

## DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD IS THE CASE OF CHINA

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**Annotation:** This article analyzes the demographic indicators of China. In addition, the demographic policies of some countries are shown, the nationalities living in China and the analysis of gender indicators are described

**Keywords:** demographic change, population policy, economic growth, growth dynamics, age structure, gender breakdown

### Introduction

Population policy is the purposeful activity of state institutions and other social institutions in regulating the process of population reproduction. Population policy is an integral part of general socio-economic policy as well as an integral part of population policy. The need for population policy - the influence of the state on the birth process - regardless of population status and population growth rates as recognized by almost all countries in the world.<sup>1</sup>

Depending on demographics, there are two main types of policies: those aimed at increasing birth rates (typical of economically developed countries) and lowering birth rates (necessary in developing countries). Often, the actual implementation of population policy is fraught with moral and ethical difficulties and a lack of financial resources. The term "birth control" is used to describe a country's influence on the fertility process, primarily to reduce its levels and maintain the country's population growth rate.<sup>2</sup>

The goals and objectives of population policy are usually reflected in political programs and declarations. In general, the goal of population policy is usually to develop an ideal population growth pattern that maintains or alters the dynamics of population size and structure, rates of

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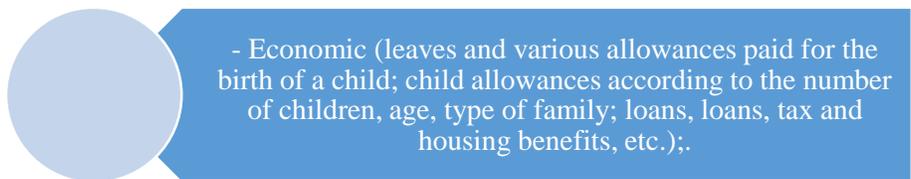
<sup>1</sup> Q.X.Abdurahmonov, Demografiya. O'quv qo'llanma 5A340114–“Mehnat iqtisodiyoti” magistratura mutaxassisligi talablariga mo'ljallangan. –T.:Noshir,2011.-296 b.

<sup>2</sup> Медков В.М. Основы демографии: серия «учебники и учебные пособия».- Ростов-на-Дону : «Феникс», 2003 г.- 448с.

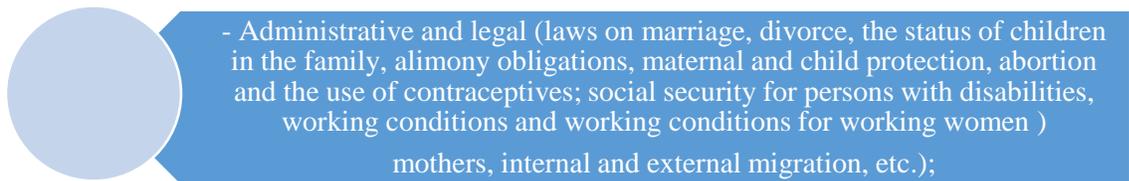
change, birth dynamics, mortality rates, family structure, migration, internal and external migration, population quality feature.

Demographic objects.<sup>3</sup> Politicians can be the population, socio-demographics of an entire country or individual regions. Groups, groups of people, specific types of households, or life cycle stages. The main feature of population policy is that it affects the dynamics of the population process not directly, but indirectly through population behavior, through decisions in areas such as marriage, family, fertility, career choice, work, place of residence, etc.

