

# SAIMUN 2017 Research Report

**Committee:** General Assembly 3

**Issue:** Reviewing the existing natal policies in order to formulate an agreement on global population control

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## 1. Description of Issue

Overpopulation is one of the main problems that the humankind is fronting nowadays. It is becoming an issue for people of all races, religions and nationalities. Nowadays, the world is meeting over 7 billion people and it approach to 10 billion people in 2050. Unfortunately, almost 2 billion people of the total world population, live in deficiency and despair. If the population keeps increasing, the world will encounter severe environmental problems. Therefore, people will lack for more food resources, freshwater, energy and accommodation. The rate of inequality will become even more enormous, foods will not be distributed effectively, and government will be much more corrupted. Pro-natalism is a principle that advocates human reproduction. Natalism endorses child rearing as necessary for social aims and state's maintenance. Pro-natalist policy normally pursues to form economic and societal incentives for people to reproduce, such as supplying tax incentives that compensate raising children. Supporters of rigorous actions on natalism may build restricted approach to abortion and contraception. Financial prosperity has been related with having a good demography, lots of workers, and customers as well. Alternatively, nations may be adopted anti-natalist policies to decrease a rising populace. Anti-Natalist regulations that are beside human reproduction are generated to resolve demographic crisis such as overpopulation, scarcity and exhaustion of resources. Diminished fertility rate could rapidly develop the economy by saving resources for financing in productivity-rising programs. Pro-natalism is a principle that advocates human reproduction. Natalism endorses child-rearing as necessary for social aims and to confirm state's maintenance. Pro-natalist policy normally pursues to form economic and societal incentives for people to reproduce, such as supplying tax incentives that compensate raising children. Supporters of rigorous actions on natalism may build restricted approach to abortion and contraception. Financial prosperity has been related with having a good demographic scope, lots

of workforces, and customers. Alternatively, nations may be adopted anti-natalist policies to decrease a rising populace. Anti-Natalist regulations that are beside human reproduction, is generated to resolve demographic crisis such as overpopulation, scarcity and exhaustion of energy assets. Diminished fertility rate could rapidly develop the economy by saving resources for financing in productivity-rising programs.

## 2. Definition of Key Terms

### **Total Fertility Rate (TFR)**

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children a woman would have supposing that recent birth rates stay continuous through her motherhood years. To simplify, total fertility rate is the mean number of youngsters a woman would have if a she lives all her reproductive years. Childbearing years are measured age between 15 and 49.

### **Pronatalist**

Pronatalist is somebody who back up a high birth rate. The principle that everyone should procreate and have children as frequently as possible is an archetype of a pronatalist attitude. Pro-natalism is the procedure or action of promoting the reproduction, especially government that advocates a higher birth-rate.

### **Anti-natalist**

Anti-natalism is a principle that gives an undesirable importance to natal. The goal of anti-natalist regulation is to restrain the development of a country's populace by implementing restrictions on reproduction. Anti-natalist policies are predominant in Asian nations, such as China and Singapore.

### **Incentives**

An incentive is something that encourages people to execute an achievement. In pro-natalist nations, tax inducements and social incentives are given to people who bear children, such as child care costs and extending a term of maternity leave for pregnant women.

### **Abortion**

Closure of pregnancy before the fetus is born. In the medicinal term, this term and the term failure both refer to the end of pregnancy before the fetus is able to survive out of the uterus. The term abortion is more usually used as a substitute for encouraged abortion, the careful disturbance of pregnancy, as contrasting to miscarriage, which signifies a natural or natural loss of the fetus.

### **Poverty**

Poverty is a shortage or the condition of one who lacks a certain quantity of resources or money. Complete scarcity or poverty regards to the absence of means essential to approach general requirements such as food, clothing and shelter.

### **Overpopulation**

The condition of having a dense population that causes environmental deterioration, which is impair quality of life, or a population crash.

