

摘 要

作為世界上人口最多的國家，中國曾經是世界上人口增長速度最快的國家之一。為了減輕人口過快增長對經濟社會發展的不利影響，中國在 20 世紀 70 年代開始實施旨在減少人口數量增長和提高人口素質的人口和計劃生育政策，這項政策的實施以及經濟社會的快速發展，使得中國在短短 20 多年的時間內走過了發達國家幾百年才能完成的人口轉變歷程。

本研究評估過去中共人口政策的演變，以及對各方面的正負面影響。中國經濟改革開放以後，提倡一胎化政策的實施對中國的人口發展有著重大影響。其最直接的影響是加快了中國人口由高增長向低增長方式的轉變，促進了中國生育率的下降。隨著生育率的下降，給中國的經濟增長帶也來了很強的效應。另外，提高婦女地位、就業壓力的減緩、健康、教育方面也有一定程度的改善。本文透過對人口問題的深入探討，找出問題存在的癥結。對當前經濟和社會發展影響最大的人口問題主要包括幾個：一是人口性別比例失調問題；二是年齡結構變化相伴隨的人口老齡化問題；三是與前兩個問題有密切關係的獨生子女問題；四是四二一綜合症。

關鍵字：一胎化政策，人口政策，獨生子女

Abstract

China is not only the most populous nation in the world, the country was also among one of the fastest population growing countries. To reduce and minimize the negative impacts to economic and society from rapid population growth, China started implementing various population policies to elevate population superiority by decelerating population growth in the late 1970's, after 20 years such policies allowed China made swift and significant economic and society progresses, which is unprecedented among the developed nations, such changes and swiftness might take few hundred years to transform and accomplish.

This research evaluates the evolution in China's population policies, and focus on the positive and negative aspects from implementing such policies. After China opened its door to the world, the realization of "one-child" policy has affected China's population growth drastically. The one-child policy has directly impacted on the transformation from previous high population growth, to current low growth rate, it also, decreased the birth rate in China. The result of the birth rate reduction also facilitated the current China's robust economic growth. Furthermore, it elevated women's social status and lightened the employment competitiveness, and there are significant improvement in health and education. This paper, thoroughly analyze the predicaments in population and attempt to seek the rationale for their existence. The current economic and society issues involved the following:

1. population unbalance in male and female proportions,
2. the change in age structures towards majority elderly population,
3. problems from one-child policy,
4. issues with "four-two-one" syndrome.

Key Words: one-child policy, population policy, only child