

THIRD ASIAN
PARLIAMENTARIANS' MEETING
ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Asian Population and
Development Association
(Foundation)

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Third Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development

Opening Ceremony

- Call to order
- Royal Anthem
- Addresses

1. H.E. Prof Dr. Ukrit Mongkolnavin, President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand.

Excellencies, Honorable Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen ;

It is indeed a grate pleasure and privilege for me, as the President of National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand to welcome you to the Kingdom of Thailand and the 3rd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. I sincerely wish your stay in Thailand will be a successful and memorable one. This 3rd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development is jointly organized by several regional as well as international organizations. It underlies the global importance of the issue we are going to discuss in the next few days. Population is one of the most precious and important resources that Asia nationas produce. It means the ways and means other resources are and should be utilized.

As we are well aware, the living conditions of most of the people, particularly in our region, must be improved to assure a better quality of life. It is our task in the next few days to work jointly in order to develop proper solutions, which can then be put into practice.

The meeting of this kind provides the best opportunity for us parliamentarians, who represent the people in our region, to learn about the situation in neighbouring countries to share experiences and to discuss problems together, so that we may jointly reach solutions which will benefit not only the people in our respective countries but also in our region as a whole.

I am deeply proud and feel privileged that Thailand and its National Assembly have been offered as a host site of the meeting.

Excellencies, Honorable Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen ;

It is the first time that the Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development has been held outside of Japan. I consider this to be the most appropriate time and place to hold this meeting as we, the Thai people and Thai government have designated this year to "the visit Thailand year", the year in which we especially welcome with all our heart every visitors to our country. Thus, I hope that, during your stay in this country, you will not only have success in your deliberations but also in partake of the warm hospitality of the Thai people.

May I take this opportunity once again to welcome you to the Kingdom of Thailand and I wish you every success in your deliberations. Thank you.

2. Hon. Mr. Takashi Sato, Chairman of AFPPD, Vice-Chairman of APDA.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen ;

It is my great privilege and pleasure to extend my words of greetings to you all on behalf of Hon. Tatsuo Tanaka, the Chairman of the Asian Population and Development.

First, however, as the organizers, we would like to express our deep appreciation to His Excellency Prime Minister Prem, His Excellency Ukrit Mongkolnavin, the President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom of Thailand, and Professor Prasop Ratanakorn, Chairman of the Population and Development Committee of the Thai National Assembly, as well as all the people who have contributed their kind efforts, without which this meeting would not have been possible.

Also, I am grateful to all my fellow parliamentarians, the experts and all of you from the different countries in Asia who have gathered here today despite your busy schedules.

The Asian Population and Development Association was founded in February 1982 in conjunction with the establishment of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD), which was prompted by discussions at the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development in Beijing, the first such regional meeting in the world. This year marks the 5th anniversary of APDA, and for that we are truly indebted to Dr. Rafael Salas, the Executive Director of UNFPA for his valuable guidance and support, as well as to all those who have extended their assistance.

During the meeting, results of the surveys conducted in our host country Thailand, and in Indonesia and studies of the Japanese experience will be presented for reference to promote discussion. Particularly, I would like to note here that we have enjoyed tremendous support and advice from His Excellency Mr. Martono, the Minister of Transmigration, who is present today, and his staff for the implementation of surveys in both the urban and rural areas of Indonesia. The report of the survey will be presented this afternoon. I would like to once again express our gratitude.

As we all know the population of Asia accunts for 60 percent of the entire world population. According to the estimates by the United Nations, the global population will be 4 billion 997 million 609 thousand by 1st this year. Furthermore, calculations by the Institute of Population Problems of the Ministry of Helth and Welfare in Japan indicate that the world population will exceed the 5 billion mark by July 11th,

Greenwich Time.

The world is now challenged with serious problems related to population. To cite a few, imbalances in food and resources, the very base of human survival; issues of regional population structure during the process of economic development; population composition problems such as an aging society; as well as economic pressures on developmental programs.

In recognition of these problems, since the Colombo Meeting held in Sri Lanka in 1979, we parliamentary members in Asia have met many times in China, India, Mexico and Japan to discuss and study population and development in an effort to attain our common goal of the "improvement in living standards and welfare of individuals and families."

Therefore, a gathering such as this, where concerned people come together for discussion, transcending every barrier of customs, cultures, ideologies, and religions is truly significant for the solution of problems in population and development and ultimately for those to enable us to achieve world peace. To this end, I would like to request your active exchange of views and opinions in candid discussions.

At the close of this meeting, we are planning to hold a steering committee meeting of the AFPPD to make the best preparations possible for the General Assembly of the AFPPD to be convened in Beijing this October. I hope that this meeting will contribute to the success of this 2nd General Assembly of AFPPD. In my capacity as the Chairman of this Forum, I would like to solicit your support.

Before closing, I wish to reiterate my sincere words of appreciation to all the people who helped us organize this meeting and to all of you attending today.

Thank you.

3. Message from Mr. Rafael M. Salas, Executive Director of UNFPA read on his behalf by Mr. Joti Singh, Director of Information and External Relations Division of UNFPA

His Excellency, Mr. Fukuda, Hon. Mr. Sato, Hon. Mr. Prasop, Distinguished members of the parliaments from Asian countries, Distinguished guests ;

I have the honor, on behalf of Mr. Rafael M. Salas, the Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, to greet the parliamentarians gathered at this meeting from all over Asia and to convey to them his best wishes and those of UNFPA for the success of this meeting. I will read a brief message from Mr. Salas who unfortunately, due to other long standing commitments could not be here with you at this meeting.

The message reads as follows ;

I am glad to know that the Asian Population and Development Association is organizing the third Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development, in cooperation with the National Assembly of Thailand in Bangkok from 23rd to 24th February 1987.

Asian Parliamentarians have, in recent years, taken an increasing interest in promoting regular exchange of information among themselves on the subject of population and development, and have also worked through their own parliaments and their constituencies on promoting better awareness and appreciation of population issues and their relationship with other development issues. Their efforts, complementing those undertaken by the governments in the region, have helped countries in Asia to implement effective population policies and programmes, in the context of their specific needs and requirements. I hope that your meeting in Bangkok will contribute to further strengthening of these efforts.

This is the message from Mr. Salas and I would like to add one word before I end. And that is in relation to the point that was made by Mr. Sato in his speech. As he mentioned, this year probably around the middle of July, the world population will reach the figure of 5 billion. The world population was only 3 billion in the year 1960, by 1974 it had reached the figure of 4 billion and now in 1987 around the middle

of this year, it will reach 5 billion. In another 12 years, by the year 1999, the world population is expected to reach 6 billion. So in a period of less than 40 years, the population would have increased by 50%, from the figure of 3 billion to around 6 billion by the year 1999.

It is the intention of UNFPA, this year in the context of this event to organize a number of international, regional and other activities. We are encouraging governments and non-governmental organizations and others to use their own activities and organize special activities to focus attention on the implications of this momentous event in socio-economic fields. And it is our hope that in this context the parliamentarians in Asia through their regional bodies, as well as through national organizations, will do what they can to focus attention on the implications of this event at the regional and national level. And I would like to assure them, on behalf of UNFPA, that we will do whatever we can in terms of providing information, expertise and whatever assistance they need to make this occasion, a truly memorable occasion in order to focus attention on the implications of population issues and their relationship with development issues.

I have two other colleagues here from the Fund, Mr. Hirofumi Ando who is the Chief of Administration and Finance Division, Mr. Parsons, who is the deputy representative of the Fund here in Bangkok.

On their behalf, on my own behalf, and again on behalf of the whole Fund and its Executive Director, I would like to wish you all success in your deliberations.

Thank you.

4. Hon. Mr. Takeo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan, Chairman of JPFP,
Chairman of GCPPD.

Ladies and Gentlemen ;

It is my great pleasure and honor to speak to you today at the third Asian Parliamentarians Meeting on Population and Development held here in Thailand.

I am profoundly concerned about the future of mankind on this earth. It is because the world peace is confronted with serious crises.

Many factors threaten the world peace, among which the following three are the most serious.

First, there is the East-West confrontation and the accompanying intensification of the arms race. Second, the world is burdened with serious economic problems. And the third factor is the rapidly increasing population and its related problem of development and environment.

The world has moved on the formula of the East-West confrontation during the forty-odd years after World War II. The arms race that emerged from this formula has intensified in the 1980s. In particular, as a result of the nuclear arms race, there are nuclear stockpiles between the two blocs with capacity to destroy mankind 60 times over.

Should they be used, that would be the end of mankind. And there is no guarantee that these deadly weapons will not be used. It is a shivering thought, to say the least.

The economic problems are also of great concern to us. Since the first oil crisis of 13 years ago, the old order of the world has collapsed and the new path is yet to be established. Each country, led by the United States, is faced with terrible problems. And developing countries are suffering from long years of economic stagnation and the particularly serious external debt problem. No one can be sure that there will not be a country that will see a national bankruptcy. Economic uncertainties of individual countries will eventually lead to political and social chaos. What will happen to the world, if many nations fall into such a sad pit ?

Ladies and gentlemen, since the political and military situation or economic problems of the world are not the main theme of today's meeting, I will not delve into these further. But the third factor threatening the world peace that I mentioned at the outset of my speech -- that is the population question and its intricately

related problems -- is the most fundamental, yet most difficult one to solve.

Needless to say, the objective of politics is to maintain peace to and improve human life within that objective. But in realizing this object, the issue that constantly presents difficulties is the rapidly increasing population. The world's population that numbered 1,650 million in the year 1900 will exceed 5 billion this year. And this 5 billion is expected to increase to 6.1 billion in 13 years time, or by the end of this century. This means a quadrupling of population during the 20th century. Because the essential requirements for human life -- food, resources and enviromental properties -- are finite, what will happen if the user of these goods, that is human beings, alone will continue to increase? This is a problem common to all mankind and to the entire earth, transcendent of any national boundaries.

We politicians who work as representatives of the people have a major responsibility to plan and implement effective and appropriate policy measures from the legislative side.

I succeeded former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi in 1980 as the Chairman of the International Population Problem Parliamentarians Group in Japan that was established in 1974 before any other country. I also launched the Global Committee of Parliamentarians for Population and Development the same year. I have appealed to the world's parliamentarians to have more interest in the population question and play a constructive role as a member of the national legislature.

Those of you present here today are well aware of our role as legislative branch members and you are about to delve into discussions of specific topics.

In considering the urgent requirement of solving the population problem, I strongly believe that we should already be at a stage of discussing specific agenda by now. And, therefore, the meeting like this impresses me deeply.

I understand that this is the third meeting of this group. Let me express my sincere appreciation and pay my respect to those of you who have endeavored to bring such achievement.

Those of us wishing for peace and welfare of the world's entire mankind must pay greatest possible efforts to solve various problems to overcome every and all obstacles lying before us at the earliest opportunity. In solving the ever diversifying population and development problems, we must direct our efforts to establish comprehensive policy that is well balanced and meets the specific and unique difficulties of each nation.

Moreover, in the case of implementing policy that is considered to be appropriate to each government, there are such delicate questions as the religious barriers which inevitably are accompanied with extreme difficulties due to the basic nature of the question. I believe that even with such delicate issue, we need to maintain a forward-looking posture that allows vocal suggestions of the issue as well as positive discussions.

The religious issue has emerged in the past few years from the steadily progressing world-wide activities on population and development by legislative members. The religious question is certainly an issue we can not avoid.

Realizing the importance of this issue, I stressed as the convenor of the so-called "Old Boy Summit" the importance of the population, development and environmental problem in my speech at the fourth plenary session of the group held in Japan last April. As a result, it was unanimously agreed to incorporate the following message in the final statement: "As a new measure to cope with the present global population crisis, it would be essential to have a realistic and effective dialogue with religious leaders and obtain their understanding."

The proposed dialogue will soon be realized. I do hope very much that the dialogue will mark a major step forward to solve the population problem of the world.

Since 1979 when the Parliamentarians Meeting on Population and Development was held in Sri Lanka, activities of those of us in the legislative branch have become increasingly positive in the respective countries and regions. And the progress has been steadily made.

It is my earnest hope that this meeting will be fruitful and valuable as one part of such global movement for the peace and prosperity of the world.

Thank you very much, ladies and gentlemen.

5. Senator Prof. Dr. Prasop Ratanakorn, Chairman of the Thai Steering Committee on Preparation for the 3rd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development.

Excellencies, Mr. Fukuda, Honorable Friends ;

I recall an old sayings - which said "Everything is good when new, but friendship when old". It is indeed very happy to be among old friends again, and especially in Bangkok during "Visit Thailand Year" - this year. My old friends are here not only to listen to each other - which are known in many words as - convention, seminar, conference and this time - meeting. 3rd Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. The goal may lead to world peace and prosperity, but the key of success as we wish - is Humanity.

In fact - no one forgets "Humanity is essential for happiness" so one agenda will cover addresses, speeches, presentations and discussions. Again, one should remember that "He who is afraid of asking is ashamed of learning". We must not waste time in learning and planning in the area of social development as well.

Philosopher usually refers - I quote "Time flies and draws us with it the moment in which I am speaking is already far from me."

Now, not wasting your time, I shall quote one of the good philosophies by Plato, it could be applied in our studies on planning - family planning he said - "Abstinence is the surety of temperance".

It is hoped that during sessions of discussions we would - not miss the very important subject - on quality of life. Why, because "Goodness is the only investment that never fails"

I would like to convey to you - excellencies and friends, let us join hands to carry on this good deeds for world population program - untill we can achieve a goal for happiness, healthy and prosperous society of human beings, to be - good and better and best one.

"Good, better, best never let it best, until your good is better, and your better - best.

Best wishes to you all - to your great success in this meeting. I wish your pleasant stay in Bangkok, Thailand.

Thank you.

Close of the Meeting

THIRD ASIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS'
MEETING ON POPULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT

PROGRAM

Monday, February 23, 1987

9:30 - 11:00 a.m. - Addresses:

Mr. Takashi Sato
Vice-Chairman, APDA
Chairman of AFPPD

Senator Prof. Dr. Prasop Ratanakorn
Chairman of the Thai Steering Committee on
Preparation for the Third Asian
Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population
and Development

Message from Mr. Rafael M. Salas
Executive Director of UNFPA
by Mr. Jyoti Shankar Singh
Director of Information and External
Relations Division of UNFPA

H.E. Mr. Takeo Fukuda
Former Prime Minister of Japan
Chairman of Japan Parliamentarians
Federation for Population, and of GCPPD

- Opening Address

H.E. Prof. Dr. Ukrit Mongkolnavin
President of the National Assembly
of the Kingdom of Thailand

11:00 - 11:30 a.m. Reception at the Throne Hall on the West Wing

Luncheon hosted by APDA at Silom Room

2:00 p.m. Arrive at the ESCAP

MEETINGS AT THE MAIN CONFERENCE HALL

2:00 - 3:45 p.m. Session I-1

Presentation and Discussion

1. Basic Survey of Population and Development
in Indonesia

by Dr. Toshio Kuroda
Director Emeritus, Nihon University
Population Research Institute

2. Survey of Rural Population and Agricultural
Development in Indonesia

by Dr. Yonosuke Hara
Associate Professor,
Institute of Oriental Culture
University of Tokyo

3:45 - 4:00 p.m. Coffee Break

4:00 - 5:00 p.m. Presentation and Discussion (cont'd)

3. Linking Population and Development at Village
Level

by Mr. Mechai Viravidya
Secretary-General
Population and Community Development
Association (Thailand)

6:30 - 7:30 p.m. Reception hosted by UNFPA at Dusit Thani Hotel

7:30 - 9:30 p.m. Dinner hosted by H.E. Mr. Takeo Fukuda,
Chairman of Japanese Parliamentarians Federation
for Population

Tuesday, February 24, 1987

MEETINGS AT THE MAIN CONFERENCE HALL

9:00 - 10:45 a.m. Session I-2

4. Implication of Changing Age Structure on
Current and Future Development Planning

by Dr. Nibhon Debavalya
Chief, Population Division of ESCAP

5. Labor Force and Development and Population
in Japan

by Dr. Toshio Kuroda
Director Emeritus, Nihon University
Population Research Institute

6. Industrial Development and Population in Japan
Slide Presentation

10:45 - 11:00 a.m. Coffee Break

11:00 - 12:00 a.m. Session II-1

Presentation by Participants

12:30 - 1:30 p.m. Luncheon hosted by Prof. Dr. Prasop Ratanakorn,
Chairman, of the Thai Steering Committee on
Preparation for the Third Asian Parliamentarians'
Meeting on Population and Development

2:00 p.m. Courtesy Call, H.E. General Prem Tinsulanonda, Prime
Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand

3:00 - 5:15 p.m. Session II-2

Presentations by Participants

5:15 - 5:30 p.m. Summary

CLOSING

6:30 p.m. Dinner hosted by H.E. Prof. Dr. Ukrit Mongkolnavin,
President of the National Assembly of the Kingdom
of Thailand

At Vimarnman Room

Session I-1

Presentation and Discussion

Chairman (Senator Prof. Dr. Prasop Ratanakorn):

Let us resume our meeting. After the morning opening ceremony, and after an excellent lunch hosted by Mr. Sato, our dear friend.

