



The Dilemma and Countermeasures of The Implementation of the Three-Child Policy in Harbin -- Based on the Analysis of Smith's Policy Implementation Process Model

Bingyi Zhang

Harbin University of Commerce, Heilongjiang, 150000, China

Email: 1070246665@qq.com

Abstract. It is of great importance to promote the sustained development of the region by improving the fertility willingness of the population of childbearing age. This paper selects the childbearing age population in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province as the survey object, uses the Smith policy implementation process model to analyze the dilemma of the three-child policy in Harbin, and puts forward feasible suggestions.

Keywords: three-child policy; Smith model

1 Introduction

Under the influence of the strict population control policy under the background of family planning in the 80s of the 20th century, the fertility willingness of the Chinese people has weakened, the fertility rate has continued to decline, and problems such as population aging and imbalance in the gender ratio have emerged one after another. In order to encourage fertility, increase population vitality and optimize China's population structure, the state has successively introduced many policies to liberalize birth control. On the other hand, the future demographic situation is not optimistic. In 2020, the total fertility rate of women of childbearing age in China was 1.3%. According to international standards, this data is far below the replacement level of 2.1%, and also lower than the level of developed countries such as the United States, Japan, and France, indicating that China has entered the "low fertility trap". In the long run, the number of births decreases, It will reduce the supply of labor in the future and accelerate the fading of the quantitative demographic dividend[1]. This not only marks the end of the 40-year-long restrictive birth policy in China, but also shows that there are high hopes that the policy of encouraging sexual birth will be able to revive the current low fertility rate in the same way that it suppressed the fertility rate half a century ago. The post-80s and 90s families who have entered marriage are the direct beneficiaries of the three-child policy, and their reproductive behavior directly affects the final result of the implemen

tation of the policy. In order to understand the difficulties encountered in the implementation of the three-child policy, this paper takes families in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province as the research object, and then understands the factors affecting their fertility, and analyzes the problems in the implementation of the three-child policy in Harbin with the help of the Smith model, and puts forward feasible suggestions. This is of certain practical significance for promoting population, alleviating the imbalance in the population structure, and promoting social development.

2 Analytical framework

2.1 Smith Model Applicability Analysis

Since the mid-70s of the 20th century, relevant scholars in the field of public policy have studied the influencing factors of policy implementation from different perspectives, and formed policy implementation models with different emphases. Whether the policy itself conforms to the actual situation and the quality of the policy itself are the prerequisites for the implementation of the policy. The executive agency is responsible for the follow-up and implementation of the policy, which directly affects the effect of the implementation of the policy and creates a good external environment for the implementation of the policy. The impact of the interaction of the three-child policy various factors on the policy effect is shown in the Figure. 1:

