

# 常代中国西藏人口

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国务院人口普查办公室 西藏自治区人口普查办公室

编

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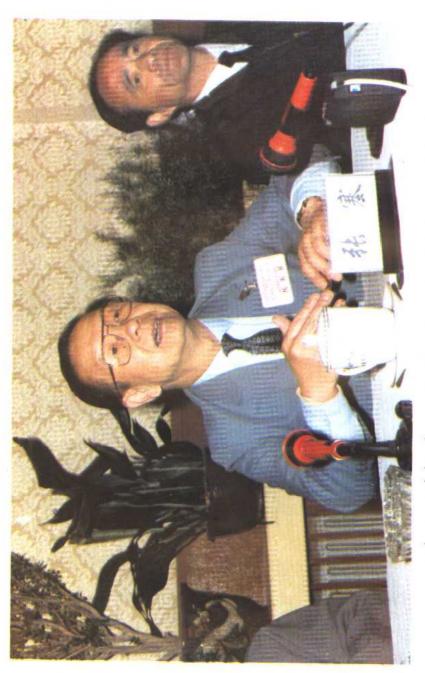
中国藏族人口科学讨论会会场。 (钱玉琨摄影)



中国藏族人口科学讨论会部分代表合影。 (钱玉琨摄影)



西藏自治区主席江村罗布同志在中国藏族人口科学讨论会上讲话。 (钱玉琨摄影)

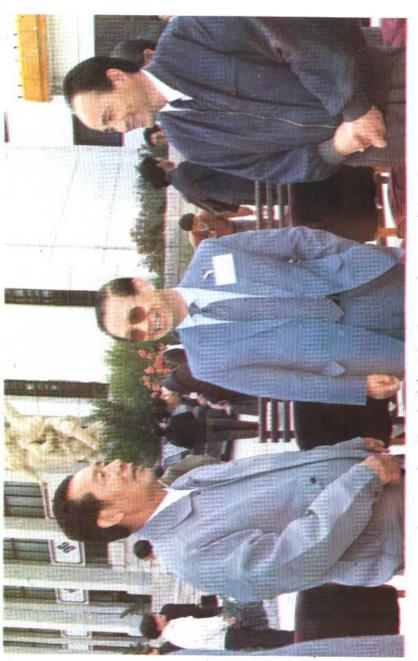


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会上讲话。



西藏自治区主席江村罗布同志(左1),国务院人口普查领导小组副组长、国家统计局局长张塞(中),西藏自治区副主席毛如柏同志(右1)在亲切交谈 (钱玉琨摄影) 西藏人口问题。



中国藏族人口科学讨论会的代表在小组会上探讨藏族人口问题。 (钱玉琨摄影)

西藏自治区同全国其它省、自治区、直辖市一样,按照国务院的统一部署,成功的进行了1990年第四次全国人口普查工作。根据国务院关于认真做好第四次全国人口普查资料分析、研究、开发、利用的指示精神,经过一年多的准备,国务院人口普查办公室于一九九二年七月二十四日至二十六日在拉萨召开了"中国藏族人口科学讨论会"。这次会议,对充分开发利用我区人口普查资料,研究西藏人口现状,制定人口政策和发展规划,合理利用人力资源,加快人口智力开发,实现治穷致富的目标,建设团结、富裕、文明的新西藏具有重要而深远的意义。

西藏自治区是我国藏民族聚居地区。1990年人口普查,全区藏族人口210万,占全区总人口的95%,占全国藏族人口的45%。因此,在西藏开展藏族人口研究尤为重要。

众所周知,和平解放前的西藏,是一个官家、贵族、上层僧侣统治的封建农奴制社会。这个制度严重的阻碍了生产力的发展和社会的进步,经济文化十分落后,人民生活极端贫困,人口数量逐年减少。西藏和平解放以后,特别是1959年民主改革以来,党和政府在大力发展生产、努力改善人民生活、积极发展医疗卫生事业的同时,制定了鼓励生育、发展人口政策。社会主义的新西藏,人口死亡率逐年下降,人均寿命大大延长,人口迅速增长。1990年与1952年相比,总人口增长了81%。在政治、经济、文化、社会等方面发生了翻天覆地的巨大变化,西藏四十年的发展变化给我们的共识就是:没有中国共产党的领导,没有全国各兄弟民族的大力支持,就不会有社会主义新西藏的今天和明天。

党中央和国务院历来十分关心西藏建设,仅1980年以来就召开了两次西藏工作座谈会,从西藏实际出发,制定了一系列特殊政策和灵活措施。1990年7月20日,江泽民总书记又亲临西藏进行

为期一周的考察。对西藏的稳定局势和经济发展作了重要指示。近几年西藏的局势是稳定的,而且正朝着越来越好的方向发展。但是我们还必须清醒的看到,在当前国际形势动荡不安的情况下,国外反华势力加紧了对我国的颠覆渗透。他们打着民主、自由、人权的旗号,粗暴干涉我国内政,妄图把西藏从社会主义中国分裂出去。达赖集团也加紧了与反华势力的勾结,四处游说,乞求国际反华势力的支持。他们在国际上制造舆论,妄图把西藏问题"国际化"。因此,开展藏族人口研究就是要深入贯彻中央民族工作会议精神,宣传党的民族政策在西藏所取得的伟大成就,增进民族团结。并以有力的事实、确凿的数据,批驳国外少数人制造的所谓西藏问题。