This afternoon, this is session I-1, presentation and discussion on two topics, for the first part of the afternoon session before the coffee break at 3:45. The first one will be "Basic Survey of Population and Development in Indonesia," and the second one, "Survey of Rural Population and Agricultural Development in Indonesia. After these two presentations, we will have a discussion from the floor, so it is my pleasure and privilege to ask my dear old friend, in fact, he is a young old man, Professor Toshio Kuroda, Director Emeritus, Nihon University Population Research Institute. His topic will be, "A Basic Survey of Population and Development in Indonesia." Professor Kuroda has been with us for quite some time, and he usually presents very useful information to us on the research in the field of population and development. May I now call upon Professor Kuroda to present his paper.

1. Basic Survey of Population and Development in Indonesia

Dr. Toshio Kuroda
Director Emeritus, Nihon University
Population Research Institute

Thank you very much, Chairman, Dr. Prasop, who is my very old friend, but much younger than me. Anyway, I feel some embarrassment this afternoon, because just after the excellent lunch, and also someone taking a beer or so, I am too. I think all of you are not so much enthusiastic to talk about these kind of things which may not be so happy. On the other hand, I am very happy because this is the report of the survey taken in Indonesia. I am not familiar with Indonesia, but very fortunately, today His Excellency, Martono, who is the Minister of Transmigration, and also his excellent staff, Thomas, joined this meeting. So I feel very much relaxed. Any question raised I don't mind to be worried about, because the Minister and also Thomas, who has been very much intensively and extensively joined this survey, so in this sense I feel some embarrassment on one hand, unhappy, but on the other hand, very happy.

This is a very short time for me to tell about our survey. I think all of you have had the chance to look over the report on the basic survey of population and development in Indonesia conducted in 1986, last July. This is a part of the Asian Population Development Project, which is entrusted to Asian Population and Development Association, called APDA, and this time we are very happy to be able to conduct this survey jointly with the Government of Indonesia. This is not so much a big survey, based on a small number of samples, but we could do, more or less, make an intensive examination of the informal sector in Jakarta.

The objective of this survey, of course, is to contribute to solving problems related to population and development in Asian nations. The field survey was conducted with, as I said already, the guidance and cooperation of his Excellency, Mr. Martono, and also the organizations like the Japanese embassy, and some other people, particularly officials of this Ministry of Transmigration, made every effort to make this survey successful. And also, thanks to the careful arrangement made by the Ministry of Transmigration, we have had very good opportunities to discuss different problems with university people in Indonesia, and also various Government officials like BKKBN, Central Statistical Office, Minister of Manpower, and so on; very much important useful information provided to us.

So then I'd like to say something on the basis of this kind of

information given by university and also government officials, and also the field survey which we have done. But, at this moment, a few very simple general impressions, of course not elaborated yet, will be presented here.

Indonesia, as you know, is a very unique nation. Its 1985 population of 166 million makes it the fifth largest nation in the world. And also, Indonesia is a very big country, not in terms of population, but the area is also so vast. The entire area of Indonesia is about 1.9 million square kilometers, approximately 5.1 times that of Japan. Its population density of 84 per square kilometer is no more than one-fourth of Japan's population density.

I think they have done many things in the field of population control and also economic development. They have shown very much success in these fields, they are offering very much instructive lessons. I feel that they have a very important, immediate task to be achieved, in spite of their wonderful successful achievement. I think there are two tasks, one is, as you know, the reduction of fertility in order to moderate population growth. The second one is to solve or redress the extreme imbalance in distribution of population, and to promote development. Comprehensive approaches taken to solve those problems are mainly based, I believe, on the concept of so-called Pancasila, the five principles which are the basic background ideologies of national foundation of Indonesia, and also the spirit of the mutual support in the local communities, which is known as the Gotong Royon.

I said, the first topic is connected with the re-distribution of population, how to deal with the unbalanced geographical distribution of Indonesia's population. You know that more than one hundred million population, out of 166 million, or about 61 percent of the total population live in Java, which has only 6.9 percent of the country's entire area. Therefore the population density is as high as 690 per square kilometer. At the same time, the population density on other islands, no, the population distribution is so much different island to island. For example, for Kalimantan, the biggest island, only 12 people live in each square kilometer, and on Irian Jaya only five people. The population density on irrigated agricultural land in Java is 2000 people per square kilometer, which is equivalent to the Japanese population density on agricultural land. The reason why, the concentration of population in Java is, of course, a fertile, volcanic soil. Consequently, in spite of the remarkable increase in agricultural population, it has been possible for them to maintain or even increase labor productivity by adding more labor, although, of course, there is limit to the potential for absorbing population increase. Gradually labor productivity went down, and farm household income has also dropped. According to the World Bank report, quoting,

In 1980, an estimated 47 percent of rural Javanese were below the absolute poverty line, compared with 28 percent of the rural population of the other islands, reflecting the serious overpopulation in Java, and poverty in rural villages. It became very important to promote population migration to the sparsely populated island.

Now the transmigration policy in Indonesia is so well known in the world. The details of the transmigration policies of the Indonesian government is discussed in Chapter 3 - 4. Needless to say, Indonesian transmigration policies function not only as a population redistribution policy, but also as a development policy.

The second task is, how to reduce the fertility and to moderate population increase. That must be achieved by family planning. In Indonesia, the family planning program was started in 1969, and has been successful in decreasing the birth rate by means of strong governmental organizations and direct and intensive control over lower administration areas. It is worthy of special mention that high international esteem is given to the organization and the activities of the so-called BKKBN.

According to the United Nations statistics, 1985 birth rate is 32, while the death rate is 13. The natural rate of increase of the population thus comes to 1.9 percent per year. This shows a remarkable drop in the rate of population growth compared to the approximately 3 percent before the family planning program began. However, it should be noted that the rate of population growth varies considerably by region. For example in 1983 to 1984 in Java the rate was 1.9 percent, 3.2 percent in Sumatra, and 2.9 percent in Kalimantan. The same kind of gap is recognized within Java. Jakarta has the highest rate, with 3.8 percent. Lampung in Sumatra has the higher record of 5.6 percent. It is, of course, that the rate in Jakarta and Lampung are mainly affected by population inflow to those cities. In value, however, it is only 1.5 percent, which is extremely low compared with other regions. Several surveys explain that this comes from the very quick drop in birth rate, because of successful family planning.

The next point which I'd like to mention is the specific characteristics of the labor population which were recognized through our field survey, and also more information given to us by many government officials and also university people. Regular permanent employees account for less than 30 percent of the labor force, while the so-called informal sector is larger in absolute number of workers.

According to Government statistics, the informal sector accounts for 52 percent of the entire Indonesian labor force, and reaches even

higher, 56 percent, in Jakarta. In other words, it is not appropriate to talk about Indonesian economy and labor problems without taking account of the informal sector. I think this kind of thing is, more or less, common in some other Asian countries.

So in this sense, I think that the third point is very much important in view of the rapid economic development. Of course in that case we have to take into account seriously the other two tasks, that are the imbalance in distribution of population, and also reduction of the population increase rate. I think this is basically important point.

The purpose and methodology of the survey was explained in Chapter 5, and the result of the survey analyzed, also, in the same Chapter 5. The survey does not represent all of the population of Jakarta completely in terms of the scale and also scope of the object of study. Moreover, it is likely that some part of the results are statistically questionable, and also analyses are incomplete because the survey was conducted in an extremely limited period. However, due to the very efficient execution and cooperation by the Indonesians, such as proper choice of sample regions and the careful preparations prior to the survey, the survey went very much well and I think the results are suggestive and valuable.

These results are better understood and interpreted by professionals in Indonesia, than by us, who are not familiar with Indonesia. That's why I said that today I'm very happy because Minister Martono and also Mr. Thomas joined in this meeting. On the other hand, however, we do hope that our point of view is not totally useless. It sometimes happens that analyses of Japanese conditions, Japanese problems by foreigners teach us something that we never noticed nor knew before because we are Japanese. So then I would like to appreciate it if our analysis in its simple initial stage, and also in spite of its imperfection is taken in this way as one interpretation of Indonesia from a Japanese point of view.

So then, some few of the points derived from field survey have been mentioned in this report, for example, in page 69, analysis of sample survey results, has been mentioned here, and then we are talking about the age structure and the dependency ratio and also the family pattern, comparing the informal sector with other four private companies. This is a very nice suggestion made by the Indonesian counterparts. Not only the informal sectors, but four other private companies have been included in order to make a comparative study. And also the family pattern we re-examined, and also the family numbers, the size of the family also we analyzed. The number of the families, by number of members of the household, this is interesting, for example, in the informal sector the households of more than seven persons account for 33 percent. But on the other hand,

in company samples the household of more than seven persons are only ten percent of the total. This is very much remarkably interesting. It means the informal sector seems to be more people, and also we found that more aged people in the informal sector than in private companies.

In think how to interpret this kind of remarkable difference. Of course this is not a national sample survey, but a very much limited one, but still we can find something. Maybe this may be more or less true, this kind of different size of family may be reflecting how the family planning is practiced in the informal sector, and also private companies. Also the family side reflecting the type of family, means nuclear family or three-generation family, in this way, and also reflecting some migration pattern. My assumption of the rather small number of family in private companies might be explained by this way. I think the private companies' people, or employed people working in the private company, they are mostly, I mean their age is not young, coming from other regions outside of Jakarta, but the informal sector people, more aged people, continue to live with their sons and daughters, maybe I think, reflecting a different pattern of migration.

Then also we analyzed about education, family planning practice and also income level. Income level is very interesting for me because the income level in the informal sector going to be considered much lower than the workers of the private companies. According to our field survey, it is a not so much different but very similar income, not so much different. Why, I don't know. Maybe a much more detailed survey may be necessary and also the number of the people who are working within the households may be different, maybe very few in the case of private companies' employees, but in informal sectors more and more people are working. So a much more detailed analysis should be made, otherwise we can't say more.

And also, the number of children that were born -- this is something interesting, the number of children that were ever born was not so much. It means, I think, as far as the family planning practice is concerned, now it is more prevalent, more and more it has been practiced by people even in the informal sector. That is why the number of children that were born is not so much. I think the number of children is only about 3.1. And so these are just a few points which we could find out from our field survey.

My conclusion is that, as I said already, I think, the three basic factors or topics, that is the family planning fertility reduction, the population redistribution conducted by the Transmigration Ministry, and also the informal sector problems, I think these three problems seem to be basic for population control and economic development in Indonesia. We can find that demographic transition is taking place in

Asia. I found this kind of demographic transition starting from east Asia and then coming to ASEAN countries and then going to South Asia. We can find some differences, or stages.

I found very interesting indicators to show the extent of demographic transition which show that how they have been done in the field of demographic transition, taking account of the fertility and mortality and urbanization. This might be interesting for you, but I don't need to show you how to calculate, only I show this very briefly, the result computed by Dr. Li Jay Cho of the East-West Center. Of course you can find different transition stages, country to country. Then this index of demographic transition, when this coefficient is 1.0, in that case the demographic transition has been completed. And then 0.5 is just half of the demographic transition, and means half the process is left, in this sense. So here, for example, the so-called Asian NICs, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea; and in Hong Kong and Singapore, nearly closing in to 1.0. Exactly speaking, Hong Kong 0.98, Singapore 0.95, Taiwan 0.85, South Korea 0.80, then followed by China 0.73, and Malaysia 0.60, Thailand 0.57, Philippines 0.55, Indonesia 0.43. We can find some difference. Anyway, we can recognize each country is proceeding to achieve demographic transition. So, sometimes we can say that the so-called demographic transition theory, which might be explained in this way, is a kind of spread theory. So if one country has had success in achieving demographic transition, the other countries like to follow. Japan also, other than Hong Kong and Singapore, I think this is the first experience in Asia, outside of the western countries.

So then we can find, only at different stages, can be completed sooner or later, according to each country's efforts in the field of family planning and also economic development. So then I think the two areas should be examined, that is, the population side, in terms of demographic transition, actually to decrease population increase through family planning practice program, and on the other hand, the economic side that is maybe called industrial transition. So we can recognize two transitions, demographic and industrial transition. So in this way I think, I believe we can find a remarkable difference in the process of demographic transition, but we can hope that with more intensive, extensive interchange of our experience and knowledge, we can promote more quickly demographic transition and also the industrial transition. In this sense, I think that, first of all, the most emphasis should be placed on how to speed up the fertility reduction, leading to the reduction of population. I think that might be my conclusion. Thank you so much, Chairman.

Chairman:

Thank you so much, Professor Kuroda for your presentation and very illustrated information. But you don't mention anything about

Bali yet, no? Not yet? Later. As I said, we will have the second presentation and that will be followed by discussion. So now, the second one will be a report on the survey of rural population and agricultural development in Asian countries, Indonesia. And the speaker will be Professor Hara, Professor of Economic Development, Institute of Oriental Culture, University of Tokyo. Please, Professor Hara, about half an hour.

2. Survey of Rural Population and Agricultural Development in Indonesia

Dr. Yonosuke Hara
Associate Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture
University of Tokyo

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. It is a great honor for me to make a presentation here to such distinguished delegations from many Asian countries and also from some international organizations. Originally it was planned that Professor Shigeto Kawano, who is now the leader of our study team, and also the chairman of the Japanese Government Council on Agricultural Policies, the so-called Nosei Shingikai, would give this presentation. But, unfortunately, he could not come here. Frankly speaking, it is a rather difficult burden for me, instead of the distinguished Professor Kawano, but I will try my best here. My major point today is to say something about our findings regarding rural population and also agricultural development in Indonesia, based upon our field survey in three areas of Indonesia. One is Bogor in West Java, the second one is Lampung in South Sumatra, and the other one is the province Maros in South Sulawesi. And all the findings which we could get from this survey are summarized in this document.

The increasing rice production has been set as a kind of central target of the economic development policy in Indonesia since the start of the so-called Replita, that is the five-year economic and social development plan. As a result, Indonesia has succeeded in achieving self-sufficiency of rice in the year 1984. And this fact drew attention throughout the world. I would like to touch upon one example, this is this year's World Bank Development Report, and this report notes that the increases of rice production in Indonesia over the past two decades was one of the most outstanding, successful stories in the world. I and our team would like to agree, or to share, this World Bank's view. At present, after achievement of self-sufficiency of rice, agricultural development in Indonesia seems to be reaching a kind of turning point. This point is the major point, or major conclusion, from our survey. By the term Turning Point, I implied the following two dimensions: one is the trends of population growth in rural areas, and the other is the movement towards diversifying in the production structure of agriculture in Indonesia.

As we go to the first aspect, I would like to emphasize here from our survey that Indonesia has succeeded in escaping the so-called Malthusian Crisis, or Malthusian Pessimism. Needless to say, this Malthusian Pessimism means that when agricultural production, especially

food, increases, the population also increases, and, as a result, the per capita food consumption cannot increase, or sometimes decrease. But I should say, very fortunately, we could not observe such crisis in Indonesia. The most crucial factor of Indonesia's -- what shall I say -- a kind of success story, like this, is that Indonesia has succeeded in increasing rice production by introducing the new high technology, regarding rice production through very famous schemes such as BIMAS or INMAS programs. It should be noted, also, that Indonesian farmers could nicely accept these new technologies. The possibility of high-speeded improvement of technology like this has been, or had been almost ignored in the theory of Malthusian Pessimism or Malthusian Crisis. In a sense, it is quite true that the Malthusian Crisis theory, or Malthusian Pessimism, cannot be applied to Indonesia.

The next important factor of the Indonesian success story might be that Indonesian rural people have also accepted the family planning and recently the population growth rate in rural areas seems to start to slow down. May I refer to some results of our survey. Please see the table sixteen in page 5-3 in this English version, and also, if you have some Japanese version, that is table 4-15, page 6-2 in the Japanese version. We checked here the number of children according to the age of the wives. And, you know, in the number of births and the number of deaths is noticed, a gap is noticed between the mothers' age in the twenties and the thirties. I think this finding is clearly suggests to us that Indonesia has succeeded in decreasing the population growth rate in the rural areas very recently. Therefore this finding is telling us that Indonesia has succeeded in escaping Malthusian Pessimism, or Crisis, also in terms of decreasing population growth rate in the rural areas.

As I already mentioned earlier, we judged that Indonesian agricultural development is now reaching a kind of stage of a turning point, the phase of a turning point, a fact which seems to us to be more important than all this already mentioned Malthusian Pessimism is. This fact that you know, diversifying production structure of agriculture, is very much needed at present in Indonesia. I mean the diversification of agriculture production, from rice production toward the other crops, such as soybean, which is called in Bahasa Indonesia, Palawija, and also towards some livestock. We found in our survey that the prices of soybean and some kind of fruits are rather higher than the prices prevailing in international markets. Maybe I should skip to cite some examples, but anyhow, we found the prices of the fruits or the soybeans to be rather high. This fact means that there exists a strong demand for these crops or commodities in Indonesia at present. The major reason why these commodities are so expensive at present in Indonesia might be that increases of per-capita income, realized through the nationwide development programs such as Replita,

has resulted in the steady increase.

