

China Chapter 3

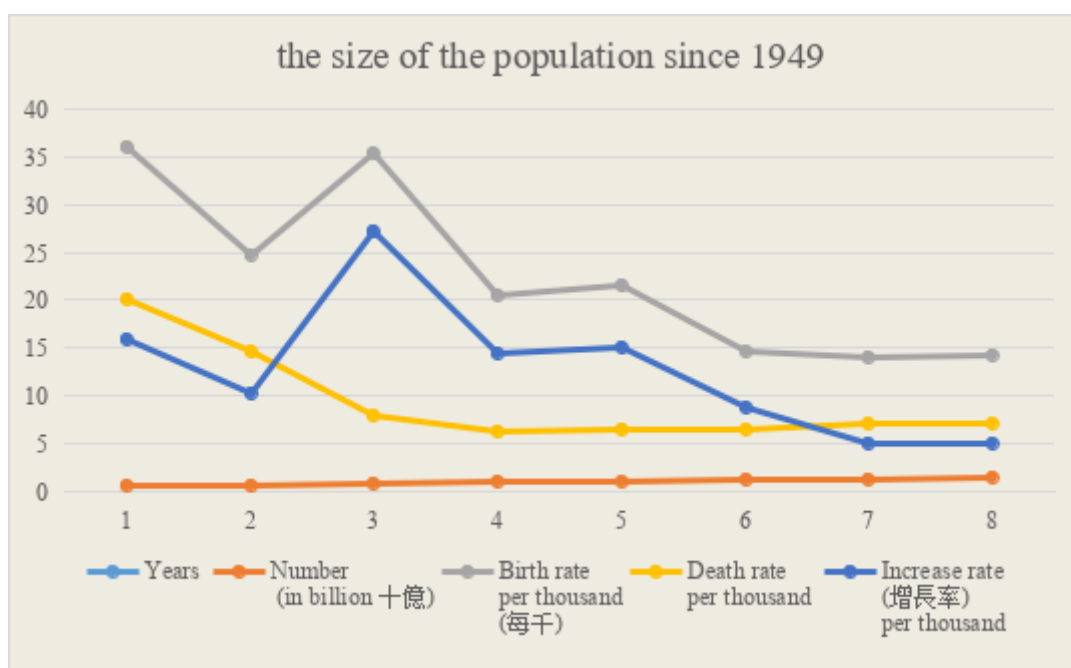
- The Population Of China

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- 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

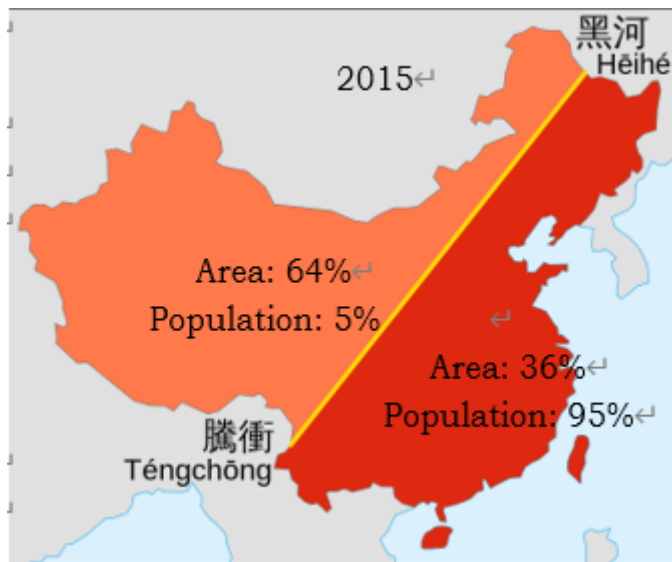
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- The major population policies (主要人口政策) since 1949
 - Mao Zedong's policy in the period 1949-1978
 - population was a bit more than (略多於) 0.5 billion (5億)

- 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)
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- 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 become 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