

# Population policy and controlling demographic processes

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CHAPTER 12

# Definitions

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**Demography**

**Population policy**

# Population policy

POPULATION POLICY IS A COMPLEX OF ECONOMIC, ADMINISTRATIVE, PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES BY MEANS OF WHICH THE STATE INFLUENCES THE BIRTH RATE IN THE DIRECTION DESIRED FOR ITSELF.

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# History of Population Policy

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After the Second World War, due to the demographic crisis, special attention was paid to the development of the demographic policy. Problems were discussed at sessions of the UN General Assembly, and in 1969 a special UNFPA fund was established

# demographic policy

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## **Goals and objectives of population policy**

# Demographic Policy Objectives

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In general, the goals of demographic policy are usually reduced to the formation of a desirable regime for the reproduction of the population, the preservation or change of trends in the dynamics of population size and structure.

# History of Population Policy

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**The history of demographic policy shows**

# Modern demographic policy

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**Modern demographic policy-until now it has been a weak instrument to significantly affect the reproduction of the population.**

# Modern demographic policy

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According to a number of scientists, there is no doubt that the planet is not capable of containing an unlimited number of people due to the limited size and exhaustible natural resources.

# Demographic Policy Objectives

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increase in  
the birth rate

decline in the  
birth rate

# Demographic Policy Objectives

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The main directions of the demographic policy include:

state assistance to families with children;

-creation of conditions for combining active professional activities with the fulfillment of family responsibilities;

-reduction of morbidity and mortality;

-increased life expectancy;

-improvement of the qualitative characteristics of the population;

-regulation of migration processes;

urbanization and resettlement, etc.

# DEMOGRAPHIC POLICY MEASURES

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Principal feature of the demographic  
policy

# Demographic policy measures

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economic

paid holidays; various benefits at the birth of a child, often depending on their number  
age and family status are assessed on a progressive scale  
loans, loans, tax and housing benefits - to increase the birth rate



administrative and legal

legislative acts regulating the age of marriage, divorce, attitude to abortion and  
contraception, the material situation of mothers and children in the breakdown of  
marriage, the working conditions of working women



educational, propagandistic

formation of public opinion, norms and standards of demographic behavior  
definition of attitudes towards religious norms, traditions and customs  
family planning policy

# Demographic policy measures

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**economic measures:**

# Demographic policy measures

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**administrative and legal measures:**

# Demographic policy measures

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**educational and propaganda measures:**



# Basic principles of demographic policy

*principle of family sovereignty*

**principle of a social contract**

**the principle of freedom of choice for the family of any lifestyle**

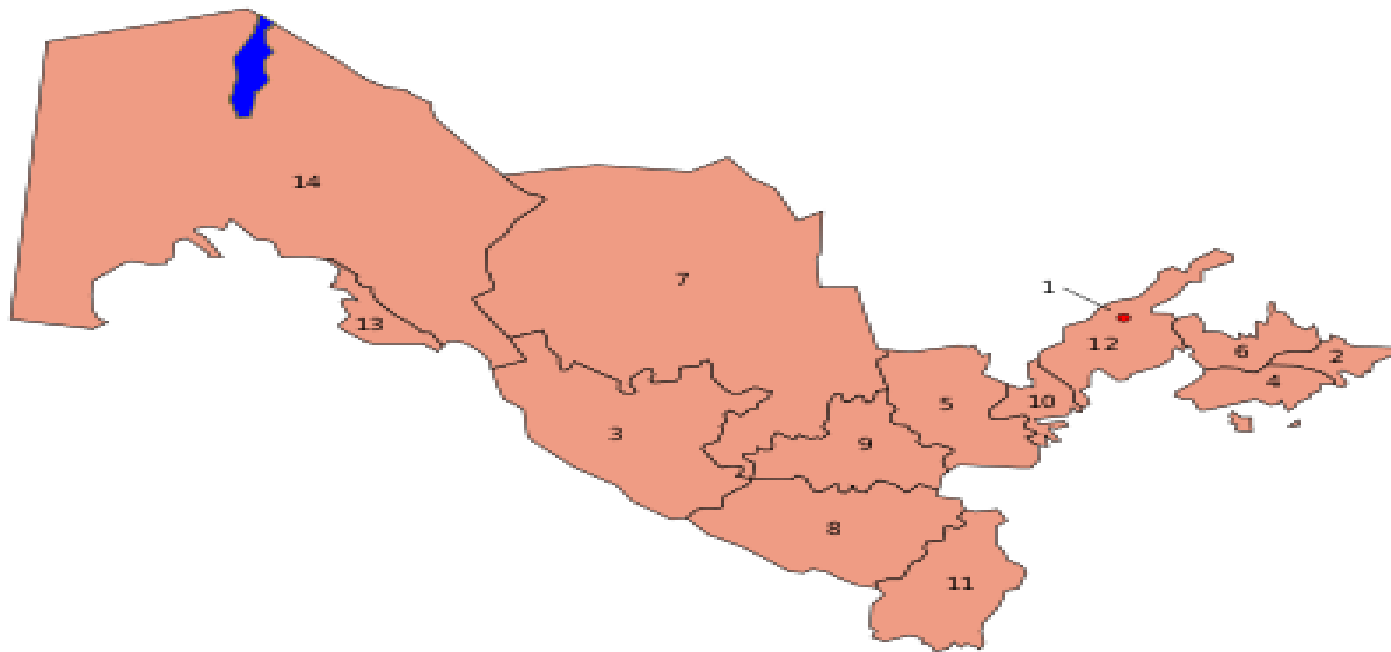
# Основные принципы демографической политики