We found also that the demand for livestock products, such as milk or meat, has also increased recently. Therefore we have arrived at a conclusion that the increases in per-capita income, instead of population growth itself, is now dominating the basic direction of the agricultural production or development in Indonesia. But, frankly speaking, we found that the infrastructure necessary for developing such diversification programs has not yet been well established in Indonesia. In this sense, diversification programs which are needed from the changes of per capita consumption patterns will face some difficulties in the near future. The infrastructure for agricultural diversification includes not only the research and development of new technology regarding such crops, but also construction of roads and communications networks especially in the outer islands, such as Sumatra or Celebes, which we visited in our field study. In this sense, the future scheme of agricultural diversification should be formulated within the rather wider framework, such as regional development. Especially this point should be stressed regarding the agricultural development program in the transmigration project areas in the outer islands, including Sumatra and South Celebes. Such regional development programs need a big amount of government expenditure. But we found that the Indonesian Government budget condition is now rather, not so good at present. Therefore, in this sense, maybe the diversifying agricultural production in Indonesia will face some difficulties in the very near future.

In this report we mentioned some feasible or desirable areas of the Japanese Government cooperation towards Indonesia. And as a conclusion of our study, we would like to emphasize here that Japan should make some cooperative assistance to Indonesia, especially in the field of this area, making of some infrastructure, especially in the outer islands.

But, before going to our ideas, more clear ideas, regarding the desirable areas of the Japanese Government contribution, cooperation to Indonesia, I'd like to stress another interesting finding, that is, we think, Indonesia has now sufficient social capability of implementing effectively agricultural development. For instance, firstly, the capability of the central Indonesian government has been reinforced during the last two decades through their efforts for making the Replita development program and secondly, this point gave us the rather big impression that the ability of formulating plans in the province government itself seems to be very reinforced. As I already told you, we went to the South Celebes, and we met the Governor there, and also we met some province government officials. And we found that this provincial government has recently established a very nice regional agricultural development plan in this province, that is,

they completed a very nice agricultural regional map in this province. Maybe you can find from the sample, this map is the map which South Celebes Regional Government has made. Anyhow, we considered or we judged that agricultural development of local provincial government has accumulated enough capabilities to implement the agricultural development plan. Thirdly, the rural institutions regarding the farmers' organizations. In this regard, Indonesia has also a very nice formula. Now, in almost all the rural areas which we visited, we found that the group-forming of the farmers are so active. Yes, in every village we heard the term Kelompok Tani, this is Indonesian language, that means the group of farmers. And our team leader, Professor Kawano, was so impressed, that maybe this is caused by the traditional social way of life of the Indonesian people, emphasizing the mutual help, the so-called Gotong Royong, or something like that. But anyhow we found, the rural organization itself is rather well-organized for implementing the agricultural development programs.

Finally I'd like to talk about some ideas -- this is our study team's idea, not the Japanese government's idea -- regarding the revival areas, an international cooperation from Japan to Indonesia, especially in the field of agricultural development. As I already told you, the most important task of the present-day Indonesian agricultural development program is how to realize the agricultural diversification. Therefore the Japanese government should contribute more for this target, instead of emphasizing on how to make, how to increase the rice production itself. The program first suitable for cooperation from Japan, is the assistance in the development of human resources. For example to give some training for carrying out the agricultural cooperatives, or something like that. And the second major areas which Japanese should contribute to Indonesia, is cooperation in the field of the Palawija, I mean that this cooperation should be extended by including providing some technical assistance for research and development of the Palawija crops varieties, or something like that. And also the Japanese government should increase some contribution in the field of breeding research regarding the livestock, or something like that. And last, areas I would like to stress here, is that to encourage the rural or agricultural development in the transmigration project areas, especially in the outer islands. These areas, the transmigration areas, the soil condition of these areas is not so good. We found that almost all the area is a swamp area, and the soil condition is very bad. The fertility of the soil is rather low. Therefore the Japanese government should also consider to make some contribution in these specific areas with such a low fertility, low quality of soil as in Sumatra or Celebes.

Mr. Chairman, I have still another four or five minutes, and before completing my presentation, I would like to make some brief remarks about the Thailand agricultural development, because just one

year before we conducted our survey in Indonesia, we conducted the same survey here. And we found a similarity between Thailand and Indonesia regarding the agricultural development. Needless to say, some dissimilarities exist between Thailand and Indonesia, but I'd like to stress two similarities which we could find from our surveys.

Firstly, the population in the rural areas in Thailand has also started to decrease. This is just the same to Indonesia. The number of children in rural Thai families has decreased very clearly. Our report is this one, and maybe you will have here, maybe you can later check from this report. And, secondly, Thailand also needs, at present, to diversify such agricultural production from rice production to other areas. Around one year and a half ago we went to Chainard. Chainard is the central place of the rice-producing areas in Thailand, and we met the governor there. And that governor suggested us, in order to increase the rural farmers' income, that governor said that he would like to stop the double-cropping of rice, or twice cropping of rice per year, because if the farmers produce twice, that means the price of the rice decreases, and as a result income has not increased. Anyhow, we were so much impressed, and also, as you know, at present the international price of rice is very low. And also Thailand is now facing the rather big difficulties how to export their rice to the world. But anyhow, in this sense, diversifying agricultural production is a very urgent task in the agricultural development in Thailand. In this sense, Thailand and Indonesia have a similarity.

And, as a last remark, I should convey our team's sincere thanks to his Excellency, Mr. Martono, and his excellent staff for helping us when we conducted our surveys in Indonesia. Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you so much, Professor Hara. This is another good example of cooperation among officials on the governmental side, on the non-governmental side, parliamentarians, and research workers, so that we receive a good outcome from the research study in Indonesia, and from other Asian countries. Before discussion, I would like to take the liberty to announce since the traffic in the evening, of Monday evening, in Bangkok is not so easy as it used to be, so the first session of the afternoon session will be until 3:30, or fifteen minutes earlier, and then we proceed with the second one at 3:45, and I invite Mr. Sato to chair the second session. And it would last until 5 p.m. Then 5 p.m., we leave this ESCAP here, so that you will have enough time to dress up, wash or refresh, anything you like before the reception at 6:30 by UNFPA, and followed by dinner at 7:30 by his Excellency Mr. Takeo Fukuda. Another thing about tomorrow, a courtesy call to the Prime Minister at 2 p.m., because of some protocol matter, we have to limit the number to only twenty persons. The secretary will notify those of you.

Now, let us listen something from Indonesian colleagues, because a lot of reports from research have been done in Indonesia.

Martono:

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. First of all, I would like to express our appreciation on behalf of the Government, on behalf my department, and also on behalf of the farmers, because besides my job as minister of transmigration, I am also president of the Farmer's Association. And it seems that the government and the farmers were working together so that we were able to produce more rice now, and this is already reported by Professor Kuroda and by Professor Hara just now. So that I would like to thank again the Japanese teams, who were working and making survey and research during a few days in Indonesia. And we have heard that the result was very, very impressive, and in that report I can make a conclusion that there is some progress in the development of Indonesia, and, on the other side there are also some weaknesses which must be upgraded for the future, and besides that, it seems that that this result is also an input of the Indonesian government so that we can have a better implementation for the development program in Indonesia. Once again, I want to express our appreciation and many thanks to the research team from Japan.

Talking about the development in Indonesia, according to the general policy, we have decided that we would like to develop Indonesia by assistance from abroad up to the year 2000. That's why we started from 1969, and divided this period into five-years plans, so that according to this program, after the sixth five-years' plan, we would like to be able to finance and to develop our program by ourselves. But, very unfortunately, it seems, for Indonesia, that there is still a difficult problem since there is a world crisis in the monetary and economical sector. It has big influence towards the economical situation in Indonesia. So that we have had devaluated our Rupias, and we are now in a bad position to continue our development activities. That's why, starting this year, '86/'87, we cut our state budget drastically, so that especially for the transmigration program, for this year we have only 50 percent of the state budget, compared with last year's budget, and for '87/'88 we have only 25 percent, or 28 percent of the budget, compared with this year's budget. That's why we are now indeed in a difficult situation.

Since I have heard that the teams have suggested that Japan, especially the government of Japan, should help Indonesia in the development program, I would like to say it is indeed our desire to have these kind of steps done by the Japanese government. Because, to be frank, as already mentioned by Professor Kuroda, Indonesia is a big country. Indonesia is a rich country indeed. The natural

resource is, well, we can say, is tremendous. But the people is poor. So, the problem is now, how to develop the whole country so that we can increase the welfare of the people. We have natural resources, we have human resources, but how to organize and to manage these two items to be a program in the development areas, and to increase the welfare of the people.

The population of Indonesia is about now 168 million. And it seems that our policy said that the big number of population should not become the burden of the development program, but it should be the tool to develop the country. But we know that the people in Indonesia is not equally distributed. On the island of Java, and the size of that island is just 7 percent of the whole size of the country, is occupied by 62 percent of the people. So that's why, since we have the policy, that the big population should be tool for the development, we have the so-called transmigration program. Through transmigration program we do hope that my country distributes the people equally, because on the island Java, we have more than 1,000 people per one square kilometer, while in West Irian we have only two persons per square kilometer. So that's why to develop the whole country at the same time, and to distribute the people as a labor force, we need this transmigration program. Transmigration is movement of people from one area to another area within the territory of Indonesian Republic to reach a better standard of living for the people, the welfare for the people, and at the same time, to unite the whole people of Indonesia.

Politically, we have already decided that the people of Indonesia should be united in one nation, and has one country, and will have one national language, the Indonesian language. That was done in 1928, and at that time there was a Dutch government ruling our territory. And, very fortunately, the spirit was increasing, and in 1945 we proclaimed our independence. And since then we started with the development of the nation and country. But in 1969, after finishing our fiscal revolution, we started with a planned development, the so-called five-years plan, and this will proceed up to the year 2000. There is a hope that after the year 2000, we are able to stand on our foot, and we finance our own development program.

Talking about transmigration program, that is indeed closely related with the agricultural program. And that is why transmigration is also part of the economic development program. Now, talking about the economic development program, that is now centralized in the agricultural development, so that within this economic development program we have two important sectors, the agriculture and transmigration.

168 million people consist of 80 percent farmers, and these

farmers, about 80 million people has the ownership of land very limited, and we have got 10 million farmers who are landless. That is why the first step we have done in the past was to move these people, the landless farmers, to outer islands, so that they became owners of land and by doing so, introducing the so-called "extensification program" in the agricultural sector. The land size has now increased, and the number of farmers with land is also increased, and by doing so we are trying to increase the agricultural production. Since agricultural production depends on the capability of the people, the farmers, and the size of land, the government has already taken steps to increase the land size by extensification of the agricultural program. And besides that, to increase the capability and the quality of the farmers by giving them training and education. Since the number of farmers is very big, we now decided to set up groups of the farmers, we call it Kelompok Tani. And through these farmers groups, we are trying to train them and educate them and give them skill, so that farmers who are now living on the island of Java and farmers who are moving to outer islands are farmers with skill, with quality, and we do hope that through these skilled farmers we can get better production in the agricultural sector, especially rice.

Now, since then it seems that the production of rice was increased, so that, a few years ago, Indonesia was the biggest importer of rice in the world, especially imported rice from this country, Thailand. But since '84 and '85 we stopped the import of rice. And I'm very sorry to say to my friends from Thailand that we had to stop the import of rice from this country because we have already our own rice. And, very fortunately, that this rice is highly beneficial not only for the Indonesian people, but it is also very beneficial for others. Last year, President Suharto attended the FAO Conference in Rome. And on that occasion, President Suharto, on behalf of the Indonesian farmers, donated a part of this rice to African countries who are suffering from hunger. Now this is a result of our production and our project in the agricultural sector. That means that Indonesia as a country, as a nation, has already helped the world to solve the world problems, especially population problem and food problem. And by doing so we do hope that we can stabilize the situation in this world, and we will become then the good brothers among the nations in this world. We would like to live together in peace, so that we have to work and to help together.

Now, talking about the development in Indonesia, especially in the agricultural and transmigration sectors, I can say that through transmigration we do the so-called "extensification program," "intensification program" and "diversification program" of the agricultural development. So that we are now not only planting rice, but also other commodities, and these commodities were planted and produced because the price of oil is now decreasing, and oil production is one of the

important sources of budget for our state and for our development. Now, since this oil price is decreasing, we are trying to increase the non-oil production so that, in the agricultural sector, we are trying to increase not only the rice production, but also other commodities: soybeans, maize, and other tree crop commodities like rubber, palm oil, and so on. And to reach the best results, we are training the farmers, to educate and train them, and besides that, we would like to make our soil also fertile.

You know very well that the land situation of the island Java is fertile already, because it is already hundreds of years ago that this state was cultivated by our ancestors. But the soil on the outer islands, that is a new one, because, in the past this soil were covered by forests. And a part of them consists of swamp areas. That's why we are now trying to develop these areas as fertile as possible. But to do so, we have to give more input in this agricultural sector, and this input is not only in the agricultural land on the island Java, but we'd also like to do that on the outer islands. That means that the Indonesian government is now inviting investors, to invest, to give input not only on the island Java, but also on the outer islands to increase the agricultural productions. That's why, through this forum I would like to say that we would like to invite investors, domestic investors and foreign investors to give more input in transmigration areas so that the income of the transmigrants will be also increased, and by this also the welfare of those people will be also increased. And these investors, we have already a law to treat the investors, the foreign investors, and domestic investors. The law is so attractive, that it seems that it will be not a misstep for the investors, that it will be fairly attractive for the investors, domestic and also foreign investors. Especially with Japan, we have already invited the group investors through our embassies and our government channels, and we do hope that not only Japanese investors are going to Indonesia to invest and to give input to these transmigration areas, but we invite also our friends of the whole world, the western and eastern friends, as well as the friends in the south part of this world.

Now this is the general program of the Indonesian government at present, because we have already the development program until the year 2000, but we are facing difficulties in the financing, especially, in the management, especially, but on the other hand, it seems that the transmigration program is evaluated by the United Nations as a successful one. The World Bank has recommended the government of Ethiopia to send a team to study this transmigration program. And on the 10th of February until the 17th of February there was a team chaired by the Minister of Construction, the vice-chairman was the Minister of Agriculture, and a staff of seven people were coming to Indonesia to study the transmigration program. Now after their visit they invited us to send experts, transmigration experts and agricul-

tural experts to help them how to develop Ethiopia, because Ethiopia, at present, is facing difficulties, especially in the sector of population and agriculture.

Now, I cannot say that we are now successful in this agricultural and transmigration program, but the World Bank has already recommended Ethiopia to come to Indonesia to study this program, and we are trying to help them, and this is based on the humanitarian approach. The economical development should be done by each country, but we, as people in the world, and we have the so-called policy of mutual help among the people in the world, we are now trying to help Ethiopia, to help to organize the transmigration or the resettlement program and the agricultural development. In this case we are very proud of, and we are trying to do that, but one thing is important, but we are in a difficult position. That is why I proposed through this forum of the Asian parliamentarians, and also the Global Committee for the population program, to propose to take attention to this question, because Ethiopia is one of the countries in Africa who are now facing difficulties, and we have the feeling that we have to help each other, especially based on the humanitarian approach, and our organization and the Global Committee for Population and Development seem to be one of the tools of our parliamentarians to help each other, and, in this case, I'd like to propose to the Committee to take attention to the situation in Ethiopia, and the relations between Ethiopia and Indonesia, in this case, to help them, especially in their resettlement program, and agricultural program.

Finally, I once again like to appreciate the steps taken by APDA, who have sent two teams to Indonesia, with the results already announced, and I hope that it will be continued, because the results of this kind of research will become input for us, and from this input we can learn how to develop our country and our nation in the near future. And, on the other part, since we are now sitting in one organization, and that is the Asian Forum for Development and Population, and also the Global Committee for Population and Development, I will like to suggest that this point will be discussed within the management, or, in another forum who can take attention to our Asian and African brothers. And, besides that, I would like to express our sincere thanks for the host committee, especially the committee in Thailand, for the nice preparations so that we can have our conference today in Bangkok. Thank you very much.

Chairman:

Thank you so much, Excellency, for your comprehensive information and additional contribution to this work. I ask these two professors from Japan, Kuroda and Hara, many instances we refer to cooperation and aid from Japan. When would be a proper time for the Japan delegation to present some view on this cooperation or

technical assistance. Please, delegate from Japan?

Sat Paul Mittal:

Chairman, I would like to provoke the experts in making some observation on a very important aspect. As Professor Hara said, the problem of abundance, or the problem of more food, such as doubling of the rice production in Indonesia, may trigger off a mad race for more population. Because countries in the Asian region, in the developing world, are to tide over the situation, producing more rice, more wheat, more products. But if that tends to promote more population, then I'm afraid it will trigger off a mad race of producing more from the land and producing more from the human beings. How would the two scientists, the two experts, react to it? That is one of the problem areas that you may have to touch upon one day. So I would like, whereas I thank the Japanese government and the APDA and its wise chairman for organizing research teams for evaluation and for research in countries like Indonesia, Thailand, China, and India. I would like the experts also to keep a view on this, because that would be, you know, every problem area could trigger off such kind of a race, so I would like these experts to comment on it later on when we come to discussion. Thank you.