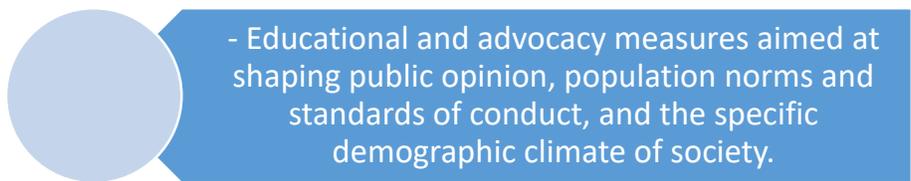
The main directions of population policy include: State support for families with children, creating conditions to combine parents with active occupational activities, reducing morbidity and mortality, increasing average life expectancy, and improving the quality of life of the population. Improve property, oversee the relocation process, urbanization and resettlement, etc. Population policies are usually implemented through a range of different measures:



- Economic (leaves and various allowances paid for the birth of a child; child allowances according to the number of children, age, type of family; loans, loans, tax and housing benefits, etc.);



- Administrative and legal (laws on marriage, divorce, the status of children in the family, alimony obligations, maternal and child protection, abortion and the use of contraceptives; social security for persons with disabilities, working conditions and working conditions for working women ) mothers, internal and external migration, etc.);



- Educational and advocacy measures aimed at shaping public opinion, population norms and standards of conduct, and the specific demographic climate of society.

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<sup>3</sup> Демография: Учебник для вузов. – М.: Логос, 2005. – 280 с. Под редакцией Н.А. Волгина и Л.Л. Рыбаковского.

### Types of Population Policy

1. Policies to increase the local population (implemented in economically developed countries in North America and Western Europe).
2. Policies to reduce population growth rates, reducing the absolute size of their populations in some countries.
3. Stimulus (birth) policies (implemented in countries with low population density and high birth rates per unit of territory).
4. The policy of stabilizing the population is called the optimal fixed population policy.

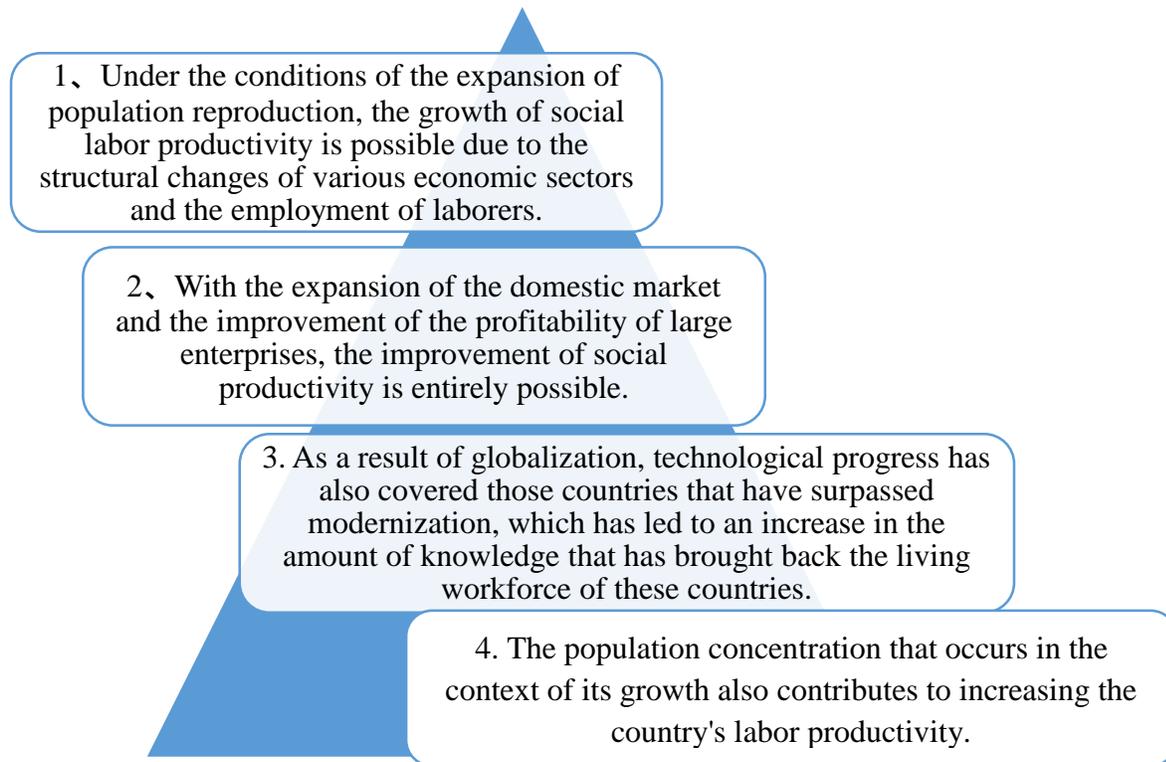
According to world experience, then economically developed countries, those seeking to increase the population, eliminate the population crisis or at least maintain the quality and quantity of the population with systematic measures to protect children, care for mothers with children - measures taken, allocation of loans to newlyweds, introduction of family allowances ; Special measures are being developed and tax, immigration and housing policies are being implemented. In countries with high population density and high birth rates (over 2.3% per year), policies to limit population growth are often implemented. In this context, family planning becomes the basic foundation of public policy in the field of family and population. Birth rates are constantly controlled and regulated by law. The best family type is two children or even one child.