## 3. Timeline of Key Events

<b>Event</b>	<b>Description</b>
1974 August 19, The World Population Conference	The World Population Conference was held in Bucharest, Romania, from 19 to 30 August 1974. Delegates of 136 Member States participated The draft of the World Population Plan of Action, organized by the Population Division with the support of an advisory committee of specialists, and had been revised by the Population Commission. The draft was revised by the working group and accepted by the plenary. Discussions inclined to make facets of population regulations weaker and facets of social and economic growth more powerful. The Session became separated between the 'incrementalism' position of a group of Western States (including US, UK, Germany) that claimed that rapid demographic increase was a severe obstacle to improvement, and the 'redistribution' position,

	<p>followed by a group of developing countries ran by Argentina and Algeria that assumed that the population issue was a result and not a reason of underdevelopment and that it could be resolved by a new international economic development concentrating on the redistribution of resources.</p>
<p>1979, introduction to China's one child policy</p>	<p>The one-child policy was a regulation applied by the Chinese government as a solution of controlling the population. The one-child policy was introduced in 1979 in response to a rapid population increase, and required that couples from China's Han majority could only have one child.</p>
<p>1984 August 6, The second International Conference on Population</p>	<p>The Conference accepted the endorsements for the more execution of the World Population Plan of Action (WPPA). Numerous key Member Nations had altered positions compared to those they had in 1974. The United States now measured population a neutral phenomenon for development. Many economically developing countries, including Bangladesh, Brazil, India, China, Indonesia, Mexico, Kenya, Nigeria and Pakistan expressed their strong support for family planning and population programs. Many developed countries, including Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom stated their willingness to increase their support for population programs. The United States stated its policy of not funding any programs facilitating abortion.</p>
<p>1994 September 5, The International Conference on Population and Development</p>	<p>The International Conference on Population and Development was convened in Cairo, Egypt, from 5 to 13 September 1994. The Conference approved the Program of Action, which highlighted the important part of women's welfares in populace matters and presented the ideas of sexual and propagative wellbeing and reproductive privileges. A new description of demographic strategy was elevated,</p>

providing importance to reproductive health and the authorization of women.
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#### 4. Positions of other key member nations

##### **People's Republic of China (PRC)**

In the late 1970s, the Chinese government presented a couple of actions to lessen the nation's reproduction rate and sluggish the demographic development rate. The most essential of the different methods was a one-child policy, which commanded that couples in China could only bear one child. The one-child policy, introduced in 1979, intended that each couple was permitted only one child. Positive consequences involved better approach to schooling for all, and childcare and healthcare are suggested to people that obeyed this policy. Difficulties with imposing the rule are that those who already bear more than one child didn't obtain these welfares and were penalized. The regulation was intensely opposed in countryside regions, which were conventional to form big relations. In city regions, the regulation has been implemented stringently but distant countryside regions have been tougher to regulate. Moreover, due to a customary fondness for sons, great numbers of female children have completed up vagrant or in orphanages, and in some incidents they were killed. As a result, the gender stability of the populace has become imbalanced. China's one-child policy has been slightly calm in current years. Couples can now allowed reproducing a second child if their first child is a daughter or if both parentages are themselves only-children.

##### **Democratic People's Republic of Japan (DPRJ)**

Japan is the primary nation in Asia that suffered obvious birth rate drop. In the early 1990s, the Japanese government has introduced sequences of pro-natalist regulations in the expectation of backing the falling birth rate. The first birth trend in Japan has begun to converse somewhat from the start of the 1990s in execution of policies. This may be the end of the decreasing tendency of the first fertility rates amongst younger childless females aged 15-30 that has made a significant influence to this reverse. The influence of the policies since the early 1990s on preventing fertility decline among the younger childless women is an achievement and merits endorsement. However, there is still some concerns remain that lots of Japanese women still believe that due to

their careers and financial reasons, childbearing is not a priority for them. So they tend to evade from reproduce, and even marriage.