Chairman:

We have still plenty of time before four. Mr. Mechai will come at four, so after coffee break we resume at a quarter to four, and then another discussion period. May I conclude this first part of the session, and then we have coffee break for fifteen minutes. Thank you.

<Coffee Break>

Chairman (Mr. Takashi Sato):

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I would like to resume the afternoon session. I will be taking over as chairman, but there have been some issues that were carried over. My predecessor, Chairman Prasop, says that Japan should perhaps make some comments regarding technical assistance. Therefore I would like to respond to his request before I assume chairmanship of this forum. There are various forms of technical assistance according to each condition or country, therefore, the topic defies a summary explanation in such limited time as today, therefore I would like to reserve a full explanation on the past technical assistance to a later date when we have more time.

There were other issues raised by his Excellency, Mr. Martono, and he referred especially to global issues, in particular population, food and agriculture. In his talk he referred to the Global Committee and asked, perhaps linking up with the Global Committee in our efforts to redress some issues. Now the Chairman of the Global Com-

mittee is Mr. Fukuda, who gave an opening remark this morning during the opening ceremony, and therefore I should certainly like to convey your wishes to Mr. Fukuda later.

At the same time, the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development is a forum to discuss population and development issues in the Asian region. It will continue to serve this role in the future. However, if, over the course of its deliberations we come across several relationships that involve non-Asian countries, like for example Ethiopia, that Mr. Martono mentioned, I believe it is possible that the Asian forum submits this issue to the Global Committee, as well as to the UNFPA or the UNDP, or maybe the FAO, and will submit these issues to these higher umbrella organizations for discussion.

As for the relationship to APDA, the Asian Population and Development Association, APDA was born as a result of the 1981 conference in Beijing, APDA is an instrument or vehicle to achieve the objectives of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, and it is located in Japan.

So, first of all, we have what is called the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, and we have then the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, which is an Asian Regional Forum. And below that, we have APDA, the Asian Population and Development Association, which is a tool to promote the objectives and intentions of the AFPPD. Therefore APDA was directly involved in the execution of the two surveys in Indonesia and is also the organizer of this particular conference.

Now it is rather difficult to distinguish between these three organs, and I believe that perhaps some of you who may be new entrants to this particular conference may have been confused by the distinction between these last three organizations, the APDA, AFPPD, and the Global Committee. Therefore I hope that my explanation may have helped to clear up your misunderstanding.

Now I'd like to introduce to you Mr. Mechai Viravidya, he is one of the promoters of family planning in Thailand. He is a leader in his capability, he is better known as "Mr. Condom," very affectionately, of course, and he is also the Secretary General of the Population and Community Development Association of Thailand. He is a very excellent person with excellent credibility, and personal integrity, he is also very well known for his understandable explanations of complex issues such as these. Therefore I believe that he will, according to his usual practice, continue with his explanation while looking at "feedback" on the faces of the participants. So, may I call upon Mr. Mechai Viravidya, please?

3. Linking Population and Development at Village Level

Mr. Mechai Viravidya
Secretary-General, Population and Community
Development Association (Thailand)

Distinguished ladies and gentlemen, I promised to be finished by five o'clock, and I hope to at least have some dialogue in exchange from the floor, after I make a somewhat brief presentation.

I am delighted that today there are still important people interested in the population issue. Unfortunately, for the last few years, it has almost died down. The support, internationally, the urgency of the issue has become somewhat deflated. I hope that we will have greater enthusiasm in the world for a problem that will surely bring us very, very severe problems.

Now, however, the approach taken in Thailand, despite the fact of the real dangers as it faces other countries, has been somewhat different. We have not taken it on a medical angle, not a clinical angle, but we've taken it from targeted audience, the people in the villages, how they approach many things in life, and we have approached our family planning that way. We didn't approach it from a Western concept, we didn't approach it from a doctor's concept, but we approached it from the people who need to be convinced about family planning. We approached it from their concept and combined with the inputs of everybody in various sectors, medical and non-medical.

Population growth in Thailand, depending in which pamphlet you look at, is approximately 1.6 percent at the moment. When we started these activities it was about 3.2 percent, so we've come down by about half, and we still have much longer to go.

Most of the family planning work today is done by the Government and Ministry of Health, but everybody has a hand in it. What I would like to discuss, is more from the non-Government sector, and we have been a partner of the Government, playing a supplementary role in various areas, and when deemed appropriate, we played a pioneering role. We also did things that, perhaps, the Government feels it a little bit difficult to do, things that may be regarded by Government and bureaucracy as controversial. But we didn't have to worry about that, and we felt that having a non-Government sector would be a "partner" for the Government.

And we started out by bringing the issue home to people by going to them, and instead of saying, "Stop having children!" we said,

"How can we help you to have better children?" Because people celebrate birthdays, and we can't go and say, "Stop celebrating birthdays," "Stop having births," because we've been doing that ever since we had man and woman on this earth. So it's a problem, therefore we felt we should approach it from helping them, and then we thought at the time, and we approve and correct. If they knew that they could space, they could control, then they would limit when they believed in it, because family planning cannot succeed if it is coercive. It has to be totally voluntarily accepted by the masses, by the people. And I think experience has shown that it is the only way that we can get the population problem solved.

And so, today, it seems, family planning alone is not enough, we have to blend it with many other things. I think family planning is like soya sauce, you don't eat it alone, but you put it with many, many, many things. So family planning must be part of the many things we do, and in particular in development, and I would like to begin by showing you.

I see some old friends in the audience who could almost tell you what I am about to say, but, nevertheless, there are some new friends and new faces, that I would like to relate this. And to begin by showing you how we started off from the non-Government sector, while the Government was doing the more serious, clinical side, how we supported it with a lighter side by bringing the issues home to people.

Some people have telephones, and some ring up about problems, so we now have a telephone answering service: anything you want to know about family planning without having to show. You can ring up 24 hours, and there's a tape that gives you an answer the same time, because the operator may not feel well today, may give a bad answer. Therefore the tape is uniform.

Buddhism was brought in to help part of family planning. We did some studies into the Buddhist scripture and saw a quotation from the Buddhist scriptures which said, "Many birds cause suffering." And so this is part of it, and what you see in Thai is called a "talapat." A Buddhist man puts it in front of him when he chants prayer, and we have what the quotation says from the Buddhist scripture. Legend has been brought in, not to promote family planning, not to promote family planning, but to let people feel and see and understand that religion is not against family planning. And that's how the Buddhist monk sits.

And what you are about to see is the fourth wise monkey. We have three wise monkeys in the world today, I'm told. You have the fourth now, and that is the population and family-planning monkey.

And that's the name of the association. That's just a little headquarters in the map of where we operate, about 16,000 villages. And the people who've made family planning successful in Thailand in the rural villages, are the average people in the village, sometimes the local shopkeeper, people who are already identified with the people in the village, who understand, and who can help explain better than anybody from the capital city, than the town. So we train them to do the job that we would like done, done in their own way, and they also advise us how to move.

This has been one of the most important things we did: to desensitize people about family planning, to say that the gun is not dangerous, the knife is not dangerous, it is the human that makes the gun dangerous, or the knife dangerous. Same as the condom! It's just made from rubber. It's not dangerous, it's not evil -- it's us! If there's any evil, it's in us, not in the condom. So let's not be ashamed of it, and there are many wonderful uses for the condom, like a balloon, you can use it as a tourniquet for snake bites, deep cuts, you could use it as a hair band, you could use it for many things. The whole idea is that, if we are to be embarrassed by a contraceptive, the problem is not the contraceptive, the problem is us. So we have to understand it better. So if we are evil, then the condom will be evil.

Even children. We have condom-blowing championships in the various schools -- this is about ten years ago -- and the teachers had their condom-blowing championships, to show that it is normal, it is clean. And once we come to grips with this, then we can really get on with other things. And the other thing about the condom, is that it makes you smile, at least, and mostly it makes you laugh, when you blow it up as a condom. It's a great bridge to make friends, too, to get away from embarrassment, they laugh, and then we get on with the business. Incidentally, I also brought some along to give to you today...

Family planning first in the villager's head, what about something else? We have more needs than just family planning. Can you get us some aspirins, can you get us some other medicines? So, we have diarrhea. And it went on from that to simple medicines, household drugs, into parasite control, which Japan helped us to get started. So from family planning, and the villagers ask, "What about this?" "What about that?" And, in fact, what we have done from family planning to develop and has been based on people saying, "what about this, and what about this?" If they have faith in you as the program works, they naturally would like some more cooperation and more program. So we went from just family planning on to other things.

And, incidentally, let me just inform you that most of the people who practice family planning in Thailand, the average is around 65 percent of married couples throughout the country. The pill is the number one. Nearly 50 percent of those practicing family planning is on the pill, and nearly 50 on sterilization, and in between are the other methods, the I.U.D., the injectable contraceptive, the condom, and so on. The major is the pill, and then on to sterilization when they've had enough children.

This is a typical person who made family person successful in Thailand, she is a housewife, a shopkeeper in a village with about a thousand people or 800 people, she was trained in a very simple form to understand what family planning is, and to explain to other people. And the yellow sign says, you know, you can get your family-planning supplies here.

And the program is in cooperation with the Ministry of Health, where there is no Government Health Center. So we became the arm, or the fingers for the hand, linking with the more sophisticated facilities provided by the Ministry of Health.

In areas where there is water and no road, this woman usually sells household products, vegetables, soap powder, also contraceptives. So this is part of our floating family planning market.

The hill-tribes also. Using hill-tribes people to do, to supply, they supply the contraceptives to people. In the refugee camps the same. We said, "How can we help you space the number of pregnancies? Maybe you're too weak to have another pregnancy right now. Can we help?" But in the refugee camp, only temporary methods, no permanent methods, whatsoever. Because they're here only on a temporary basis. Explanation? If you want to come, and fine, in an urban setting, and we can provide the explanation required.

Taxis in Bangkok now also supply contraceptives. Because Bangkok traffic, as you know, there is a lot of traffic jam, a lot of time to talk between the driver and the passenger. So they talk about family planning. And the taxi driver also brings people in for male sterilization. If they get fifty in a year, they bring in as free of charge, if they bring in fifty customers, we help to insure the taxi for them. And if they can get a hundred in a year, we give them a free trip to Singapore.

Record-keeping is something done in a very simple form, just so we know what is happening. We have a clinic facility where people come for counseling and service, and then, most important is the mobile service. You see, we launched the mobile service, the balloons,

again, are condoms. We never use other forms of balloons. The only balloons we use are condoms filled with gas, or whatever.

And vasectomy is done in the mobile vans -- we take it to where a lot of people are. It's a very unusual pattern for people to come to clinics, come to hospitals. So we have to go out and put on an atmosphere of more of a carnival, rather than a clinic. Signs tell them when we're having a special vasectomy program, advertising on the buses. This is Labor Day. We have a special Labor Day Vasectomy Festival near the Grand Palace, and we also have one for the King's Birthday, a special celebration. We also have it for national days of some countries. We had one for the Fourth of July, American Independence Day. We had it also for the Australian National Day, we called it the Kangaroo Vasectomy.

So we use any events where there are crowds, if it's a holiday. Because people must regard family planning as something simple that you can do on a holiday, a day off, not taking special time off to go and see a doctor, that's too urgent, too severe. So we give a light atmosphere on Labor Day, and on the best day we had 1200 people just coming up for vasectomy. And this is on the King's Birthday. All those tents are for counseling information. This is America Day. An American had its vasectomy with us. We gave him a free beer and a free hot dog afterwards. This is the Kangaroo Vasectomy I mentioned. And it gets press attention in Australia and other parts of the world, because usually items on television and newspapers is about fighting, about war, they need something lighthearted. So this fits in again to promote the issue.

This counseling, before going in for their vasectomy on the King's Birthday, not so far from here, near the Grand Palace. What was interesting, we learned from the men customers that they preferred to be counseled by women before their vasectomy, not by men. And this is inside, having their vasectomy, this is in the Government Lottery Bureau. It is the big assembly hall where they announce the winning numbers normally, but on the King's Birthday they cooperate with us. We use their assembly hall -- for instance, this assembly hall would be very good for vasectomy, too -- and that's inside. We have it in sections, very simple, they do it, and they go. And of course, post vasectomy, they get information, counseling, and some drugs to take home and a 24-hour telephone number.

So that was family planning, done from getting information out, service out, and sterilization, only into areas where the Government is not there. So we link together closely with the Government.

And this is now moving into development, when people in the villages say, "What about something else, something else?" It's an in-

tegrated approach and in a group of villages, sometimes a hundred to two hundred, we have a center, it's integrated rural development, where family planning has been going on for many years, seven, eight years, then we took in the other things. But again, linked to family planning. The villagers with best family planning, or the couples that have practiced family planning are first to get assistance.

The pig-raising program. You practice family planning and you're eligible to raise two pigs in the first year. Next year, if you're not pregnant, you get four pigs, next year six pigs. After that they form a company. Yes, you can see the pigs and you know how many years a woman has not been pregnant, here you can see, it's supposed to be four pigs, one's out of the picture. So it's two years she has not been pregnant. And she kept it on, everything on credit, and then we help in the training, and the marketing. So she's now, she's --ah... There's some benefit. Chicken raising also. Again we start from small. When they get together, we form like a cooperative in each area. Something on chickens, something on pigs, something on other forms. So this is a woman who used to only practice family planning, now she is making more money from raising chickens. And obviously she then says good things about family planning. She now gets more money.

And then the marketing. We help by arranging with merchants, businessmen to come in at the right time to buy these chickens at a fair price. Ducks also, starting young and then raise on. This is a special type of animal. They hang on ceilings. This is geese. Sorry, the picture's up-side down. And also fish raising, that earns some extra money. It all began with family planning, and I'm sorry you can't see this, inside of it, this is frog raising, it's very good, it's about 32 Baht per kilogram frogs. Very good, little space, and anyone can eat it. And it's a delicacy, so it's a good price, 32 Baht per kilogram. Better than chicken. And now we're moving in to other things, into dairy too.

Only those who practice family planning are the first to get in those villages. Then others can follow, when everyone who practices family planning has been satisfied. Then this helps to promote family planning. Then into agriculture. Other forms, crops, vegetables, and we help them on the technical side, the funds on loan, and marketing -- nothing is free for them, they pay for everything. Family planning they pay. This they pay for, but no collateral. The only collateral that we do for lending money, is that you must practice family planning, that is, the only collateral we ask for. And the bad debts are very, very low. Because we say that that money will stay in those villages, it will never go out. So if you want to be dishonest, go ahead, you're just destroying your own future. We don't want that money back, it's yours and we helped the village to manage. Let

them do more and more, we do less and less. Mushroom raising. Beekeeping. Because it's good for forestry, and the honey can be sold, can be kept -- it's not so perishable. So we try to go for products where there is a market, we look at the marketing first. Some of it is to supplement their own needs, their own food, and then sales within the village and then to the next few villages, and then we go beyond. In fact, some villages now export to Korea bamboo mats, bamboo grass mats for drying mushrooms. So the extent of what you can do is dependent on the market.

These women used to be just housewives, now they're doing more. This is silk-weaving, extra income. We need to tell them how to make what colors, according to the market. And these are the young girls in the village, where one way of prolonging marriage, it gives them an occupation, so we train them in clothesmaking for three months, then they get, after they finish, then they get a sewing machine that they repay, every month. They repay every month. And they mustn't get married until they have fully paid up for the machine. But if they do, that's all right. But that's just a condition again to remind. Nobody gets penalized. You can borrow money if you're not pregnant-- if you're not pregnant, we say, "Never mind." And any villages with outstanding family planning practice, we ask people to go in. Here's a group of hairdressers that go in to help cut the hair of the children. Some kind of reward, always, because we all want reward, recognition, money, or whatever. This is our reward to them in terms of community service, home or family.

This is part of the opening up of that cooperative I mentioned, these are the women making bamboo grass mats. They go into the forest, cut this grass, it looks like bamboo, it's about this tall. And then you weave it into a mat, and it's very good for drying a mushroom, but we hope it's not replaced by plastic too soon. Apparently it gives very good aroma to the seaweed, I hope Mr. Chairman may be interested in taking some back to Japan.

Again, part of appropriate technology, using very simple methods, to conserve fuel and to use less and less wood, so this was using rice husk, and this was developed from the Khmer Refugee Camp, they had a very good way, and we just improved on it. And it burns rice husk, hardly any smoke at all, and very efficient. You light it from the top and the rice husk comes down the side, like a "V."

