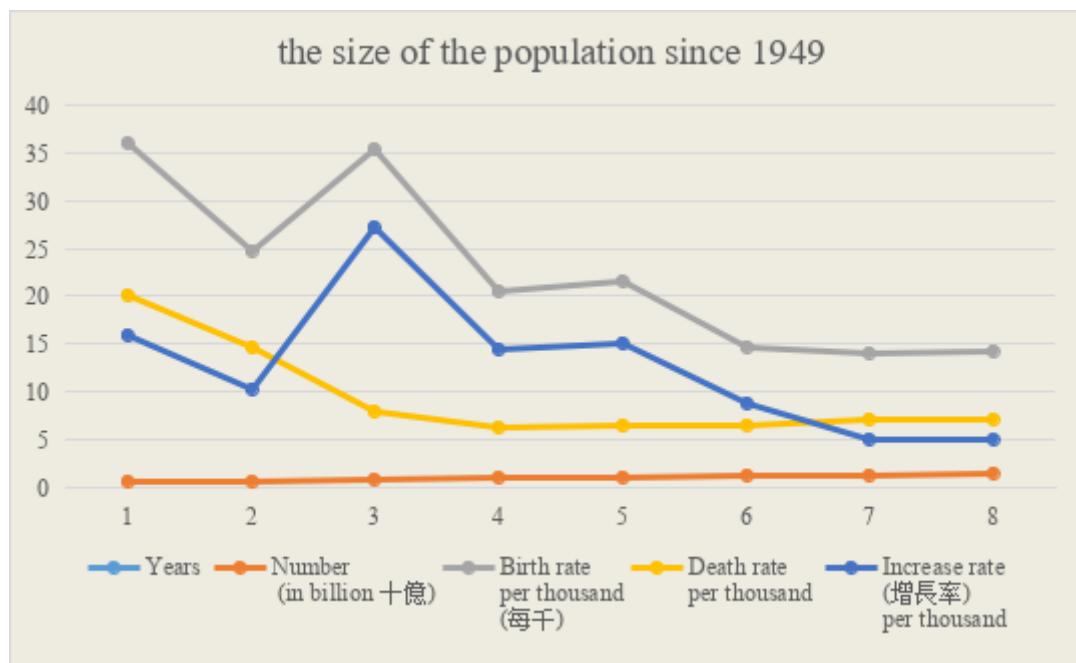


China Chapter 3

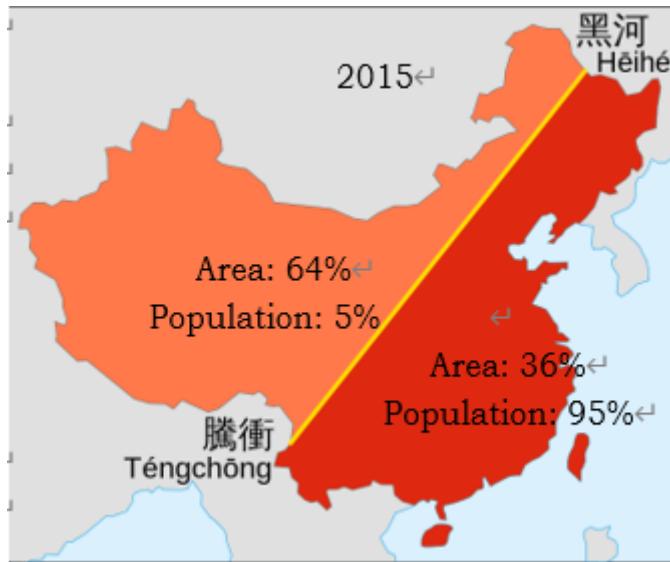
- The Population Of China
 - Uncontrolled birth 不受控制的出生 (1949-1978)
 - In Mao Zedong's eyes (在毛澤東眼中), the population was an asset (資產). The bigger the population, the bigger the asset.
 - Controlled birth 控制生育
 - 1979-2014
 - Deng Xiaoping (鄧小平) carried out the 'one-child policy' (獨生子女政策). The 'one-child policy' restricted (限制) each Han family (每個漢族) to having one child.
 - 2014
 - Married couples were allowed to have a second child if either parent was an only child. (「單獨二胎」)
 - 2016
 - All married couples to have two children. (the 'two-child policy') 「二孩政策」
- The population growth
 -