西藏自治区党委、自治区人民政府十分重视藏族人口科学研究工作,我希望藏族人口科学研究能够达到三个目的:一是充分利用第四次人口普查资料,对西藏人口进行广泛、深入的分析研究,从而更好的认识和研究西藏的区情,为振兴西藏经济,建设团结、富裕、文明的社会主义新西藏服务;二是在广泛研究的基础上,学习内地先进的人口科学研究方法,通过互相交流,取长补短,从而把西藏的人口科学提高到一个新的水平,使我国藏族人口研究工作不断深入地开展下去;三是通过分析探讨,使其研究成果能够为西藏地区制定人口发展政策和发展规划服务。我认为,我们的目的一定能够达到。研究成果,还要通过新闻媒介向社会传播,让国内外关心西藏的人士增进对西藏的了解,增加对我们党的民族政策的了解,看到社会主义制度在新西藏的生动体现。这里,让我代表全区各族人民对《当代中国西藏人口》一书的出版表示视贺。

中华人民共和国 西藏自治区人民政府主席 江村罗布

#### Preface I

Tibet Minority Autonomous Region, as the rest of the provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, has successfully conducted the 1990 National Population Census, according to the assignment given by the State Council. After a year's preparation, the Census Office of the State Council is holding the Scientific Symposium on Tibet Population, 24 - 26 July 1992, Lasa. This is done in accordance with the principle of carefully conducting the forth population census, doing well with the data analysis, its research, its development and its utilization stated by the State Council. This symposium will be very much significant in regards of fully utilizing the regional census data, of making studies on present status of Tibet population, of making population policy and development plan, of utilizing the human resources, of speeding up the development of people's talent, of achieving the goal of getting rid of poverty and becoming well - off, and of building up a new Tibet of unity , well - off, civilized region.

Tibet is an autonomous region that concentrate with

Tibetan minority nationalities. 1990's census tells that there are 2.1 million of Tibetan in the region, which accounts for 95% of the total regional population, and 45% of the national Tibetan. Consequently, it is of a great significance to study on the Tibet minority in Tibet.

As it is well known that Tibet was in a serfdom state ruled by bureaucrats, nobles and upper class monks and priests before the peace liberation. The serfdom society hindered development of productivity and the progress of the society as its economy and cultural background was backward, pepole were living in poverty, and population decreased year after year. Since the peace liberation, especially the democratic reform of 1959, the China's Communist Party and the Government have put great effort in promoting the production, re arranging people's life, and developing the medical treatment facilities. Meanwhile, a policy of encouraging the birth delivery and expanding the population was adopted. Therefore, in the socialist new Tibet, the population death rate has been dropping year by year, life span has been expanded, and the population is growing rapidly. The total population increased by 81% in 1990 comparing with the year 1952. Great changes have taken place in many respects, politics, economy, culture and social affairs. The forty year's development of Tibet tells a common view, there will not be present day and tomorrow for the socialist new Tibet if the Communist Part of China does

not take the lead or without the powerful support from the brother nationalities across the nation.

The Central Communist Party Committee and the Government have been very much concerned with the development of Tibet. Two symposiums on Tibet's work have been conducted since 1980, and a series of special policy and flexible measures have been made in accordance with Tibet's actual situation. From 20 July 1990, Jiang Zeming, Director - General of the Party's secretary, paid a week - long visit to Tibet, and delivered important directions on the development of steady situation and economy. Tibet's situation has been steady in recent years and it leads from good to better. Still, we shall be conscious that foreign anti - China forces is subverting and infiltrating our country as the international situation is turbulent. Raising the terms of democracy, freedom, human rights as their excuse, they are wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of our country, intending to break away the Tibet from the socialist China. The Dalai groups is also trying to go up with the anti-China forces abroad by going canvassing and begging for support. They are whipping up world opinion, hoping to "internationalize" the Tibet issue. Thus, to conduct research on Tibet population is to carry out the spirit of the Central Conference on Nationality Issues, to propagandize the great achievements of Party's nationality policy over Tibet, and to promote the unity of the nation. At the

same time, denounce a few of people abroad producing "Tibet Issues" with convincing facts and accurate statistics.

The Party's Committee of Tibet Autonomous Region and the local government are very much concerned with the scientific research on the population issues of the area. It is hoped that this conference will accomplish the following three goals:

- 1. To fully understand the situation of Tibet by utilizing the Fourth Population Census data, ie, to conduct further studies on Tibet population, so as to vigorously develop Tibet's economy, to build up a socialist new Tibet with unity, well-off and civilized characteristics.
- 2. To learn advanced techniques of scientific population research from inland people by exchanging experience of the field so as to put the study into a higher stage, and to continue the population research in Tibet.
- 3. To utilize the results of the conference as to serve for making population policy and the development plan of Tibet.

I believe that the above mentioned goals will be achieved. As the results of the conference will be disseminated to the public via press media, people who are concerned with Tibet both at home and abroad will further understand our party's policy over minority nationalities, and see the reflection of the socialist system in Tibet.

Please allow me to express our congratulations, on be
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