**principle of unity of goals of federal and regional policy**

**principle of social participation**

# Demographic situation in the Republic of Uzbekistan

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# Number of resident population

## Information on the number of permanent residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan

	1991		2017		Difference 2017 in relation to 1991	
	strength	specific gravity, %	strength	specific gravity, %	+,-	%
Population total	20607,7	100,0	32120,5	100,0	11512,8	155,9
including						
men	10188,0	49,4	16121,0	50,2	5933,0	158,2
women	10419,7	50,6	15999,5	49,8	5579,8	153,6

# reproductive behavior

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**What is reproductive behavior?**



# Reproductive behavior

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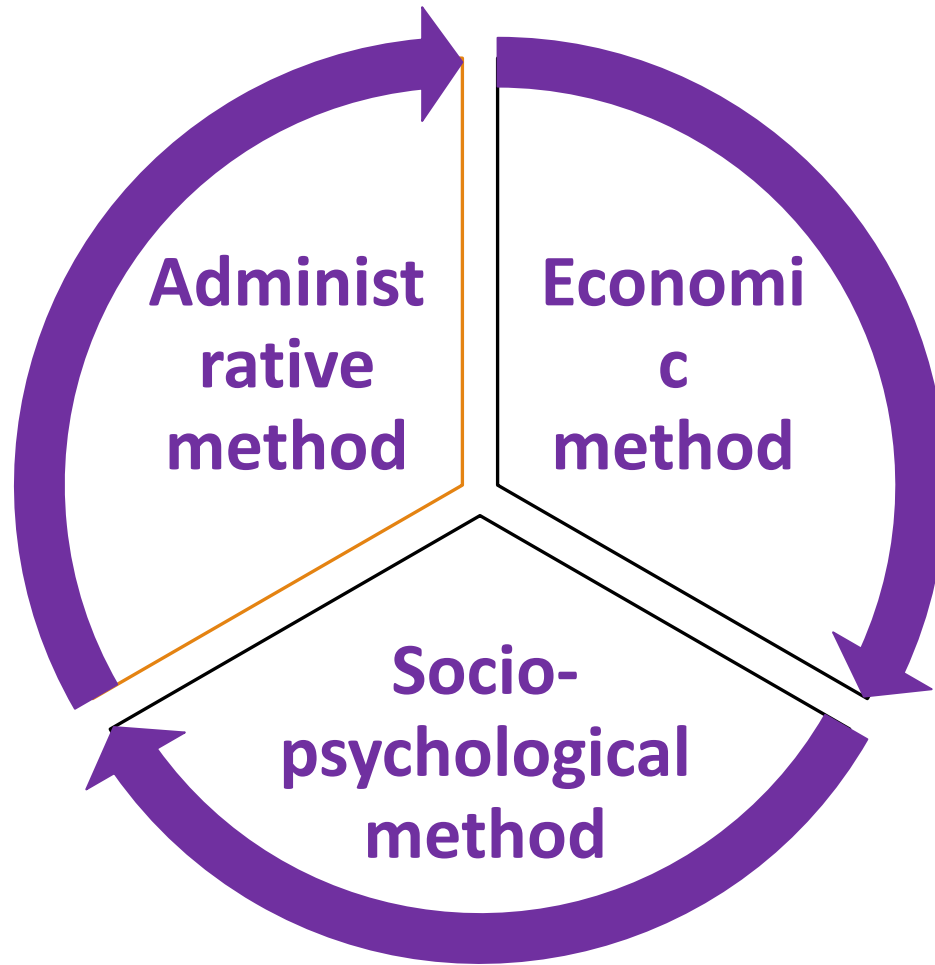
Reproductive behavior is largely determined by the level of need in children. There are three main types of reproductive behavior:

having many children

child with little child

average child

# Methods of population policy



# Four main conclusions:

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Achievements of one of the main goals of the demographic policy - stabilization of the population can be achieved by stimulating not so much fertility as active longevity

To change the reproductive system, socio-psychological methods are much more effective

The existing methods of demographic policy are not always effective and do not take into account long-term side effects

Economic measures are not effective in all cases

the end

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Thank you for attention

