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## CHINA: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

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### ABSTRACT

This article talks about the emergence of a number of social and economic problems in China, which began to develop rapidly after transitioning to a market economy in the last quarter of the 20th century, and the policy of the Chinese government to solve these problems.

### KEYWORDS

Autonomies in China, Uighur autonomy, demographic problems, Mao Zedong, Han, birth control policy, Tibet.

### INTRODUCTION

China is currently one of the most developed countries. In this work, we will try to reveal his achievements and problems in domestic politics.

#### The problem of autonomies in China and its solution

National politics in China has developed over centuries. The approach of the Chinese government in this regard is to promote economic development and lifestyle.

Ethnic autonomous regions have freedom in education, science and culture. The government takes the task of collecting national monuments, spiritual wealth, contributing to the development of national culture and protecting it. With the approval of the State Council, if necessary, public security teams can be established to protect public order. The Constitution imposes on the state the provision of small national financial, material and technical assistance in order to accelerate economic and cultural development, as well

as to help train employees, specialists and experienced workers from local citizens.

#### Autonomies of China

- ☐ Guanxi-Zhuang Autonomy
- ☐ Autonomy of Inner Mongolia
- ☐ Ninsya-Khuisky autonomy
- ☐ Tibetan autonomy
- ☐ Xinjiang-Uighur autonomy

In China, 750-800 million people live in rural areas. Along with economic development, there are several serious social problems. Arable land is taken from villages for industry, commerce, road construction. This increases the demand for land. Such changes cause stratification of the rural population. Part of the peasants cannot adapt to the new economic conditions and are forced to accept unprofitable low-paid work and look for work in cities. In China, favorable conditions for capital and business have been created by law. Moreover, today, representatives of the wealthy class are becoming party members. This is done to show that the capitalist is an integral part of the Chinese people. The working population is necessary to increase the competitiveness of enterprises with the Chinese state. This is an intensive process that consumes large amounts of money and manpower. Increasing production efficiency has created a surplus of labor. This created the problem of

unemployment. On the other hand, the agrarian situation in the country is a big problem. The government actively pursued a policy of urbanization. But the low natural resources and educational potential of the society hinders the reform. In today's China, including abroad, a large amount of money is spent on science, technology, education, and development. China's development strategy is based on financial, economic and state power. This allows you to concentrate all resources to achieve the goal.

#### Demographic problems and their solution

A large population is one of the main problems of China. The demographic policy used in China has an impact on the entire Asian continent. Currently, the PRC is home to 1 billion 425 million people, i.e. 22% of the world's population.

Such a large population is facing problems in providing food and employment to the population of the state. Although it ranks second after the United States in terms of GDP, the average income of the population is 600 dollars, and for farmers it is 200 dollars. Therefore, despite high economic achievements, it is equal to the income of developing countries.

Providing the population with the necessary things is one of the main problems facing China. He invests the most in domestic politics. On the one hand, the ruling circles argue that the more Chinese there are, the stronger the security of the PRC.

The demographic problem began to show from 700 million to 900 million during the period of Mao Zedong between 1964 and 1974. It was during this period that the increase in the number of the population began to rise to the state policy.

Article 49 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China describes the issues of marriage and family planning.

It paid off. The growth rate of 34.11 in 1969 fell to 16.03, in order to achieve this, there were 300 million abortions. Nevertheless, the Chinese people grew. In 1999, it grew by 10.99 million more than the population of Belarus. The number of newborns reached 19.09 million. This meant that the world's population increased by one Chinese every half second.

Preventing population growth by artificial means created another problem. The aging of the labor force and the demand for labor force, as well as the aging of the nation, have also occurred. There are 100 million people over the age of 60 in China. If this situation continues, by 2040 they will be 2-3 times more than the 20-year-old population. This can create a problem for the state in terms of social payments and allowances.

Another demographic problem was birth control among peasants. In addition, there are many migrants who are looking for work in the city, their number is more than 80 million. The number of uneducated

Chinese over the age of 15 is 180 million, i.e. 15.8% of the total population.