To this end, early marriage is prohibited, abortion is permitted, family planning is promoted, and necessary medicines and medical assistance are provided. In most cases, immigration policy measures and employment policies are used. In many Asian and African countries, the achievement of these goals is hindered by the low literacy and education levels of the majority of the population, limited access to information, lack of necessary funding and relevant experts, and often resistance to national cultural traditions.

The experience of Asian powers such as China and India shows that birth control policies are ineffective and are often actively rejected. As a result, governments in these countries have had to mitigate the impact of economic, political and immigration on fertility dynamics, not only in rural areas but also in urban areas.

Special positions on population issues are characteristic of most Latin American countries. They believe their territories are underpopulated and any outside effort to lower the birth rate would be considered foreign interference. Internal policies of the people that are incompatible with moral, ethical and national traditions and economic interests. Population and Economic Growth In the author's economic article, social labor productivity in different countries is not only a demographic

factor that has been demonstrated many times, but is often a complex and contradictory process involving conflicting factors and trends.



Population policy is a system of national measures aimed at creating the most favorable patterns of population growth and settlement for social development. It may include measures to reduce mortality by standardizing external and internal processes, streamlining them, and improving medical services, but one of its main tasks is a variety of economic, social, administrative, legal and advocacy tools. Economic measures: Paid maternity leave and various benefits, child benefits depending on their number, age, family type, loans, taxes and housing benefits, etc. Administrative legal instruments include laws regulating marriage, divorce, family status of children, alimony obligations, maternal and child protection, abortion, use of contraceptives, social support for persons with disabilities, working conditions and labor systems. Female mothers, internal and external migration. Publicity and educational activities aimed at forming public opinion, norms and standards of population behavior that determine socio-demographic conditions play an important role in reproduction. In reality, the choice of means to influence birth rates varies widely, depending on the task and its level of scientific validity, social conditions, and the actual capabilities of the country.

The greatest development and dissemination of population policies occurred in the second half of the 20th century, which is associated with significant regional differences in the world's natural growth. On the one hand, population explosions have occurred in many regions, resulting in a

complex socio-economic situation; on the other hand, population decline and aging in developed countries are rapidly approaching a crisis of democracy.

In Western European countries, the system of population policy measures is broadly similar, although, of course, there are differences in various payment amounts and other benefits. According to demographers, the most aggressive policies to stimulate birth rates and natural growth were implemented in Sweden.