Bio-gas is another alternative, but if the villagers have latrines, sometimes it looks like this. We've also moved in, getting a group of people to practice family planning, to make latrine heads. So they make money from making these latrine squats. Another group makes for the septic tank. So you're building up business in the village. We train them, we provide the raw material on loan, we show them

how to make it. So you've got two groups here now who didn't have extra income during dry months, and now, one group, making latrine squats and making good money, another group making the septic rings, another group making the cement blocks, and another group to build. So, all of a sudden, because of family planning, and linking it, you have four groups that are making money.

And what we need to try to do is get the villagers to be better businessmen, to be people who have more income. We could easily contract a company to go in and do it, but we would have destroyed all the opportunity that we could have added on. Then other villagers come and see this, and they explain, we don't have to say a word, they can explain: it all began with family planning, 1...2...3...4...5. And that is when family planning and development can be successful, when they do the explanation, not people like us.

And that's the new latrine. And behind the latrine is rain catchment water tanks. In many parts of the northeast highlands it's very dry, it is now very dry. And they now make rain catchment water tanks, and it's about eleven cubic meters. And they pay again, two years to pay. And the money just keeps on rolling and rolling, and, in fact, we have built over 15,000 of these tanks in the villages now, but not as a Government agency. And that's what it looks like. And on the tank, it's difficult to see, on the right-hand side, you see a circle, and below it you see a male and female symbols. That tells you what family planning methods that household uses. Six rings is vasectomy, five is female, four is I.U.D.; three, injectable; two is pill. So again, they're quite open about it, because family planning brought many good things into the village.

And this is the alternative, if they have water, to the clean drinking water. The diarrheal diseases dropped tremendously, and this is otherwise the alternative source where animals and humans mix, and a lot of diarrheal diseases, especially for young children. They take it home this way, normally, but this new program, they are participating. We have a technician to work with them.

Every household must supply labor, 15 households at a time, and you help the bill for your neighbor. That reduces the cost, and then they repay. Metal forms. All this explanation sitting down, and they even sign a contract, that this is serious, it's not free. If you don't repay, then your neighbor has to repay you, the other fourteen. So it's a kind of a social group. That's what a tank looks like. It's quite tall, it's 3.2 meters tall. If not the water tank, it's the water jar, one cubic meter. It's very easy to make. And plenty of rain.

And where feasible, certain wells go in, and they maintain it, they run it, and they can even charge for the water. So we were

making sure that people have an interest.

This one is a bigger activity, a pond in the village was being lined so the water doesn't evaporate, for fish as well as for water, for vegetables and animal consumption. Lining is very important, because in many parts of the northeast it will just seep, disappear.

When you are successful in the home, then you can work on the village. Planting of trees, reforestation, also, is going on, and the contract, the agreement we have with the villagers is that, if economic activities go in, you must do something in return, and that is raise, growing of trees. The children in the village are the ones to be responsible for planting, and weeding. So the the reward to the community, they must supply the labor to do the forest, and they provide the land, and when it's big enough, they can cut and sell. And those -- we've got a few more coming -- some of them are growing, and they cooperate in this very well. And sometimes, when it's dry, these are some of the community activities they do, again, in agreement for the economic inputs that go into the village.

In some areas we help with the marketing. But, what we try to do, is, when they're being exploited, then we go in to give a fair price, and then the middleman understands that they can't exploit any more, then they give a better price. This is part of vegetable marketing.

And this is an area in the middle of Thailand, it's an area now, where there used to be a lot of fighting many, many years ago, but now there is no more fighting. And we've been asked by the Government to go and do something, so we've done something. Very similar, going into an area that used to be a battlefield, and turning it green, in Phetchabun Province. So they're growing vegetables, these are snow-peas. They are making good money. It's the opportunity they need, otherwise they get exploited. It's cold up there.

And another activity, we have a youth program that we have people that are in school or are of school age, we train them to do something in the community, and, most important, they must understand family planning, so they can explain to other people, what family planning is all about. They help clean streets sometimes, and they help to go out to make these promotions, free handouts, condoms all over the place, in earlier days, to promote and keep the issue alive. In fact, whenever a new parliament is elected in Thailand, we sent boxes of condoms to every member of parliament. But we don't have to do that now. This last parliament we didn't do, because it was not necessary anymore.

Another aspect, as I understand, is to work with the construction

workers, children. They live on construction sites, no schooling, no playground, nothing. So we have day-care for them. We explain family planning, and help to the mother, and we take care of the children in a day-care facility, where they come from morning to evening, and we provide the schooling for them. Again, family planning can be blended into many issues, an alternative. Otherwise they would have no school, no playground. So it's not seen as a contraceptive program, it's seen as a start to a better life, and linked in, and these children, they are from very poor workers. We say, "You're not getting this for free, you must bring your own lunch." And they pay one Baht per day. And we keep that money in a special bank account, and when they move we give it back, but we don't tell them in the beginning. But they, and the children bring their own rice, and we supply the other needs for them. And they have their daily afternoon naps. Otherwise they would be locked in a tin box, or walk around the construction sites, and get injured, maimed, and some have been killed. And this is an area we must do more.

And on children's day they come and perform, and have a time like other children. Normally they are denied the opportunity, in fact, almost, the human right to be children that can enjoy things. Like, all of us, no doubt, have at least had some chance. They would normally be denied this, because on the construction sites there is nothing. And once in a while people know about it and they come and make some donation, and this one, Dunkin' Donuts came and every month brings some doughnuts.

And we also have a rape crisis center to help issues of rape. This is part of it, training how to do a man in, where to knee him when he makes a nuisance of himself.

And we have a training center, that we've had people from thirty-seven countries so far, where we do the training. It's called the Asian Center for Population and Community Development and people come and see what we do and our suggestion to them for two weeks is that, "This is how we do it. In your country you must do it your way. But there are some basic ingredients that can be used anywhere, but do it your style, within your constraint, within your culture." We don't say, "Do what we do in Thailand." No, we say, maybe, "Do it as efficiently," or "as much fun, as we do it in Thailand, get as many people involved, but do it within your own confinement or context." And this is again part of the training program. And they go up country and see things and they see the supplies and the villages, see the development programs, visit government facilities as well as villages. And leave some of the publications that we put out with certain groups, or into the villages. And we follow up, go out in a very informal manner, to interview, and ask questions, to see where we're wrong, where we need to make corrections, where we're on the

right track, because we can never be sure.

And following up information is very, very important. And these are some of our products that I brought along. You will see one, Winston Churchill saying, "Stop at two!" like this. We also have key rings in case of emergency, break glass, with a condom inside. I've brought some here. I've also brought some T-shirts for you. We also have lighters that say, "A condom a day keeps the doctor away." I know that must be a bit tough for the interpreter. I hope you'll bear with me.

So these are the products that we add in to make family planning more interesting, more lighthearted, more fun. And also, we make some money from selling these things for the program. And these are some "Miss Thailand" runners-up, and so on, who wear family planning shirts. The second one from the left has a shirt that says in Thai, "I'm sterilized." You know, vasectomized, if it's a man. So all these things, it's something very normal.

And these are special family planning panties with family planning methods. Instead of on T-shirts, we have them on panties, too, and it's guaranteed, guaranteed not to cause pregnancy. Panties have never caused pregnancy, right? These are the key rings I told you about: in case of emergency, break glass. And we hand out condoms all over the place. This is a wedding I was invited to, and I always ... if I don't have it, they get very disappointed.

They keep on asking, policemen, everywhere, if I get stopped in traffic, when I wind down the window, they see me and say, "Oh, did you bring any condoms?" So I always have some in the back of the car, always. This is a special one. Every New Year's Eve we give it to Bangkok Police: a box. We call this a "Cops and Rubbers'" program.

And that's it. Gentlemen, I've taken thirty-five minutes of your time. I'm sure we'll have some questions, but I'm sure the Chairman would permit me if I may have some staff to help me. Hand these out please right now, because it really helps you to stop you from falling asleep. Please take one. And these are the T-shirts that I have here. And these are Asian-size condoms I brought, these are unpacked and these are packed. And this is a Winston Churchill T-shirt. And I'll give Mr. Chairman a A packet of condoms for you. So please pass on. All these I'll put into here. Mr. Chairman, I've finished, and if there are any questions, comments, I'd be delighted to try and answer.

Chairman:

Thank you very much, Mr. Mechai, and thank you very much for

your wonderful present. Oh, I have lived long years, until the age of sixty, and its a long time since I've been presented with a packet of these. Now we will fairly distribute these souvenirs, and, I believe, looking around the table, that most of these people will probably use this present only as a teaching tool, and not use it for practical use. But I think everybody's waiting to get their hands on it, so please hurry up. And, if there are any questions in the meantime, we have twenty minutes remaining. We still have twenty minutes before the closing of the day, therefore if you have any questions, please.

Raghav Dhoj Pant:

We talked many things about condoms and pills and vasectomies, all these were family planning devices. One thing that we have particularly noticed is that the mere sterilization is going down rapidly in most of the countries of Asia. For example, in Thailand, it is 11.2 percent only, Sri Lanka it is almost 0 percent. Korea, it was 32 percent in '74, but has gone down to 11 percent. Philippines, it is 2.3 percent. So what I noticed, actually, is that the participation of men in family planning is going down in most of the Asian countries. Because of what is happening is the participation of female only. When they are young, they will take pills, and when they are old, they will go for female sterilization. Male participation is very, very passive, I would say, in most of the countries that we are represented here. So what we think, whether this is due to something with the family planning services, or, that is, design, or that it is due to change in the status of women.

Mechai Viravidya:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would say that, let me speak of Thailand in particular, ant that it's the women who get to see the doctor and the nurse. When they're pregnant, they go for counseling, and then for prenatal, and then delivery, and then postnatal services. So they are the ones who get to see the doctor. And that is when the nurses, the doctors have a chance to explain and talk, and often it is done after the delivery of either the second or third child, depending on what that woman regards as the appropriate number. By nature, already, and by opportunity, it is the women first who are aware for first contact. Secondly, the method preferred is that of the woman, the pill. So that you've got the women, followed by the opportunity for the women to see the doctor. So the men don't have a chance. So that has built up a kind of culture, behavioral culture towards family planning.

What we have tried to do so much, is to go out specifically for the men, and it has worked. Let me give you a very interesting ratio: This is not a reflection on the quality of the services of the Thai Government in family planning, but the difference in approach.

The national family planning program used to have three women to one man in sterilization. Now it's five women to one man. But in our program, where we do it, specifically, with emphasis on the male, we have twenty-one men to one woman. Because we go out, very specifically go out, as you saw. And the only way to get vasectomy more popular, is to go out where there are people. And we do sometimes in the villages, out, but again, it's too costly just to go to one village, so it's a group of people, but it's much more costly to go out. So we have, and because we're non-profit and non-government, our funds are very limited, so we do it in areas where we can get a fairly large catchment area of people.

I don't dare to comment on other countries, because their constraints are different, but this is the situation in Thailand. We can get more people for vasectomy if we do it more this way. This is what I would like to say from experience. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Yian Ren Ying:

This has been a very interesting deliberation, I think we have learned a lot from what you have introduced. I'm just anxious to know, when you say you have a very limited fund, how much money would you need for, say, a population group of ten thousand or so. And where do you get that?

Mechai Viravidya:

Well, the money we have received so far has come from grants and donations from some governments, some, and then from non-government agencies, foundations, and we try and find some ourselves, locally.

We don't get much from the Government, we get about \$7,000 a year, so that's very little. I would say, if you take a village, not counting family planning, assuming family planning is another cost, on the development side, if you have some money for staff, that's one thing, but there could be a good revolving fund, for a village of one thousand, and you multiply that by ten to get to a thousand, a village of about a thousand people, about a hundred households.

The size of money that would be good to roll is about \$15,000. And it keeps on rolling, I'm not talking about expenses. And that sum is quite sufficient to cover. And you can come down to 10,000, some can begin with five. Some begin with less. But the way we did it was that we said, the size of your fund is determined by the success of family planning. The more couples practicing family planning, the more money goes into your revolving fund. We give you, you can get three years, if you like. We said, "All right, we'll explain everything to the village and say, "you have three years to work, to maximize the size of that fund. The more people who prac-

tice family planning, the more money goes in. Every vasectomy is worth \$50., or you could say, \$100, depending on how you want to gauge it. Female sterilization can be another sum, I.U.D. can be another sum. And you can even work for anyone, any woman who's not pregnant, you give a bonus, for every year, you add to the fund. And you can get even to the children of course, children can't get pregnant. Any girl who's under child-bearing age, you can also put some fund in. So the child says, "I am responsible for some of that money, too." And you can get the women who are past child-bearing age to say that each year, they're not pregnant. Because of them that money goes in. So you've got the people who are eligible, and you've got the children, and you've got the older generation. So everyone is involved in bringing money into the village. And the more money you have, the better. And you have to train them how to manage it as much as possible, and then "we do," you know that so-called the "doers" do less and less over time. And so I would say if you have between \$10,000 and \$15,000 per thousand people, and you don't have to do it everywhere, it can begin, it can be done, and slowly expand. Then the family planning side would be different. You may not even have to supply, you say, "You go to, over there for your family planning service." Some other cost. But you need staff cost in addition to that. It's not terribly many. And you can bring in some specialists to help them. They can borrow money. The money is not to be given free. This money is for the revolving fund of the village, to be loaned to individual families for income generating activities, or for the water, or for whatever. This has already been written up, as part of a program. If you're interested, we can ask the UNFPA or anybody else to send it to you, we wrote it up with Columbia University. But to me this seems to be a program where every villager wants more money. He wants to raise more chickens, or get more money for his rice, vegetables -- this is one way to help, using family planning as a vehicle. We're not forcing them to do it, but if you want to be a bit richer, family planning is the way. And people who don't practice family planning can also receive the benefit. But you might say, well, lower benefit. But everyone helped to bring in money. So you don't alienate anyone in the village, everyone is eligible to borrow. But it's because of non-pregnancy status, or family planning participation, that brings the money into the village.

Chairman:

Any other questions, comments?

Shigetake Arishima (Japan):

Thank you very much for your very interesting speech. I can see that you have been through much hardship, but you don't seem to show much of the effects of that hardship, and you seem to be enjoying your work thoroughly, which is a relief to us. And I

thoroughly enjoyed myself while I listened to your presentation today. I was very impressed. So my question is as follows: In Thailand, I think the agricultural population is decreasing due to the urbanization of the population. So the question is, are these types of family planning activities conducted without much enthusiasm in the urban areas as well as the rural areas. That is the first question. Do you need to have active family planning programs like that in the urban areas as well? The second question is, looking at the Japanese experience, we never had any specific family planning program as you explained, but our population growth has declined. But along with the decline in population, we have an increase in the divorce rate. Therefore, do you anticipate a deterioration in family ties if you continue to promote family planning. Would stepped-up activity in family planning not lead to an increased divorce rate? I believe that although your work has much benefit, it also harbors some inherent dangers of, perhaps, a breakdown of the family system. So, could you refer to these two points?

Mechai Viravidya:

Chairman, if I have a Toyota car, I can kill myself or kill somebody else. Shall we do away with the Toyota car? Obviously everything one does will have some negative aspect. I don't think that divorce is as a result of family planning. I think that divorce is a result of many issues that are complex. Perhaps, partly, contraception may, and maybe many families have been saved, many marriages have been saved because of family planning too. I would say that the structure of industrialization, of changes in society, of values from other parts of the world not fully understood, acceptance at first hand many things, all are factors that change our outlook, and change our attitude and, naturally, have some effect on the family. I don't personally, sincerely believe that family planning is the cause of divorce. I personally don't believe it.

Naturally we must do more study until, to see, even if it's a small factor, it can be prevented and reduced, it merits effort. I'm not saying that it is totally divorced from one from the other, but I don't think it's a major issue. As for your first point, true, urbanization will get greater and greater. By the time most of the developing countries get more and more urbanized, I think you will find that the knowledge about family planning will be much more evident. That is in the future. We still need to inform people about family planning. Today Coca Cola still advertises. I've known Coca Cola since I was a child, they still need to advertise, because there is Pepsi Cola, and there are other things. So they need to catch our attention. Same, we still have to promote family planning, in rural, as well as urban. Means may differ, we may not have to put the same ingredients in, but we still have to promote family planning in urban setting, in rich as well as in poor families. More information makes a

person more enlightened, It's not a burden to know an awful lot on family planning. So the more we know, the better. So, basically, that's my personal point of view, and I hope my disagreement in your suggestion does not harm your efforts to help population further.

Chairman:

Since it is almost time, I may have the last question.

Raghav Dhoj Pant:

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thailand has done a lot of it, the contraceptive prevalence rate we found pretty high, you know, sixty-five percent, which I think we cannot reach even at the end of the century. Because there has been decline even in population, of growth rate. But what I feel and what we have done, you know, now I think you consent this.... now this time has come, the population will slowly decline in Thailand.

So do you think it is better time for you to move from family planning to other areas where your attention is needed, related to other population areas, for example, urbanization, or in education. In case of urbanization, this is a vital problem, I suppose, in Bangkok and the sixty-four percent of the urban dwellers that live in Bangkok.

