



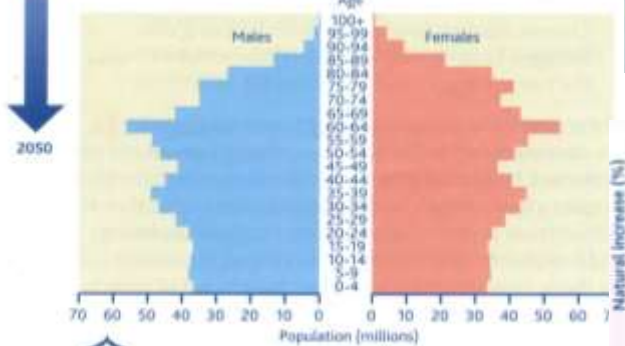
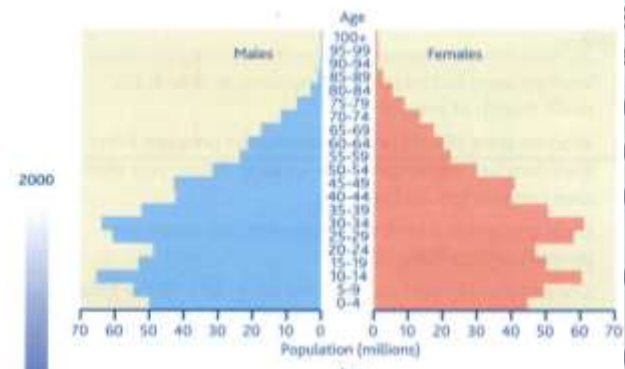
Red=
 Densely
 populated
 Yellow=
 Sparsely
 Populated



Shanghai 1990

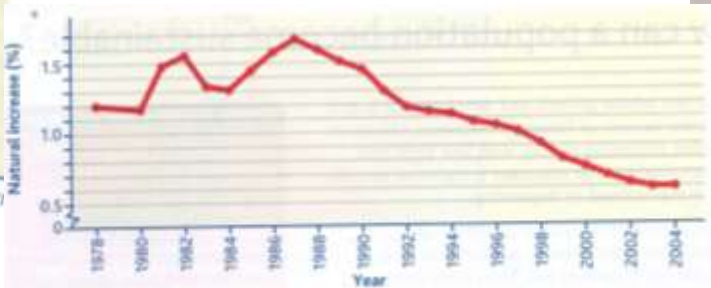


Pros	Cons
Slows population growth	Violation of human rights
Good for the environment	Government control over individuals
Good for the economy	Increasing hardships in caring for elderly
	Lack of sibling relationships
	Gender discrimination/imbalance
	Age imbalance
	Increased pressure on only children
	Spilled Little Emperor syndrome



Beginning in 1979, the one-child policy said that each couple:

- must not marry until their late 20s
- must have only one successful pregnancy
- must be sterilised after the first child or must abort any future pregnancies
- would receive a 5 to 10 per cent salary rise for limiting their family to one child
- would have priority housing, pension and family benefits, including free education for the single child.



China's population growth through the one-child policy

Ending of OCP: Why?
 -Aging population
 -skewed sex ratio of males to females
 -Society favouring males
 -infanticide to ensure they have a son
 increase labour supply

China's population pyramids: changes into the future?

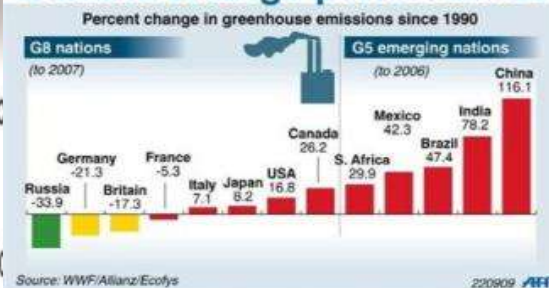
Reasons behind Three Gorges Dam

- ▶ One of the reasons that the Three Gorges dam was built was to prevent flooding further downstream.
- ▶ Another reason why the Three Gorges Dam was constructed was to generate electricity.
- ▶ The Three gorges dam was mainly built across the Yangtze River to control the amount of water allowed through.

Environmental impact

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Threatened species include Yangtze dolphin, Chinese sturgeon, finless porpoise | Landmarks include Scenic deep gorges, about 1,000 archaeological sites submerged | Farmland About 60,500 ac (24,500 ha) of farmland, orchards flooded |
|--|--|--|

Climate change performance



Positives and Negatives of the Three Gorges Dam

- Positive effects: world's biggest dam—600+ feet high & 1 mile wide
 - Provide reliable power throughout China
 - Makes it easier for ships to reach the interior of China
- Negative effects:
 - Wipe out 1,000+ towns & the relocation of 1 million + people
 - Destruction of historic sites and landmarks
 - Environmental concerns for wildlife habitats

THREE GORGES DAM

150T CO2 **39 BILLION USD TO BUILD** **180 BILLION YUAN**

64.61 BN YUAN SPENT ON CONSTRUCTION
68.56 BN YUAN SPENT ON RELOCATION OF AFFECTED RESIDENTS
15.20 BN YUAN SPENT ON INTERESTS OF FINANCING
COST RECOVERY IN 10 YEARS WHEN GENERATED

DAM WALL IS 2,309M LONG (equal to 330 BLUE WHALES)
AND 101M HIGH (equal to 2 and a half STATUE OF LIBERTYS)

27,200,000 cubic metres of CONCRETE USED (a world record and equal to same amount of concrete of 82.73 BURJ DUBAIS)
463,000 tonnes of steel used (enough to build 63 EIFFEL TOWERS)
102,600,000 cubic metres of earth moved (equal to Kansai International Airports 4.89 landfills)

The reservoir created, flooded a total area of 632 km² (enough area to cover SINGAPORE)

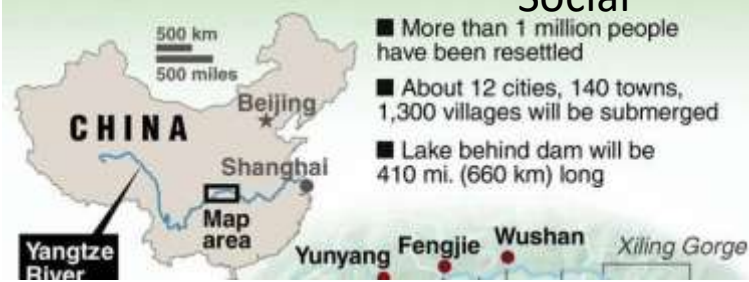
THE RESERVOIR IS 600 KM IN LENGTH (IT WOULD TAKE 5.7 DAYS TO WALK ITS FULL LENGTH)
CONTAINS 39.3 KM³ OF WATER EQUAL TO CALIFORNIA'S AGRICULTURE WATER CONSUMPTION PER YEAR
world's largest hydroelectric power station **22,500MW total capacity** **34 generators** **34 installed**
provides power for 9 provinces and 2 cities, including Shanghai
fully operational would provide 3% of China's total electricity consumption

The 3 Gorges Dam cost \$24 billion dollars.

It took 16 years to build

China's Three Gorges Dam

The world's largest hydroelectric project.



Social

- More than 1 million people have been resettled
- About 12 cities, 140 towns, 1,300 villages will be submerged
- Lake behind dam will be 410 mi. (660 km) long

- It took 16 years of construction and has 26 power generators units.
- Each main turbine has a capacity of 700 MW there are 32 main turbines.
- It produces clean energy, and less pollution.

Economic