In Russia, when it was part of the Soviet Union, population policy was largely reduced to implementing comprehensive measures to encourage and provide material and spiritual stimulation for extended families. In the late 1980s, when births and natural growth began to decline, these measures were reinforced by difficult market transitions and were complemented by several new measures to protect families with children. One of the causes of this crisis, and one of its consequences, is the increase in the number of abortions, which is now the uncompetitive number one in the world in terms of its total number. In the late 1990s. An action plan was drawn up for the withdrawal of the Russian Federation from the population crisis.<sup>4</sup>

Ancient Chinese nation. av. It was created on the basis of Sino-Tibetan, Altai, Austro-Asian and Austrian languages due to its merger with many countries in the sixth and seventh centuries. Therefore, in the later history and the development of modern China, ethnic minorities constituted the majority. China's population includes about 50 ethnic groups, divided into different language groups: 93.3% are Chinese, and ethnic minorities include Huiyi, Uyghur, Manchu, Yidu, Tibetan, Bu, and Miao.<sup>5</sup>

With the founding of the People's Republic of China, the first census was conducted in 1953, when the population was estimated at 582.6 million people (excluding Taiwan). The second registration in 1964 made 698.6 million people. In the summer of 1982, the third registration, 1.0082 billion people, saw the indicator of one billion people for the first time. In 1990, the population of China's 29 provinces and autonomous regions was 1.16 billion. As a result, the population of the People's Republic of China increased from 542 to 1.16 trillion in 1949-1990 to 618 million, an average absolute increase of 15 million. By the middle of the 20th century, the population had increased by 50-60 million people, with an annual growth rate of 0.3%.

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<sup>4</sup> Щербаков А.И., М.Г. Мдинарадзе, А.Д. Назаров, Е.А. Назарова ; Демография : учеб. пособие / под общ. ред. д-ра экон. наук, проф. А.И. Щербакова. — М. : ИНФРА-М, 2017. — 216 с.

<sup>5</sup> Sadibekva B.Dj. Xitoy iqtisodiyoti III qism –Toshkent 2011. – 131 b.

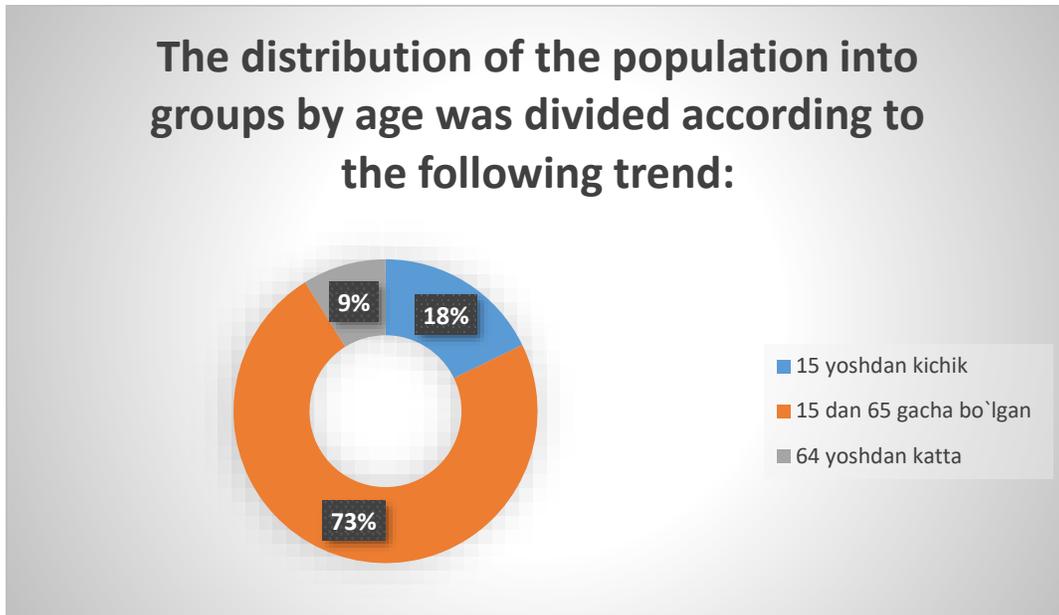
Table 1. PRC population growth dynamics.