So this is the most important area. Do you think now it is time for this, to give less emphasis on family planning and distribution of IEC activities, and to move to other areas where your attention is vitally needed. Thank you.

Mechai Viravidya:

With your permission, Mr. Chairman, I would say family planning attention is still needed, yes, perhaps, in fact, we don't have to work as we did before.

And for the last five years I've been doing something else. Last five years now.... At the moment I'm doing something unrelated to family planning, I'm the government spokesman at the moment and that covers everything. And prior to that I was what is called a governor of provincial waterworks, authority of all of the drinking water in Thailand. So I've been away from family planning, but staff in the non-profit associations still do it. But I still have a very soft spot for family planning, and I will always be involved in it still. It does not have my full time, but it still has part of my time. It has been my first love, it will always be my first love, but there are other things that I would like to do, depending on who wants me to do what.

Chairman:

It's five o'clock sharp, Mr. Mechai's presentation merited close attention, and I think it would even serve a greater purpose if Mr. Mechai could be invited to each of our countries to give presentations. I think Mr. Mechai has capability, theoretically and practically, to cope with the situation in every country, according to the educational level of each country. I truly respect his capabilities. So please give him another round of applause. Thank you very much.

<Close of the first day of the meeting>

Tuesday, February 24, 1987
Second day of the meeting

Session I-2

4. Implication of Changing Age Structure on Current and Future Development Planning

Dr. Nibhon Debavalya
Chief, Population Division of ESCAP

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On the topic of implication of changing age structure on current and future development plan, I would like to add a little bit -- you know, in this brochure, it still has something missing at the end. The topic should be, "Implications of Changing Age Structure for Current and Future Development Planning." And I will mention particularly for the ESCAP region.

And, as we know, this year, 1987, the world population will reach five billion population, and out of this number, more than half of them, about 2.8 billion, live in Asia and the Pacific region. Two or three decades ago, when the birth rates were high in most of the countries of the ESCAP region, the major emphasis of population policies was to reduce fertility. Birth rates in the region have been reduced by a combination of sustained social and economic development, and by government family planning programs that were introduced in the 1950's and 1960's. The birth rate for the region as a whole is estimated to have remained at forty per thousand population until about 1970, then declined to 36 in 1970 to 1975, and to 27 in 1980 to 1985.

This rapid decline in fertility has made population policy formulation and a inclusion of population factors into development planning more complex. The demonstration that government programs could alter demographic trends meant that population could no longer be treated as an extraneous variable in development planning. In addition, continued fertility decline has resulted in large chips in the age composition of national population. This effected planning in nearly every outer social and economic sector, the combination of high fertility and declining maturity, which particularly affected the survival rates of infants and children, resulted in a small increase in the proportion of the region's population below age 15, from 37% in 1950 to 41% in 1970. And because of declining fertility, that percentage fell to 35% in 1985.

Such changes must be taken into account in development planning, especially in the education, health sectors. As a result of pre-

vious high fertility and more recent declines, the proportion of population in working age groups has increased from about 56% in 1975 to 61% in 1985 and is projected to reach 65% by the turn of the century. Providing employment for the rapidly increasing population of labor forces will be a major challenge for countries of the region over the next several decades, while in some countries of Asia and Pacific, birth and death rates were already low. These countries include Australia, China, Hong Kong, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore. These countries are now confronting the issue of demographic aging or a high proportion of their population in the older age group, let's say, age sixty-five and above and as the rate of population growth per se decreases in importance as a planning goal, other aspects of population, such as its spatial distribution, take on greater significance.

In fact, the ESCAP region experienced a decline of 31% in fertility level between 1970 and 1979 to 1980 to 1985, but with notable variation in magnitude among sub-regions. Several countries may be considered to be in the middle of demographic transition from high to low rates of fertility and maturity. Brunei Darussalam, the Cook Islands, Fiji, Guam, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of Korea, Sri Lanka, and Thailand all have birth rates between twenty and thirty. And Burma, India, the Philippines, and Viet Nam may soon enter that category. So I would like to present to you the implications of changing structure in four topics: the first on the school age population, second is implication on labor force, third is on population aging, and fourth is human resources implications.

For the first one, on the school age population, declining fertility causes a reduction in the proportion of economic dependence in a population. The contribution of the population age distribution to the dependent proportion may be measured as the population below age 15 and above age 64, which can be considered working age. For example, the dependency ratio for Thailand declined from 92 in 1970 to 66 in 1985, which means the number of dependents per 100 persons of working age fell from 92 to 66 in 15 years. Declining fertility has immediate implications for the provision of health services and for educations planning.

In the ESCAP region as a whole, large increases in school age population are a phenomenon of the past. The number of persons aged 6 to 11 years in the region was estimated to be about 370 million in 1985 and the total is projected to increase to 390 million between year 2000 and 2010, then to decrease gradually. Of course this total figure obscures more rapid shifts in individual countries or sub-regions. Education planning will be complicated by the reversals of trends. For example, the number of persons in the region age 12 to 17 years is projected to decline from 390 million in 1985 to 360 million

in 1995, and then increase to 400 million in the year 2010 before beginning a long term decline.

The projected decline or gradual increases in school age population will allow countries to increase enrollment ratios and to improve the quality of education in the future by maintaining current trends in educational expenditures.

The second implication is on the labor force which I would like to point out that it is very important, especially for the ESCAP countries. Because during the transition from high to low fertility, the ESCAP region will achieve an unprecedented proportion of the population in the ages between 15 to 64 years, which is roughly the working ages. The proportion of the region's population in these age groups is projected to increase from 57% in 1980 to 65% at the end of the century. The rapid increase in the population in the working ages between 1980 and the year 2000 will force a serious challenge to countries in the region to generate sufficient employment opportunities. The number of persons aged 15 to 39, which are the younger working ages, will increase by 470 million in twenty years, and after the turn of the century, however, the age structure in most countries in the region will be especially conducive to sustained social and economic development. Between the year 2000 and the year 2020, the dependency ratio will be low and the number of persons of labor force age will comprise a high proportion of total population, but will be expanding only slowly.

The regional trends cited above will vary somewhat in different sub-regions and countries, depending on their current levels of fertility, for example in East Asia, where fertility is currently near the replacement level, the total population is projected to increase at a rate of 1.2% a year between 1980 to the year 2000, while the age group 15 to 39 will expand at a rate of 1.5%, and the age group 40 to 64, at a rate of 2.4%.

Well, the third implication is on population aging. The rapidly escalating number of elderly people and their increasing share in the population of the Asia and Pacific region have given rise to a number of considerations which have numerous implications for policy formulation.

Social and economic trends in the region suggest the possibility that parents will not be able to assume that their children will be in a position to care for them in their old age. In some rural areas the migration of young adults to the cities raises questions about the care which the elderly in the villages can expect.

Public housing policies should take cognizance of the need to en-

courage three or four generation households. Policy should also consider the kinds of support required by the elderly who are living alone, or by families caring for elderly members if the alternative of building old age homes is to be avoided.

Appropriate retirement or employee provident fund schemes should be contemplated to assure that a growing proportion of workers will have a measure of income security when they quit work. Voluntary and charitable agencies should be encouraged to play an important role in caring for the aged. Such activities can be fostered by governments in providing financial and other support through the agencies for greater results.

And the fourth implication which is on human resources implications, which I would like to mention briefly, that as countries in the ESCAP region come to experience a decrease in the rate of growth and an aging of the labor force which I think maybe Professor Kuroda can present in detail in the case of Japan. I think their economic comparative advantage will achieve with implications for human resources development. This is not to imply that demographic changes are the major stimulus for economic changes, but to argue that demographic change results from and contributes to changes in economic structure.

The older and more slowly growing work forces to be expected in the future will provide less advantage for agriculture or for mass production based on inexpensive labor cost. Instead their advantage may lie with high technology, manufacturing and service industries. Work forces employing higher levels of technology will require definitely high levels of education, both university and vocational education, in order to become qualified for the employment opportunities available. In addition, in the context of rapidly changing technology and slow growth and aging of the labor force, frequent upgrading of skills, retraining of workers will be imperative in order to maintain a level of skill commensurate with the nature of the economy. The retraining of the persons in the labor force will be a major policy issue in the ESCAP countries that have achieved low levels of fertility.

The role of women in the labor force may also be expected to change as a result of the demographic transition and structural changes in the economy. Women were instrumental in the process of economic growth based on light manufacturing for export. But their advancement to highly skilled and managerial positions was limited. With increasing levels of education and with more experience in the labor force, however, they may be reluctant to accept minor economic roles, and as high technology and advanced education become essentials for national economic growth, countries may need to rely on all

of their human resources and will not be able to neglect potential contributors.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, even though at present fertility and family planning programs are still very important in this region, but I would like to mention the last point here concerning population and development planning.

I think the need to incorporate changes in a structure into development planning in countries of the ESCAP region is obvious. Changes in the structure of population are associated with changes in the proportion of school age population, working age population, old age population, and reproductive age population. Such changes in a structure are involved in the planning process in a number of ways. For example, the declining in the proportion of the school age population as a long term decline of fertility, will obviously result in the declining trend of school enrollment. Consequently, relatively less resources will be needed for education. Planning fully the allocation of these resources, including human resources, is necessary so that they can be utilized more effectively.

The increased proportion of the working age population, on the other hand, requires more emphasis on government action toward job creation or relieving unemployment. The increased proportion of the aged at the later stage of demographic transition implies that the majority of the work force are on even though experienced people more health and social services will be needed. And for advanced countries, the problem of providing pension for retired workers may be a big problem. Aside from those straightforward implications, changes in a structure also imply changes in consumption patterns and behavior, as people of different age have different patterns of consumption, levels of savings; therefore planning for production, consumption, investment and distribution, and so forth, should always incorporate changes in a structure.

In response to the need to incorporate the impact of changes in a structure as well as other demographic factors into development planning, the ESCAP population division has undertaken a program of work which should help planners in their efforts in this area.

During 1985 to 1987, a comparative study on demographic economic inter-relationships for selected ESCAP countries has developed demographic economic models for Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand. From 1986 to 1988 projects on aging population as well as projects on development of an analytical framework for population and development research and planning are under way with a will to providing systematic information as a basis for effective incorporation of demographic factors into development planning in ESCAP member

countries. In addition we still have the other important projects on population policies, including studies of the efficiency and impact of family planning programs. We provide technical assistance in developing and implementing population policies and family planning programs for the member countries and finally the changing structure in ESCAP countries and its implication for current and future development planning will place increasing demands on governments' ability to access and use population data and information effectively. The ESCAP's population and information local program is designed to assist member countries in this context. in order to help make their population and development programs more effective.

I think this is all which I would like to present to you, sir. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman (Mr. Sat Paul Mittal):

Thank you for your very informative and very illustrative presentation. Now I would invite questions if any from the participants to Dr. Nibhon feel free to put any questions to him relating to the subject, please. Yes, Nepal.

Raghav Dhoj Pant:

Thank you Mr. Chairman, and I really congratulate Dr. Nibhon for such excellent presentation, and the problems that he pointed out of declining fertility in the coming years, and simultaneous increase in the working age population from 56% of total population in 1975 to 65% in 2000, and emphasis on creating employment in the years to come in the national plan. I think it is very, very suggestive and, by reading between his lines, what do I feel, and I just want to check with him because there will be decline in the school-age population, and there will be a decline now in dependency ratio, so some additional resources will be released from social services that we can use, I suppose, in productive services to create employment. So whatever may be the change in age structure and its employment opportunity, I presume there will be a need for some allocation of resources from social services to production center, but no more additional resources will be required. Is my assumption correct?

Nibhon Debavalya:

Well, in fact I agree with Dr. Pant, you know, that when the countries reaching the level that the school-age population, you know, the proportion of school-age population is declining, so the government should plan ahead for the reallocation of resources, and I agree with you that the resources can be used especially for increasing the job opportunities. So, in fact, I fully agree with what you said. Thank you.

Chairman:

If there is no other question, may I now request Dr. Kuroda, Director Emeritus, Nihon University, Population Research Institute, to make his presentation, "Labor Force and Development in Japan."

Toshio Kuroda:

Thank you, Chairman. So I'm going to apologize to appear again and....

Chairman:

You are too young, and you have to appear again and again!
(laughter)

5. Labor Force and Development in Japan

Dr. Toshio Kuroda
Director Emeritus, Nihon University
Population Research Institute

Thank you. This morning I'm going to take up the experience in Japan in connection with the labor force and development.

I believe all we participants have just looked over the publication of the study -- this is one of a series of publications on population development in Japan published by the APDA, which is just organizing this meeting. And volume one, took up the demographic transition and development in Japan; volume two, the urbanization and development in Japan; and the third one, which is now what we are going to talk about, is the labor force and development in Japan.

Anyway, we are so much concerned with the many aspects of population and development in Japan, which might be of reference for all of you. The previous speaker, Dr. Nibhon, talked about the implication of changing age structure. The labor force also is very important in dealing with the problems from the aging, changing age structure, which is very much serious in Japan because the aging process is so high, so rapid. So this study takes up labor force problems in connection with development in Japan. The study is composed of six chapters. Chapter one is dealing with labor force and development, that's dealing with more general aspects of problems; chapter two, Labor Force and Economic Development; chapter three, Aging of Labor Force; chapter four, Labor Force and Technological Innovations; chapter five, Regional Distribution of Labor Force; final chapter, taking up the Future Labor Force Projection.

The labor force is a very critical factor in connection with the development. The quantity and the quality of labor force as a part of the total population are fundamental determinants for the development. Labor force is determined by many factors. First of all, its size is determined by the labor force participation rate directly, by age and sex, and also by overall composition of population, which in turn is determined by fertility, mortality and migration. At the same time, social and cultural, economic factors affecting labor force participation should also be given consideration. Especially social and cultural, sometimes religious factors are going to influence female participation in the labor force.

It goes without saying that social and economic advances such as changing industrial structure, occupational diversification and rising

educational standards will affect participation rate. So the task is a kind of wide ranging collection of studies labor force in Japan and in relation to development. In view of the very limited time of the presentation, I'd like to pick up some of the problems contained in this study.

The size of the labor force population and its proportion to the total population, I think, has some significant correlations with the productive capacity of a nation's economy and also the level of per capita national income.

Another important variable other than labor force, size is represented by the characteristics of the labor force. Sex and age composition of the labor force, in particular, is relevant in analyzing labor force quality. However, not only the sex age, skill, experience, aptitude, level of education, health condition, and so on, are closely connected with the primary determinants. This can be, I think, could be said for the potential level of that productivity and economic growth. The extent to which human qualities are felt, economic growth, the specific variable, education in particular has been inquired, examined by numerous economists in the post World War Two. Attracting the wide attention recently in the study, Investing in People -- The Economics of Population Quality, by the famous Professor Schultz. Schultz attempted to demonstrate the validity of his assumption that human abilities, namely education, skills, and health represent a primary determinant of economic growth.

The size and the change of composition and distribution of labor force, again I say basically determined by population size, sex, age composition, and mobility of population, all of which are demographic factors. Thus, in this sense, when we are going to discuss about labor force, we have to pay attention to the demographic nominal -- mortality, fertility, and migration; even marriage, divorce rate and others. Furthermore, the extension of the period of female education, retirement age, lifestyle trends, and other cultural and economic variables as well affect the labor force participation rate. This particular field, which comprehensively takes up the study of labor force population, changes from a demographic perspective, can therefore be referred to as labor force demography. So then I just take up the crude activity rate of labor force, which, I think, sometimes are not paid much attention. This is a ratio of females in the labor force, and the economic dependency ratio for the case of Japan since 1920 are shown in table 1, page 22. I think, very interesting to note, that the crude activity rate of Japan had undergone a declining trend in the prewar period and reached its lowest level of 43.2% in 1950. But thereafter recorded successive increases over a twenty year period until 1970. This period of increase coincides roughly with the nation's period of high economic growth. It then dropped slightly in

1975 and began registering increase again up to recent years. And reaching to the 50% line in 1985. The ratio of female workers to the total labor force rose from the prewar standard of 35 to 37%, to 39% in the post-war period. But in 1975 it suddenly fell to 36.9%, from the 39.1% they quoted in 1970. This decline is believed to be attributable to the economic recession brought about by the first oil crisis in 1973. However, it is important to note that this figure, after dropping to 36.9% in 1975, has been showing a trend of steady growth, registering 37.7% in 1980 and again 38.5% in 1985. The economic dependency ratio which is the percentage of inactive persons per 100 economically active population, was approximately 120 before the war. The age dependency ratio, this is the percentage of the combined population of the aged and the young per 100 persons of productive age. This is, of course, based on age. So it is different from the economic dependency ratio.