- The major population policies (主要人口政策) since 1949
 - Mao Zedong's policy in the period 1949-1978
 - population was a bit more than (略多於) 0.5 billion (5億)

- Mao's opinion
 - a large population as an asset (資產) since there would be a stable supply of labour (供應穩定 / ‘人多好辦事’).
 - The larger the population the bigger the asset.
 - predicted (預測) that China's continuous economic development (經濟持續發展) in the future could support a growing population.
- Mao encouraged birth (鼓勵出生)
- 1970s (Deng Xiaoping 鄧小平)
 - problems
 - serious poverty (嚴重的貧困)
 - a large population
 - solutions
 - canceled class struggle (取消了階級鬥爭)
 - started the Policy of Reform and Opening-up (改革開放)
 - the 'one-child policy' (一孩政策)
 - to slow down the population growth
- The good and bad results of the 'one-child policy' since 1979
 - restricted each Han family (限制每個漢族) to having one child.
 - good results
 - the growth rate decreased since 1979
 - the population didn't grow as fast as projected by the United Nations
 - bad results
 - there is too much attention to the boy.
 - he may be spoiled as a result
 - when the boy grows up, he alone to take care of parents
 - may be a great burden
 - the Chinese prefer boys to girls
 - an imbalanced sex ratio may appear
 - would be less and less women
 - an imbalanced sex ratio may appear
 - imbalanced sex ratio
 - because of the one-child policy, each Han family could only have a child → the Chinese preferred sons to girls.
 - problems

- the sex ratio becomes imbalanced → there will be more and more **unmarried men**
- **Aging population**
 - the **working population was decreasing**
 - would affect the **economic development**
 - the **old-age population was increasing**
 - would be a **great burden** on the society
- New birth-control policies (新的節育政策) in 2014 and 2016
 - 2014
 - Married couples were allowed to have a **second child** if either (任何一個) parent was an **only child**. (「**單獨二胎**」)
 - The birth rate did not rise significantly (顯著).
 - 2016
 - All married couples to have **two children**. (the ‘**two-child policy**’/ 「**二孩政策**」)
 - An optimistic view
 - 18.46 million births in hospital were recorded across the country in 2016, two million more than the average (平均) of the previous five years (前五年).
 - The trend (趨勢) will continue (持續) in the coming years.
 - A pessimistic view
 - The number of births recorded since 2016 has been far from being enough to significantly ease (緩解) the negative results of the ‘one-child policy’.
 - The number of births will fall (下降) in the long term (從長期來看), especially due to **growing living standards** (特別是由於生活水準的提高).
- other population problems
 - **The Hu Huanyong Line (胡煥庸線)**
 -



- The area in the west
 - Climate (氣候)
 - cold
 - arid
 - Relief (地勢)
 - high
 - hilly
 - Economic Development (經濟發展)
 - lightly developed
 - few industrial centres
 - less job opportunities
 - others
 - inland
 - a history of slight development
 - poor infrastructure
- The area in the east
 - Climate (氣候)
 - warm
 - humid
 - Relief (地勢)
 - low
 - a lot of flat land
 - Economic Development (經濟發展)
 - highly developed
 - few industrial centres

- plenty of job opportunities
 - others
 - coastal
 - a history of high development
 - good infrastructure
- 總結
 - The main changes in the size of China's population since 1949
 - the population grew steadily, approaching billion now
 - Mao Zedong's view (毛澤東的看法) on a large population
 - he supported a large population, thinking that it was an asset
 - Deng Xiaoping's view (鄧小平的看法) on China's population growth in 1979
 - too fast since China was too poor and weak to support a large population
 - The aim (目的) of the 'one-child policy' introduced in 1979
 - to slow down the growth of China's population, which had became too much in view of backward economic development of the country
 - The aim (目的) of the 'two-child policy' introduced in 2016
 - to encourage more birth, which had been remained low for a long term
 - The long-term impact (長期影響) of the 'two-child policy'
 - has been no convincing data as far since the policy was put forward just a few years ago