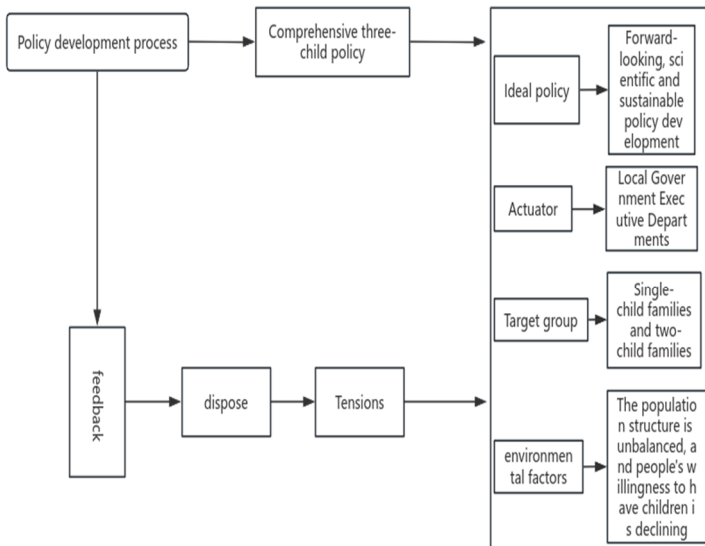


Fig. 1. "three-child" policy analysis framework

3 The dilemma of the implementation of the three-child policy in Harbin

3.1 The cultural environment (values) affect the implementation of policies

The traditional concept of raising children to prevent old age and having more children has faded into people's field of vision, and many families choose to have fewer children and better children. The sluggish fertility rate in the Chinese cultural circle is not so much due to the failure of the traditional fertility culture, but more precisely because the traditional fertility culture has undergone a transmutation, and has been replaced by a modern fertility culture of "late marriage and less childbearing, or even no marriage and no fertility", resulting in an endogenous low fertility rate. In the seventies and eighties of the 20th century, China comprehensively implemented the one-child policy, aiming to control the number of people, but after the implementation of the policy, many shortcomings were exposed, such as the problem of one-child family structure, the problem of losing one-child families, and the problem of losing the main labor force in rural families without boys. However, long-term one-child families have become the mainstream family structure in society, and people's willingness to have children has also declined. Women are more likely to make decisions about not having children, leading to an opposite relationship between "employment and childbearing"[2]. Due to the aging of the population, shrinking labor resources, the imbalance of male and female sex ratio and many other problems in society, although there is an obvious effect in the short term, in the long run, it still cannot meet the needs of China's population development, and many contemporary families still choose to have only one or two children.

3.2 Implementation of economic and environmental impact policies

Contemporary Chinese parents pay more and more attention to the education of their children, they will spend more time, energy and money on the education and training of their children, although the implementation of nine years of compulsory education is now implemented, but then the school has increased other fees, such as tuition and miscellaneous fees, books, meals, tutoring fees, etc., which have made the cost of raising children increase sharply. From the socioeconomic perspective, fertility cost has a significant negative impact on fertility intention. For example, "childbirth will limit free time" (time cost), "childbirth will increase the economic burden" (economic cost), "childbirth will increase the burden of child care" (care cost), "childbirth will increase companionship anxiety" (psychological cost), "childbirth will affect career development and economic income" (opportunity cost), etc. In particular, the outbreak of the new crown epidemic at the end of 2019 has greatly disrupted people's marriage and childbearing plans, and the epidemic has brought a lot of inconvenience to young people's housing, employment, education, and medical care, and the pressure on life is huge, the group with lower income and no energy not only faces economic burden, but

also has to worry about the pressure of energy and the dilemma of wanting to give birth but not daring to do so[3].

3.3 The strength of supporting policies affects the implementation of policies

The complete implementation process of the policy is a process from formulation to implementation to feedback on the implementation effect. Compared with the policies of other countries, China has fully liberalized the three-child policy, that is, eligible families can consider and encourage them to have three children, while more Western countries (such as the United States, France, France, etc.) will not only give high support in policy, but will also be supplemented by relevant supporting guarantees, such as housing policy, medical policy, education policy, etc. Today's low fertility levels are not the result of fertility policy restrictions. There are policy deviations in the system of encouraging fertility, which will seriously hinder the recovery of fertility. When analyzing and responding to the mechanism of low fertility in China, various policy designs and academic research mainly focus on targeted measures for groups who dare not have children, the main cause of low fertility seems to be simplified to the single dimension of "not daring to have children" or "not being able to have children", but ignoring the existence of important dimensions such as "not wanting to have children" and "not being able to have children". If only the family planning policy is introduced, women will have to bear heavy pressure to have children, and the effect will be very limited. Promoting the transformation of the service functions of the family planning department, adjusting the birth policy, and ensuring social welfare should all be systematically optimized.

4 Countermeasures for the implementation of the three-child policy in Harbin

4.1 Promote the transformation of values

Strengthen the scientific publicity of the three-child policy. The Heilongjiang Provincial Population and Family Planning Commission should strengthen the publicity of the "three-child policy" and the new ideas of the new era, such as publishing promotional videos on social media such as official accounts and television, and holding offline information sessions to publicize specific preferential and subsidy measures to the public, so as to help establish a correct view of childbirth and reduce the psychological burden of young people in marriage. Comprehensively and accurately interpret the three-child policy, provide a three-child policy consultation platform, and popularize scientific fertility knowledge of eugenics and reproductive health care, so that the masses can understand and have a correct concept of marriage and childbearing. At the same time, through the community to strengthen the further publicity of the three-child policy, create a cultural atmosphere of reproduction, provide targeted classification support in various aspects such as protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women

in employment, and do a good job in policy combination to encourage women of childbearing age to turn their wishes into real reproductive behaviors[4].