This economic dependency ratio is a statistical summary of the rate of unemployed persons to the employed, and is thus a more realistic indicator of dependency. The ratio then suddenly rose to 135 after the war in 1950, but it rapidly turned to fall below the 100 line thereafter, recording 96 in 1970. It has increased slightly since then, but has been maintaining a stable trend at around the 100 line. In other words, although one worker had to support about 1.4 persons immediately after the war, the same worker today only supports roughly one dependent. The burden has thus been reduced. The decline of the ratio to the very low level of 96 in 1970 is primarily attributable to a change in age structure. Namely the age dependency ratio decreased to a historical low of 45 in 1970. This ratio of the number of economically independent individuals is generally high in developing countries and low in developed countries. So we can recognize the labor force participation rate has so much changed in terms of sex and age after World War II. This statistic is analyzed in table two. Substantial changes are observed when controlling for the variable of sex age. These changes become very conspicuous particularly in terms of age. First is the significant decrease in the labor participation rate of those in the youngest age bracket of 15 to 19. Of course, this is mostly due to the much higher proportion of young people going to the senior high school, and university and college.

The labor force participation of those in the 20 to 24 age bracket indicates divergent rates when controlling for the variable of sex. for the male member of this group, the rate exceeded 90% before the war, but began to decline after the war and has continued a downward trend to register 75% at present. Among females in the same group, however, the opposite trend is observed. Although the rate was below 6% in the prewar period, it began rising following the war to record more than 70% today. It is a shame that decrease in

the male labor force participation rate is caused by increasing numbers going on to college. In a different way, however, the increase in the percentage of female participation rate in the labor force appears to be the result of many females again going up to two-year junior colleges rather than a four-year institution, and also at a later age, at marriage.

Concerning the male labor force in the 25 to 55 age category, the participation rate has been continuously high at around 97% to 98%. Very little fluctuation, even among those in the 55 to 59 age bracket, the rate had remained unchanged.

I'd like to point out a very important aspect of labor force participation among the older age group. This is shown in figure 1, page 51. I think all participants may know that male labor force participation rate, I just say from figure one. The labor force age 60 and 64, this is about 70%; then 65 to 69, that is 60%. Even among the older people, age 70 to 74, it is about 40%. In this way we can recognize very high participation of aged people, compared with the other developed countries, we can see the highest participation among aged people.

So I'd like to conclude on the basis of observation on the labor force in Japan, and also field studies which we have done with the Indonesian government assistance survey conducted in Jakarta. Particularly from the policy implications, some point, according to our experience in Japan, the demand and supply of labor force is very difficult to make adjustment, particularly when the age structure of population is drastically changing. You know that in Japan's case in 1945 to 1947 when we had the baby boom, that time the crude birth rate reached 34, 33.... we had tremendous baby boom population. So after 15 years they come up to the productive age population. Which means just the 1960s when the Japanese economic growth started very high rapid economic growth. It means the started very high rapid economic growth. It means the industrial structure sector needed tremendous young population. Very fortunately it was supplied by the baby boom, which were born fifteen years ago. Well this is just a coincidence. So very young population was produced by baby boom. And also we had under-employment, unemployment in rural area which has been also de-mobilized. So tremendous people were coming in to the big cities like Tokyo and Osaka where the industrial expansion occurred. This is happening, so this is a very important factor to have made the high economic growth possible in Japan. Sometimes economists are not paying much attention to this contribution of population change. This was a very happy coincidence, but on the other hand we have to know that a very big size of labor force after 30 years, 40 years, they are coming to be old, they are coming to be older workers. That is another problem. So in this way, economy

and population, very close connection, but sometime it is very difficult to control, to adjust changing age structure to a changing economic structure. I think this is a very important point for policymakers and policy planners; how to adjust.

The next one is the informal sector which I touched on yesterday; informal sector and labor force, labor force working in formal sector. I recognized that a very high percentage of labor force working in the formal sector in many countries in Asia. And also I found my impression is -- I don't know if my impression is correct or not -- I found some informal sector labor force and the formal labor force structure. This kind of structure is called dual structure. There seemed to be not so much inter-relationship between this dual structure, I mean the informal sectors and the formal sectors. According to my own experience in Japan, we also had a kind of dual structure of industry. One, a so much large-scale factory, and also medium, and then very small-size factory -- so you can find, somewhat, a dual structure. But I knew that, more or less, so the interrelationship between these two categories, I mean the formal and the informal one. It means, sometimes labor force is supplied from the traditional sector, and sometimes skillful work is supplied from the modern sector to a traditional sector. In this way, I think, we can find some close connections. So I think, may I suggest, how to organize, how to integrate the informal sector with the formal sector in terms of labor force exchange, labor force training and also investment, many aspects.

This third point I would like to say in connection with the labor force study. I think, the last one, I can say, is a kind of economic demographic study. I think this could be a kind of starting point to push high economic growth. Starting point.

I'm sorry, now it's already past the twenty minutes and I'd like to finish my presentation. Thank you so much.

Chairman:

Thank you, Doctor, for your very excellent presentation. You have given a scenario of the labor force in relation to development in Japan. Your presentation has been very informative and we thank you very much. And now the next item is the industrial development in population in Japan. This is by slide presentation. Unless somebody has a question to Dr. Kuroda.... Yes.

Hiroko Hayashi:

Thank you very much, Chairman. Rather than asking a question, I would like to, first of all, congratulate Dr. Kuroda on a very valuable presentation. Dr. Kuroda talked about the Japanese labor force population. As a female representative of Japan, I have one vexing

problem.

The UNFPA has issued some global statistics and they said that by the year 2000 there will be more women in this world than men. And the UNFPA said that by the year 2000 females will account for more than three billion of the world's population and will probably exceed the male population by something like 170 million. And the report also said, although women will transcend men in terms of numbers by the year 2000, what will be their economic position, their social position? Would it be possible for women to exceed men in making economic or social contributions and win a bigger status or higher status economically and socially over men. I think the biggest impending problem would be illiteracy.

I heard that there will be some 820 million people who will be illiterate in the year 2000 and some 60% of that would be women. By the year 2000, I heard that the same would be less by five million in the developed nations, but by the year 1980, the illiteracy rate of women in the developing nations would be about 490 million, and this would increase to 552 million. Therefore, the statistics say that in the developed nations, the illiteracy rate among women will decline, whereas it will increase in the developing nations.

I believe that one reason why women may transcend male in terms of number by 2000 is because of the high medical achievements that have been achieved in the past years. And I think another reason would be that we have some superior, very outstanding biological resistance. Apparently women have one thing over men, and that is our superior biological resistance against diseases and viruses, etc.

In the case of Japan, I will certainly not negate Dr. Kuroda's presentation.

Chairman:

I would not like to intervene, but please put your question. And anybody putting a question after her, could please confine to only questions. This is more a statement, as you know, than a question.

Hiroko Hayashi:

Yes sir, thank you.

Listening to Dr. Kuroda's presentation, I had the impression that in Japan we have an increasing working rate among women. And last year, for the first time in Japan, working women exceeded the number of housewives. This is the first time in Japanese history. I heard that there was some 200 thousand more working women over housewives. So in Japan now we have more women working than not

working, but it seems that most of that increase margin was not people with stable, permanent jobs, but women with part-time jobs.

Now Dr. Kuroda talked about our aged society and the ratio of aging, the aged population being 8.9% and this will reach 14.5% by the year 2000. And I think that in the case of the aging ratio among women in Japan, will be probably worse than in the male population because it will have a bigger female population than the male population. So would we be able to have more aged women working in the future?

Now I heard that in the world the aging ratio would be some 0.7% increase by the year 2000, whereas in Japan it will be a bigger ratio: 5.6%. Would these women who are increasingly becoming an aged population become a part of the labor force? Could women become a labor force participant?

Toshio Kuroda:

Mrs. Hayashi, this is a somewhat difficult question to answer, involving many, many aspects of social, economic problems.

Of course, I can agree that more and more female continue to work, particularly, I think, this is due to the fertility decline so much. Only one child or two children, not three or four children which has been so familiar in Japan. And also in industrial society under this kind of very low fertility, I think, maybe, we can be proud of this.

Many Japanese young ladies have come to have more chance to work outside. This is maybe, I think, another problem which might be criticized. Sometimes people say the wives should stay at home and take care of everything. Not only household operation, but also the rearing of children. But I think this is a kind of the general trend in any country, in advanced countries. They come to have more chance, and I think this is a rather desirable thing. But, on the other hand, I can agree with you because their opportunity, your opportunity, is not so better in terms of just the part-timer and also the salary is not enough.

So in this sense, I think, more and more problems, I can recognize more and more problems, more and more policies should be taken by the government. And also, on the other hand, I think ladies, females, Japanese females should be prepared to think about in the future, particularly now the middle-aged female who were just born under the so-called baby boom. So they are going to increase more and more, and also they have to spend long, long years after retirement of their husband. So this is another problem. So I don't have any good answer to you. Thank you.

Chairman:

Since your question was initially directed to the UNFPA, would the UNFPA, Mr. Joti Singh, or Mr. Ando, like to say something?

UNFPA:

Mr. Chairman, there really was no question directed at UNFPA. What the Japanese representative was probably talking about was probably the data used in the state of world population report of 1985, which had a number of statistics concerning the numbers of women today and in the year 2000. But that was more in the nature of a comment. I don't think Professor Kuroda or anybody else has any disagreement with that because those are figures that tally with the figures given by the United Nations as a whole. So I don't believe that that required any comment from our side.

Chairman:

Mr. Pant.

Raghav Dhoj Pant:

Mr. Chairman, I am not asking the question, but the statement meant by the Japanese delegation was very, very pertinent, and I think this issue will come up after a couple of years, you know. What we have realized, you know, the absolute number of female population increase has declined. So even in our case, in Nepal, you know, though it is a developing country and the population rate is more or less the same as it was ten years earlier. What we have seen slightly, the number in the birth of female. So, initially, there was 98 male for 102 female. So now it is the reverse. So that means that poor males have to remain bachelor.

And so, what I will do, in the years to come, because of the political and social and economic situation of the country and our emphasis on fertility regulation, will lead to decline more in the birth rate of the girls than the boys, you know.

Chairman:

Isn't this a welcome trend towards stabilization of population?

Raghav Dhoj Pant:

Well, this is the new change we have come up on, and this change, this has been very magnificently brought up by our honorable delegates from the Japanese side, and it needs serious consideration for future policy implications. Thank you.

Chairman:

Any other questions? If there is none, may I now request for the slide presentation, please?

Everybody has been notified that all the participants wouldn't be able to call on the Prime Minister of Thailand. The heads of the delegations have been notified as to who amongst them would be accompanying us.

And the second session will start as usual with representation by participating countries.

Now we have a slide presentation.

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<Slide: "Industrial Development and Population in Japan">  
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Session II-1

Chairman:

I am now acting as an officiating chairman, because Dr. Prasop has not arrived. And the moment he comes and takes over, I abrogate.

I would invite the Chinese delegation, Professor Ying to make their presentation.

Yian Ren Ying:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished parliamentarians, ladies and gentlemen.

It is really an honor and pleasure for me to attend the third APDA conference. I wish to take this opportunity to express my congratulations to the opening of the conference and would like to thank Mr. Takashi Sato of the JPPF for his kind invitation to us, and Professor Dr. Prasop Ratanakorn of the Population Development Committee of Thailand for their successful efforts in hosting this conference in this beautiful city.

Mr. Chairman, as you all know, China is the most populous country in the world with a total population exceeding one billion. It is very clear to us that the population growth must be in keeping with the socioeconomic development, and commensurate with the utilization of natural resources.

As a developing country, in order to achieve the goal of four modernizations, it must practice family planning. Now family planning as a basic policy has been written in the constitution and the marriage law, which were approved by the National People's Congress.

In the last fifteen years, family planning programs have been widely advocated throughout the country. As a result the national population growth rate has decreased from 25.3 per thousand in 1970 to 11.2 per thousand in 1970 to 11.2 per thousand in the year 1985. That means, during the period 1981 to 1985, forty million less babies were born than originally predicted by our demographers. This great achievement in slowing this over-rapid population growth attributes to the general principles and national policies stipulated by the party and the government.

Because of the size of the country, and the diversity in the different parts of it, the governments at various levels also formulate specific family planning policies, which through education and motivation are acceptable to the local people. In general, the policy is to encourage later marriage, later child bearing, fewer births, and better quality of the children born, policies advocate one couple, one child.

To those who have actual difficulties, especially people living in rural or mountainous areas may plan to have a second. Family planning policy for national minorities is also appropriately relaxed. And any kind of coercion in implementing family planning is strongly opposed. At present, there are over 29 million couples in the country who have pledged to have one child in their lifetime.

The total fertility rate is about 2.2 per woman, approaching the replacement level. In the process of practicing family planning, we are deeply impressed by the importance of raising the educational level of people. In order to popularize primary education and improve the cultural quality of our nation, the National People's Congress had issued a law of compulsory education which is in action at present.

The second point or experience to slow down population growth is the setting up of governmental family planning commissions as government functionary departments and the organization of many non-government voluntary structures to carry out education and communication in family planning at different levels.

Lastly, the establishment of family planning centers inside and also independent of existing medical structures have been able to meet the need of consultation in family planning services including premarital counseling, pre-pregnancy advises and also para-natal medical care.

So far about 74% of women in child-bearing age have accepted the use of contraceptives or operation for sterilization. However, we are now anticipating another baby-boom, since the young people born in the sixties, that is at around the time of the cultural revolution, are coming to their marriageable and child-bearing age.

During the five-year period, 1986 to 1990, there are going to be about 62 million women entering this age group. So already in 1986, the net increase in population has been 14.1 per thousand, compared with the increase of 11.4 in the previous year. Therefore we cannot slacken our efforts and must continue to implement our family planning program and continue to advocate "one couple, one child."

I am glad to assure you that the experiences exchanged at this meeting, are of great help to us. For instance, Mr. Mechai Viravidya's presentation of the experiences of Thailand, are not only interesting, but applicable to other Asian countries and, I hope, would help to hasten our achievement to arrive at a zero population growth.

Here again I am glad to announce that the Forum for Asian Parliamentarians on Population and Development has decided to hold its second session in Beijing, the capital of China, in this year, in the month of October. The National People's Congress, of which I am a member, is preparing for the meeting, and members of parliamentarians and experts from member states are warmly welcome to discuss the great undertaking of population and development in this region.

Dear friends, we are looking forward for your presence, and expecting to learn from you in Beijing.

Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you, Madam, for your presentation. Everybody in this part of the world is very keen to go to China, to get to know things; how the government, how the people, how the party is implementing the program at all levels. So it would be the pleasure of the Asian Forum to have its second general assembly in Beijing, and we look forward to that occasion with great anxiety. Thank you once again.

India is now listed as the second to present its country paper, but since the chairman has not arrived, and I am in the chair, I would request Indonesia, the Minister of Transmigration, Dr. Martono, to present the paper on behalf of Indonesia.

I reserve my right to abdicate this chair and ask someone else to preside if he doesn't come, because I don't want to lag very much behind in my presentation.

Martono:

Mr. Chairman, honorable participants, ladies and gentlemen.

It is a big happiness for me having been able to participate in the first up to this third meeting organized by APDA.

In relationship to AFPPD, I would also like to extend my appreciation for giving us the honor to host the officers' meeting of AFPPD in Jakarta in October 1986. Some of us who have attended the meeting in Jakarta, and also taken part in the courtesy call with President Suharto in Istana Merdeka Palace, maybe could still remember the most impressive message of the President concerning the importance of a forum in Asia as well as a global scope where exchanging of experience and opinion will serve as effective stimulation to solve the problem of population and its emphasis to develop in many countries.

On the occasion, I have the pleasure to present a paper which will be a country report to this meeting, entitled, "Population, Transmigration, and Development in Indonesia." This very simple paper, I do hope, will give a continuation features of how population is still a major problem and a heavy burden in Indonesia's development since various aspects of population problems still persist, among others, high population growth rate, quality of the population, and the uneven distribution. This, if we specify, will become many topics need to be discussed.

The Indonesian nation has already resolved to choose transmigration as the means to deal with those problems -- mainly on the distribution of population, manpower, and skill. The content of my paper will focus on this subject, while technical explanation, if needed, will be forwarded by one of my staff, Mr. Thomas Sembring, who accompanied me as suggested by the committee.

I would not be complete, if I didn't extend my special gratitude to the APDA team led by the well-known and prominent Dr. Toshio Kuroda and Dr. Shigeto Kawano, who have conducted the survey in Indonesia in June and July last year, on population, urbanization, transmigration, and agricultural development.

We are most happy on this forum, for their presentation and explanation on the result of the survey that has been completed.

Finally, I hope that through this forum we will receive valuable thoughts and ideas that could be contributed to the development of the nations and countries in Asia concerning the most important solution on population and development.

Once again, Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity given to me by APDA, and may this meeting be a great success and support our efforts towards the development of mankind. May God bless us all. Thank you very much.

Chairman:

May I now invite Professor Ying to preside, so that I can speak on behalf of India.

Chairman (Prof. Yian Ren Ying):

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for letting me preside over your very important, and, must be, very interesting presentation. Now, please, Mr. Mittal.