By the end of the 1990s, the number of 65-year-olds in China exceeded 80 million. Half of the pensioners in Asia and 1/5 of the world's pensioners lived in China.

In the 90s, the number of people aged 80-85 was 8 million, and by 2000, their number reached 28 million.

Due to the migration of the population to the city, the agricultural output of Shanghai in the 1990s will drop from 16% to 6-7%.

It is with such economic, social and demographic problems that it entered the 21st century.

The planned family program of the People's Republic of China was one of the aspects that led to the change of the country's youth structure. By 2002, PRC nursing homes and orphanages began to receive not only orphans, but also orphans. One generation was not physically able to take care of their parents and their parents. This, in turn, creates new social problems.

The new demographic policy is successfully implemented in urban areas, but not so much in rural areas. Nevertheless, in recent decades, a significant decrease in birth, death and natural reproduction rates has been achieved. In 2003, the birth rate was 12.96 per thousand people, the death rate was 6.74, and the natural population growth was 0.6%. For comparison:

in that year, the natural population growth in our country was equal to 1.17%.

The Chinese, who call themselves Han, make up more than 90 percent of the country's population. The rest of the population is Chuan (1.4%), Hui (0.8%), Manchurian (0.8%), Mongolian, Tibetan, Uyghur, Kazakh, Korean (0.7%), etc. . In general, according to official data, representatives of 56 minority nationalities live in China.

China has been the number one country in terms of population for many years. Since 1979, the birth control policy has been implemented in this country. Nowadays, the birth rate in China has fallen to the average place in the world. Nevertheless, taking into account the large population, even if one family has only one child, the population of the country is increasing by approximately 0.58% (8 million) per year. The birth control policy created another problem. All families want to have a son and achieve it in different ways. Today in China there are 106.74 men for every 100 women.

In the wind season that closes from the west of China, the undetectable substance, which is less than 2.5 micrometers in size, is 10 times smaller than Japanese cedar dust, and it is more difficult to catch it even with a simple mask. Respiratory diseases, asthma, bronchitis, and lung cancer are common among the local population. The effects of toxic gases emitted

from cars and furnaces where waste is burned are not felt. If we calculate on a 6-point scale, there were times when the pollution level of each cubic meter of space in Beijing reached 500 micrograms. How RM-2.5 affects human health remains a mystery.

The Japanese have already reached its base. First of all, the intended goal was achieved due to the sharp reduction of toxic gases emitted from motor vehicles. Kunchikar is very worried about the negative impact of the ecology of the neighboring PRC in the western regions of the country. Therefore, according to the RM-2.5 indicator, attention is being paid to ensure that the pollution level of one cubic meter of space is up to 70 micrograms. At the meeting with the participation of experts in the field of China and Japan, it was discussed about the practical application of the accumulated experience of the Japanese in this regard.

Every year, since January, almost half of China is covered with acrid smoke. Such conditions were observed in Beijing that the weather was clear only on five days of the month. analyzing the situation, everyone from Beijing to Hebei Province even uses the humorous expression that "Man has become a vacuum cleaner". After the experts of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences determined that smoke contains carcinogenic oxide-nitrogen, which affects humans, this issue was put on the agenda of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Some mass media compare a

visit to Beijing with stepping into a gas chamber. People from the Asian Development Bank noted that only one percent of the major cities in this country can meet the requirements of the world standard in terms of water purity. In the cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Xi'an, 8 and a half thousand people died prematurely due to various diseases due to the influence of dust.

## CONCLUSION

Nowadays, the birth rate in China has fallen to the average place in the world. Nevertheless, taking into account the large population, even if one family has only one child, the population of the country is increasing by approximately 0.58% (8 million) per year. The birth control policy created another problem. All families want to have a son and achieve it in different

ways. Preventing population growth by artificial means created another problem. The aging of the labor force and the demand for labor force have also resulted in the aging of the nation. This created a problem for the state regarding social payments and benefits.

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