Year		Population growth %
2011	1 372 685 709	0.56 %
2012	1 380 373 083	0.56 %
2013	1 388 076 421	0.56 %
2014	1 395 699 763	0.55 %
2015	1 403 181 303	0.54 %
2016	1 410 468 287	0.52 %
2017	1 417 564 227	0.50 %
2018	1 424 362 022	0.48 %
2019	1 430 740 957	0.45 %
2020	1 436 568 870	0.41 %
2021	1 443 981 565	0.52 %
2022	1 451 432 510	0.52 %

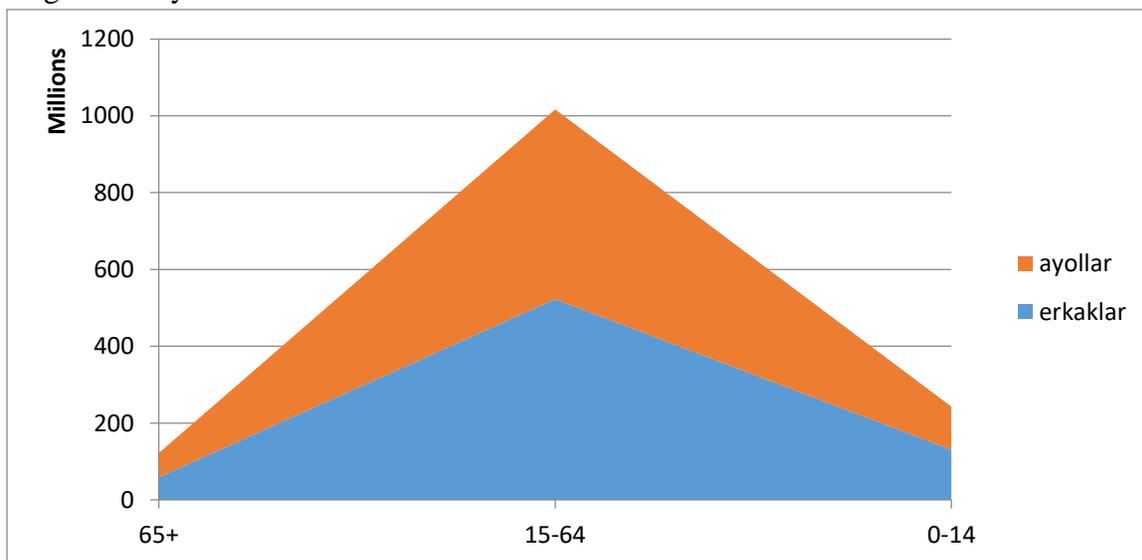
The table was prepared by the author based on <http://countrymeters.info/ru/China>

The table shows that the population growth has a different trend every year, but has the characteristics of growth. That is, an increase of 1% or 3% per year is visible. In fact, it grew at a maximum rate of 0.53%, not as high as it was in the 90s. Also, despite the new laws, the rate of growth has not changed. There are forecasts that this trend will increase in the coming years.

The distribution of the population into groups by age was divided according to the following trend:



The diagram was prepared by the author based on <http://countrymeters.info/ru/China>. As you can see from this graph, the largest segment of the population is middle-aged, which means the population is aging. The working-age population is decreasing year by year. In addition, the increase in the elderly raises various social problems (affecting insurance, pensions, living standards). The main thing is that the next generation may need extra effort to keep the economy running smoothly.



The diagram table was prepared by the author based on <http://countrymeters.info/ru/China>

As we all know, the reason for China's disproportionate population started many years ago, that is, it has become a problem for people of married age. <sup>6</sup>There is a large number of women in the under 64 age group, but there is an increase in the number of women in terms of the composition of the elderly.

### Conclusion

To sum up, the population of China is growing very fast from year to year, so they support the migration movement around the world. the cash flows coming from them are also very profitable compared to some production structures. The labor force is also very developed in this place, compared to 10 years ago and today, the income of the population has increased, and China, which has become a major power among the neighboring countries, today occupies a place in the world economy as an investor.

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