4.2 Improve the maternity compensation policy

Establish a compensation fund for the birth of three children. In the process of promoting the comprehensive three-child policy, the family's economic situation is a key factor. Families with average family economic conditions cannot afford the financial pressure brought about by having three children, so the establishment of a three-child compensation fund is actually to convert policy support into economic support, further improve the maternity leave system and effectively implement the maternity leave system for women. To fully implement the maternity leave system as a maintenance measure one of the key tasks for the legitimate rights and interests of female employees is to take effective measures and implement them in detail,so as to reduce the burden of childbirth[5].

4.3 Increase the intensity of supporting policies

Improve the level of eugenics and childcare services, and develop the HP childcare service system. The report of the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) particularly emphasized the need to "educate young children", optimize the population development strategy, and establish a system of fertility support policies. Therefore, the government should improve the relevant policy coordination of the three child policy, achieve the integration of marriage, childbirth, parenting, and education, enhance the level of public services, and provide solid support for the better implementation of the three child policy[6].And increase investment in early childhood care services and pre-school education, strengthen the construction of nursery schools for 0-3 year olds, and lay the foundation for policy implementation by strengthening public supporting services from the birth, raising, education, medical and other links of children, and at the same time establish and improve the all-round support and security system for the birth of three children, in the construction of the birth policy and related supporting measures, it is necessary to improve policy resources, provide public services, and strengthen policy response,so that the comprehensive implementation of three children is better[7]. Promote educational equity, strengthen the supply of high-quality educational resources, and reduce family education expenditures. Increase investment in early childhood education to meet the growing needs of children.

5 Conclusion

The formation mechanism of low fertility is complex, and the medium and micro factors such as high housing prices, expensive education, no one to take care of them, and hindered career development are of course the variables that affect the level of fertility, but in order to truly recognize and understand low fertility, a product of modernization and globalization, it is far from enough to do these superficial cause analysis. People's

response to the three-child policy not only needs cultural stimulation but also institutional reform, and the construction of fertility culture is easier said than done, and requires long-term unremitting efforts from all walks of life.

Reference

1. Shi Zhilei, Teng Congbo. Research on fertility quality under the three-child policy[J]. *Journal of Demography*, 2023, 45(05): 1-16. DOI: 10.16405/j.cnki.1004-129X.2023.05.001.
2. Ren Huiling, Zhou Qingyuan. " Inner Mongolia Social Sciences, 2022, 43(05): 110-117. DOI: 10.14137/j.cnki.issn1003-5281.2022.05.015.
3. Wang Xiaojuan, Shi Zhilei. From Income to Assets: Wealth Inequality and Resident Fertility Intention [J]. *Economic Review*, 2022 (01): 114-126. DOI: 10.19361/j.er.2022.01.08
4. Zhu Wenting, Wang Mei. Research on the influence of fertility support on the fertility intention of young working women with three children[J]. *China Youth Social Sciences*, 2022, 41(06): 78-85. DOI: 10.16034/j.cnki.10-1318/c.2022.06.017.
5. Zhou Yan. " Research on women's occupational dilemma and countermeasures under the "three-child" policy[J]. *Modern Commerce & Trade Industry*, 2024, 45(02): 153-156. DOI: 10.19311/j.cnki.1672-3198.2024.02.051.
6. Fu Xinran. An analysis on the path of implementing the three-child policy and promoting balanced population development[J]. *International Public Relations*, 2023(02): 16-18. DOI: 10.16645/j.cnki.cn11-5281/c.2023.02.054.
7. Xu Peidong, Wu Xinhui. Why is the birth policy lost——An analysis based on the perspective of behavioral public management[J]. *Statistics and Management*, 2022, 37(07): 74-79. DOI: 10.16722/j.issn.1674-537x.2022.07.009.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

