly care industries.

5.5 Strengthening Data Security and Privacy Protection

The sustainable development of smart elderly care must be built upon two fundamental pillars: security and inclusivity. It is imperative to refine legal frameworks by expediting the establishment of data security and privacy protection regulations, which should clearly define safety protocols and accountability for data collection, usage, storage, and transmission in this sector. Given the involvement of sensitive personal health information, enhanced regulatory oversight and technological safeguards are essential. Advanced data encryption, access control, and security monitoring technologies should be implemented, alongside a robust emergency response mechanism to prevent data breaches and unauthorized modifications. To bridge the digital divide, efforts should focus on both training seniors to operate smart devices and optimizing product design from the outset. Developing devices that align with elderly users' habits-such as simplifying interfaces, enlarging text and buttons, and providing voice guidance-can effectively reduce accessibility barriers.

6. Innovative Practices and Case Analysis of Smart Elderly Care in Rural Areas

The smart elderly care model in Caojiawangzhuang Community, Lanshan District, Linyi City, Shandong Province, exemplifies innovative community services. The community's mass service center has established a comprehensive smart care system through a dual monitoring approach combining large-screen surveillance and wearable health alerts. These smart devices not only track seniors' vital signs but also feature emergency call functionality, enabling immediate medical assistance upon activation. Leveraging big data technology, the platform integrates elderly care resources and subsidy distribution into a unified management system, achieving seamless integration of care services, supervision, and resource allocation. Currently, it maintains records for over 240,000 seniors and connects with 21 nursing homes, 81 filial piety dining halls, and 55 day care centers, effectively coordinating medical, elderly care, rehabilitation, and nursing services.

Impact Analysis: This smart elderly care model establishes a "safety net" for seniors living alone, enhancing service efficiency and quality while optimizing resource allocation. The system monitors seniors' health conditions and daily needs in real time, enabling timely risk identification and response to ensure their safety and quality of life. Additionally, the smart elderly care information management platform assists the government in strengthening industry supervision and resource coordination, promoting the standardization and normalization of elderly care services.

Chengdu's "Chunxi Vouchers" Elderly Care Points Strategy. Transitioning from "one-way government subsidies" to a tripartite incentive model involving "government-elderly-market" collaboration. By issuing virtual "Chunxi Vouchers" (elderly care points), this initiative stimulates effective consumption among seniors while motivating service providers to enhance quality and efficiency, creating a virtuous cycle of community-based elderly care "domestic demand market". The "Chunxi Vouchers" can be used in a wide range of scenarios closely aligned with seniors' daily needs. For instance, life care services include meal services at senior-friendly restaurants, home delivery, housekeeping, and assisted bathing; health management services cover basic health monitoring, rehabilitation therapy, traditional Chinese medicine wellness, and psychological support; recreational activities encompass attending advanced university courses, calligraphy and painting events, travel lectures, and movie screenings; emergency assistance includes safety protection services like renting smart wristbands and one-touch emergency devices. The entire process-from issuance, consumption to settlement-is completed on online platforms (such as apps and mini-programs), with each transaction recorded in data, forming a complete closed-loop system that is traceable and auditable.

Impact Analysis: This strategy has enhanced elderly individuals' sense of fulfillment and dignity, transforming their role from passive

recipients to active participants. They now experience respect and autonomy, with significantly improved psychological satisfaction. The initiative also stimulates social engagement-older adults are motivated to participate in community activities to earn more points, effectively alleviating social isolation. Through backend big data, the government can monitor real-time supply-demand dynamics of elderly care services across the district, substantially upgrading governance capabilities. While demonstrating notable effectiveness, the model faces implementation challenges: For seniors with advanced age, disabilities, or limited tech proficiency, offline service points or community volunteers must be established. Additionally, stable fiscal funding and a robust settlement mechanism are essential to ensure government credibility and maintain market confidence.

In summary, an ideal smart elderly care community should combine a robust technological safety net to safeguard seniors' physical health with a dynamic incentive ecosystem that fulfills their social engagement and spiritual needs. The success of smart elderly care practices requires not only technical infrastructure (such as wristbands, large screens, and platforms) but also innovative institutional mechanisms (including point systems, operational guidelines, and humanistic care). At its core, smart elderly care is people-centric. No matter how advanced the technology or ingenious the mechanisms, the ultimate goal is to enhance the quality of life and dignity of the elderly.

7. Summary and Outlook

Smart elderly care is a key approach to solving rural elderly care challenges and activating the silver economy. It holds tremendous potential for the silver economy in the rural revitalization strategy. By driving the development of rural elderly care industries, creating employment and entrepreneurial opportunities, promoting rural consumption upgrades, and facilitating the return of rural talent, this model can also inject new momentum into the rural economy, achieving a virtuous cycle where elderly care services and rural revitalization mutually reinforce each other. To fully unleash the "silver economy" potential of smart elderly care in rural areas, collaboration among the government, society, and enterprises is essential to overcome development bottlenecks and promote the healthy and sustainable development of smart elderly care. This will enable rural seniors to truly benefit from the convenience and well-being brought by technology, contributing to the prosperity and revitalization of rural economies. In future research, further exploration of the deep integration of smart elderly care and rural revitalization is needed to address various constraints in development. Additionally, it is crucial to tailor smart elderly care development to the characteristics of different rural areas and the needs of the elderly, providing more theoretical support and practical experience for solving rural elderly care issues and advancing rural revitalization. Promoting the deep application of technologies such as 5G, AI, and IoT in rural elderly care will help create a China-specific model of "smart elderly care + rural revitalization," achieving a win-win situation for social and economic benefits.

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