### **United Nations Population Fund (UNPFA)**

Their work includes the development of reproductive health; including creation of national policies and practices, and providing daily necessities and services. The organization has recently been known for its international program beside obstetric fistula and female genital mutilation. UNFPA helps nations recognize and raise awareness of such improvements, which are vital to development. UNFPA is one of the world's biggest funders of population data collection. UNFPA also counsels countries that the best way to guarantee maintainable growth is to bring a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, and every young person's potential is satisfied.

### **French Republic (France)**

France's population is approaching a greatly serious condition due to a rapidly declining support ratio, a low fertility rate and a dwindling birth rate. A growing amount of France's population is above the age of 60, whereas there are fewer economically active citizens and even fewer people are reproducing. This causes a financial issue as the economically active people are obliged to pay taxes to the pensions of the older populace and towards social welfare, which supports care for the ageing people. With fewer young people are participating in workforce, there's less money supporting the elderly which will, finally, lead to a drop in the standard of care which the elderly can have, merely due to a lack of funds. To combat declining fertility rate, France has implemented a strong pro-natalist policy which is a scheme of economic incentives and compensations for women reproducing to have more children which helped increase France's total fertility rate to 1.98. One of the important features of the law was a series of incentives obtainable to working women, to inspire them to reproduce. The law announced a long maternity period of 20 weeks to 40 weeks dependent on the number of children the woman has already given birth to. The critical questions concerning the rule are if it has been positive so far and if it will endure to be effective in the future. The regulation is estimating the French government great expenses of money to fund. If the regulation was to fail, it could bankrupt the nation.

## **World Health Organization (WHO)**

In the previous period, the United Nations organization has come to show a dominant part in global efforts intended at assisting developing nations handle with their population problems. UN agencies have complete much to concentrate on international consideration on the consequences of prompt population growing, to legitimize national demography and family planning programs, and to support governments in instigating these programs. Among UN agencies involved in population aid, the World Health Organization occupies a particularly powerful position. Although WHO is not a foundation of funding, its strategies and engagements affect the population programs of the whole UN system as well as those of many developing countries. WHO has an opinion in decision connecting to national family planning programs and the participation of health systems in such programs throughout Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

## **5. Suggested Solutions**

Suggested solutions are it should be priority to developing countries (LEDCs) to reduce suffering by struggling illness and famine around the world and it is crucial to continue to develop resource efficiency, productivity and reduction of contamination so that condition of living can be advanced. Moreover, empowering females in developing countries financially, publicly, and legitimately is important, in which in a way that leads in them having an equivalent choices in childbirth decisions. Furthermore, it is one of the most normally granted expectations that sectors of the society disadvantaged of education contribute more to overpopulation. It is significant to make it possible for all females and males to study the way to control premature pregnancies. Unaware of the costs children need, the developing countries pursue for more wages through their jobs. This brings to the necessity of more land, more food and more basic resources. Education would make these countries conscious of the pressures of overpopulation and would also offer them and their children better payment. Additionally, an effective way of regulating fertility rates is making provisions in taxation that support families with none or a limited number of children. Extra tax welfares could also be supplied for couples who decide to adopt rather than reproduce. Although, this system contains few disadvantage. To begin with, this needs a precise taxation policy and a society without too many economic branches. It could also contribute to numerous unethical practices, including fake registrations, illicit abortions etc. Lastly, many believe the answer is in government policies that will ensure current and future

human needs are met. These policies revolve around global issues like poverty, agriculture/food, environmental concerns, and access to reproductive health. It is essential to generate policies that can balance population growth can also help in management.

The countries that are suffering from falling population should focus on encouraging people to work longer and eliminate the difficulties that block them from working. State pensions ages need to be increase and inflexible payment system, which pays more to elderly should also be more flexible. More immigrants would soothe labor insufficiency and regulations that encourage women into the workforce can also balance the number of employees and retirees. However, better supply of child care policy is needed.

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