Sat Paul Mittal:

At the very outset, I would like to thank APDA for giving us an opportunity for a very meaningful, constructive meeting, get-together, exchange of views, during the two-day meeting, and also giving us a chance to present our country paper, our perceptions, our achievements, our failure on the front of population in the overall context of development. I must congratulate Takashi Sato for providing leadership to the parliamentarians in Asia. Not only through the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians, of which he is the chairman, but also through the institution of APDA.

And I am sure that when we meet in Beijing, we shall be fully prepared with our innovative thinking and perceptions, to devise policies and programs, which the parliamentarians will address themselves in the execution of policies and programs of their respective government to achieve spectacular results.

As you all know, India is the second largest country, in terms of population, in the world. India has roughly 15% of the total population of the globe, compared to 2.4% of the land area. Over a period according to the estimates and evaluation, whereas the world population has doubled in about 40 years, India's population has doubled in roughly 28 to 29 years. You can imagine the fast pace of growth in numbers in the second most populated country in the world.

I have already circulated a note on family welfare program in my country which gives statistics -- I don't want to bother you with them again -- but refer to a few important aspects. For example, the note says that the birth rate in 1985 is 32.7, and the death rate is 11.7 per thousand population, with IMR of 95 per thousand live births. This is an achievement of which really in the present context of political and other situation, India could draw some satisfaction. Although there are people who have doubts about the ultimate objective of India achieving NRR One by the year 2000, by the turn of the century.

Now the present population, not giving you the 1985, but the 1987, is around 785 million. If the present trend of growth continues, we might overtake China, our big brother, by the first quarter of the

next century, if not later.

Now China has done exceedingly well, we all agree. And they have done so because of their vast infrastructure, because of their national discipline and training, and also because of their system, political system. Compared to that, I must accept, India has not done so well. We are still struggling. We are still crusading against this explosion of number in our own humble way through democratic institutions.

Now India has passed through a stage where the population program was derailed as we all know. It was because of the political overtones and also because of some political parties are making this program look like not voluntary, but born out of coercion or compulsion. Whatever the demerits, I don't want to go into it, it is a fact that for two or three years the population program was completely derailed. And it was again in the year 1979 onwards that we picked up the program.

India can take the credit for launching this program, way back in 1951. But that was more of a clinical nature than of real population control measure program.

Now, if you see the paper, you will find that the average annual population growth rate, which rose from 1.25 in the 1940s, to 1.96 in the 1950s, and 2.20 to 2.25 up to 1980-1984, has gone down despite the fact that the population of India has increased, in terms of actual number it is much more, but in terms of percentage, it has gone down. Similarly, if you see the measures that the government of India has taken during the six plan period, achievement in sterilization, IUD, CCOP users, compared to the earlier years, has been accepted by the people even at the grass-roots level in quite a considerable measure. I don't want to go into the details.

Now the mean age of marriage of women has also increased over a period of time. I remember states like Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, UP, these were the four states where the program didn't catch up for quite some time. Now the national average is 18.3, although it is quite low. But it is a matter of satisfaction that the education and motivation program that was launched by the government, backed by voluntary organizations, including parliamentarians and state legislatures, had a very sobering effect at the grass-roots level.

Now we have also some infrastructure that touched the field work program at the village level. Earlier, there were doubts expressed around that the program is not outreaching the villages. It has now outreached the villages although, with a difference of degree from state to state and place to place. The program is catching on.

Regarding family planning services, the government of India has put up a program in which services have been promised to be provided at the door level. It's a door delivery. There are states where this program has not met with 100% success. But efforts are on the way because hundreds of thousands of people have been recruited for the delivery of the services to the villages, even the remote villages, in the far-flung areas of India. India, as you know, 80% of India lives in villages. So you have to reach the villages if you want to popularize the program, if you want to provide services to the people who are in real need of it.

Similarly, even in the urban areas, urban slums, where this program of family welfare, of family planning is really intended, you have to send motivated teams of spirited workers, of those who know the program, to go and explain the implications of the program to them.

You know, India is a heterogeneous kind of a society. There are number of castes and sub-castes, and there are prejudices and biases built into the system, in the traditions themselves. We cannot claim, like my friends, the Chinese, they are 97% of one ethnicity, as against, as I said, heterogeneous society. In India, where several languages, several customs, diversity, diverse customs are in vogue, so we have complex problems. We have problems, sometimes bordering on improbable implications, and therefore the government of India has to devise programs in such measure, in such manners that there is room, that there is scope for local and regional involvement, and regional approach to the problem.

So our target is that we have to reach NRR, rate of unity by the year 2000 A.D. And for that, we have to bring down our birth rate to 21, death rate of 9, and IMR of below 60 per thousand live births. You can imagine over a period of 13 years, we have to achieve this target. And if we do not achieve these targets and we do not motivate the people to accept small family norm as a way of life, we do not motivate them to accept at least two per family, if not one, India's population will not be stabilizing even thirty years from now. So you can understand the colossal dimension of the program, and the colossal problem that my country is facing.

Keeping that in view, the Indian Association of Parliamentarians have taken many initiatives under, of course, the general guidance of the Asian Forum. We have launched a pilot project program in which we have conceived that a member of parliament in that given constituency will be the chairman of that parliamentary committee. As you know, we have state assemblies. The state assemblies, irrespective of party affiliations, those whom we call member of the legislative

assemblies forming part of that segment of that parliamentary constituency, they take charge as chairman of their assembly segments. And we have devised a program in which parliamentarians themselves are directly involved and responsible for overseeing the implementation of the program. And we have set up committees at parliamentary and state assembly level down to the grass-roots level. At the village level, we have the member of parliament, as chairman of the parliamentary constituency, and member of the state assembly, as chairman of the assembly segment; and the elders, the chairman of the village committee as chairman of that particular village, oversee the implementation of the program in active collaboration with government agencies. Not only health and family welfare, but also all developmental agencies that are operating at that level.

And we have seen, this project, the rate of acceptance has risen. Not only in terms of population and development, the teachers have started attending the schools more regularly, the doctor has started going to the dispensary more frequently than ever before. So with the involvement of parliamentarians as elected representatives of the people, with their active involvement, with their active assistance, things have started looking up in a better way. Now this scheme has been accepted and approved by the government of India. And they have planned to implement this scheme, to launch this scheme in about 150 such constituencies all over this country. Now they are inviting parliamentarians who are interested in this work, voluntarily to offer themselves, instead of approaching them through their state governments, etc.

Now there are a couple of other suggestions that the Indian association has given. Number one, we have proposed to the Prime Minister to call a meeting of leaders of all political parties to discuss the population policy and program in all its implications, and come to a program, a minimum program of action. Now I must tell you that with the active involvement of parliamentarians cutting across all party affiliations and considerations, we have been able to achieve an environment of consensus. Now there is no opposition to the program of population, family welfare at all in my country, which hitherto had been a point of criticism and controversy and all that.

The second thing that we have proposed is that the Prime Minister should convene a meeting of the leaders of various religious denominations. Because, let me tell you, that there is some degree of hostility, or some degree of resistance of family planning program in some parts of the country, because of, as I told you, several religions, several castes, sub-castes. So in the words of Jawaharlal Nehru, "If we have to live in peace and develop, we should accept that unity is achievable only in the diversified context of the country." So these two proposals, the Indian association has given to

the Prime Minister through the Minister of Family and Health, who is now called Minister of Human Resources Development. We have given these two suggestions and they are working on it.

And the third suggestion that we have given, is that the Prime Minister must consider the imperative necessity of constituting some nodal body which could coordinate and integrate the population program in all walks of life, under all ministries, such as Rural Welfare, Industry, Labor, Social Welfare, and other ministries, so that there is an integrated attack on the problem in the manner that all ministries are responsible for their part of the implementation of the program to that nodal ministry.

These are some of the initiatives that the Indian Parliamentary Association in India has taken. And I hope that with the involvement of parliamentarians and also voluntary organizations, which are now very active, and the government of India has also started, you know, involving them in a big way. The results would be quite bright, and we'll be able to achieve the targets that we have fixed for us.

Thank you very much, Madam, for giving me the opportunity of presenting my paper.

Chairman:

Thank you, Mr. Mittal, for your interesting presentation. I now call on Mr. Ishii from Japan to make his dissertation.

Ichiji Ishii:

I am Ishii, a member of the House of Counselors, of Japan. I will try to be punctual and finish before noon.

It is my pleasure to have the opportunity to speak in front of you today, about the latest population trends in Japan, based on the October 1, 1985 Population Census. This was the most recent census taken in Japan, the results of which were just announced in January 1987.

Some of the characteristics of the population are as follows:

According to the census, Japan's total population was 121 million and 50 thousand. At the previous census, taken in 1980, the population was 117.6 million. In five years, the population has increased by 3 million, 990 thousand, a 3.4% total increase, or an annual increase of 0.7%, which is the lowest in the post-war period. And Japan's population makes up 2.5% of the total world population today.

Japan has a population density of 325 people per square kilometer. This is 9 times the average world population density. If

we look at the countries with population over 10 million, in June 1984, Japan ranked 4th in population density, after Bangladesh, Korea, and Holland.

The 70's were the period of Japan's second baby boom. In 1973 the birth rate was 19.4 per 1,000 persons. After this, there has been a steady decline in the birth rate. In 1980, the birth rate was lower than the previous all-time low of approximately 13.0% in 1971. The birth rate in 1985 was 11.9%.

If you look at Graph 1, it will show the birth and death rates and also the natural rates of increase from 1920 to 1985.

Now, let's compare the Population lives in cities and rural areas from Chart 1. 76.7% of Japan's population lives in cities, and only 23.3% in rural areas. The population difference between cities and rural areas is still widening.

In absolute terms, the population in cities continues to increase and the population in rural areas continues to decline. Chart 1 shows the change in the number of city dwellers versus rural dwellers.

There are 204 cities with more than 100,000 people in Japan. There are 11 cities with a population of more than 1 million people, and they are: Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Sapporo, Kyoto, Kobe, Fukuoka, Kawasaki, Kitakyushu, Hiroshima; and Tokyo is the 4th largest city in the world.

Chart 2 shows the population, in millions, by prefectures. In the five years period from 1980 to 1985, the population increased in 16 prefectures and decreased in 31.

As the next, let's look at the population density by prefectures. Tokyo had the highest density with 5,471 people per square kilometer. Next, Osaka; third, Kanagawa; and so forth.

The three largest metropolitan areas of Tokyo-Yokohama, Tokyo-Osaka-Kobe, and Nagoya have high population densities of over 1,000 people per square kilometer. Comparing population densities between Tokyo and Hokkaido that has the lowest density, the density in Tokyo is 75 times that of Hokkaido.

The 50 kilometer radius around each of those 3 largest cities contains 42.8% of Japan's total population.

According to the census, the population by sex is as follows: males 59.5 million, and females 61.55 million. There are 2.6 million less males than females.

Graph 2 shows the population by sex in 5 year age intervals. The scale sets the female population at 100.

From the graph we can see as age increases, the difference in population between females and males increases. At birth, the males equal between 104 to 106, (more males than females), but the male mortality rate is higher than the female mortality rate, so the population difference between male and females widen with age.

Population by age is divided into 3 categories: age 0-14(youth), 15-64(adult), and over 65(elderly). We can see from Chart 3 that the 0-14 age group is declining and the over 65 group is increasing.

We can see the change in the population structure more easily by looking at the Population Pyramid in chart 4. The population structure until 1950 was the shape of Mt. Fuji. In 1985 the shape of the pyramid looks more like that of a guitar.

It has been predicted that in the next 35 years, Japan's elderly population will increase significantly; to 21.27 million in the year 2000; to 27.3 million in 2010; and to 31.80 million in 2020. The group of 65-and-over will make up 23.5% of the total population.

Within the category of over-65, the number of people over 75 is expected to increase very much. In 1985 there were 4.67 million people in that group, but by 2025 this group will represent 12.9% of the total population with 17.34 million people. We can see now, Japan is rapidly becoming a very old-aged society.

When comparing Japan's age group to the international norms from chart 5, you will be able to see this elderly characteristic of Japan very clearly. Is this a happy situation or a sad situation?

To conclude my talk, please note again, the main characteristic of Japan's population trend.

- low birth rate
- low death rate
- increasing numbers of elderly people and most of them are female.

Japan has been establishing policies on population and social welfare taking those facts into consideration.

I am sorry that we did not have time to go into further detail, but I hope that I have given you a good idea of Japan's current population structure and its future trends. Thank you very much for your kind attention.

Session II-2

Chairman (Senator Prof. Dr. Prasop):

I would like to introduce three of our participants or delegates for Thailand: two senators, Senator Khunying Puangrut, Senator Professor Vitoon, and Member of Parliament Ms. Poonsuk.

Next presentation is from the Republic of Korea, please.

Kwon Joong Dong:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure for me to convey, on behalf of the Korean people, and the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, the most cordial greetings to you distinguished delegates to the Third Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. I would like also to pay my compliments to the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) for its efforts and contribution toward the solution of the pressing population problems that have been plaguing the mankind through the centuries.

Mr. Chairman, please allow me to present a brief introduction of our progress in the development of population in Korea.

As you are well aware of, the history of population policy in the Republic of Korea dates back to the early 1960s when Korea was still suffering from the aftermath of devastation of the Korean War (1950-1953) that virtually dominated Korea's socioeconomic, as well as its political foundations. Though its high population density and limited natural resources made it inevitable that the Republic of Korea resort to a strong national population control policy, it was not until after the birth of the Third Republic in 1961 that the rampant population growth began to be recognized as a critical policy issue. In the early 1960s, Korea's annual population growth rate stood at the unprecedented 3.0 percent level, creating the post-Korean War baby boom cohort. In fact, the advent of this large number of babies served to call attention to the population growth problems.

The national family planning program in Korea has been carried out as an integral part of the government's overall economic development plans starting 1962. Due to the successful implementation of a series of Five-Year Economic Development Plans, Korea has experienced an annual economic growth rate of 8.0 percent. As a result of this phenomenal growth, Korea's GNP in 1985 reached \$83 billion in US dollar, and per capita GNP increased from \$83 in 1962 to \$2,032 in 1985 at current price. With the rapid expansion of the economy during the period, employment almost doubled to reach 15 million and the unemployment rate dropped to 3.7 percent level.

There was observed a substantial rise in the living standard for the great bulk of the population as well. Literacy has become almost universal, and health care, sanitation, transportation, and communications have been greatly improved. The medical insurance system, which was introduced in 1977, covers 57 percent of the total population in 1986. The medical insurance programs will be expanded to cover the entire population by 1989.

Concomitant with the socioeconomic development and the successful implementation of the national family planning program, there has been a great reduction in the nation's population growth rate and in the fertility rate since 1962. The population of Korea increased from 25.0 million in 1960 to 41.1 million in 1985, while the population growth rate declined drastically from 2.84 percent to 1.25 percent during the same period. The total fertility rate (TFR) has declined by 65 percent between 1960 and 1984, from 6.0 to 2.1 during the same period. At young age in the 20s the fertility decline is mainly due to rise in age at marriage, while at old age groups over 30 years has declined mainly due to contraceptive use. Mean age at first marriage for Korean women rose from 21.6 in 1960 to 24.7 in 1985, and the contraceptive practice rate for the 15-44 married women increased from 9.0 percent in 1965 to 70.4 percent in 1985.

The new demographic targets during the current Sixth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan (1987-1991) have been set for a further reduction of the population growth rate to 1.0 percent by 1993. The estimated 1987 population of 42.1 million is expected to increase by 4.8 percent and will reach 44.1 million by 1991, and the population size will stabilize at around 52.6 million by the year 2023.

Another factor that is equally disconcerting to the population control policymakers in Korea is the population implosion in the urban area that has resulted from a massive influx of rural population into cities following the rapid industrialization in the latter half of the 1960s. The share of urban population that stood at 28 percent in 1960 increased to 65.4 percent in 1985. A recent estimate shows that the urban population in Korea is expected to reach over 78 percent in 2000. The population of the capital city of Seoul increased by more than fourfold from 2.4 million in 1960 to 9.8 million in 1985. Seoul's population represented 9.8 percent of the total population in 1960, which grew to 23.8 percent in 1985.

The in-migration to urban centers are compounded by many interrelated socioeconomic factors, and therefore the government has since 1976 developed various policy measures to meet with the problems on the population concentration to the large cities including the Seoul metropolitan area. In recent years, the population growth

rates of Seoul and other large cities have been slowed down due to the implementation of the government's policy measures to cope with the problems of the population agglomeration. However, much more concrete measures should be taken immediately to overhaul the current government population redistribution programs designed to relocate the educational, administrative and industrial facilities from the large urban to the non-urban and rural areas.

In the last 25 years, Korea's population policy has placed a major emphasis on the national family planning program, which has greatly contributed to the fertility decline of the population replacement level in 1984. Some of the important factors that helped make Korea's family planning program a success story are: (1) integration of family planning program with the nation's overall socioeconomic development plans, and the strong commitment by the political leader on family planning program, (2) provision of free contraceptive services, and systematic and periodic program evaluation and supervision system, (3) a series of social support policy measures, including incentive and disincentive schemes designed to spread the small family size norm and revision of laws to eradicate the son-preference, (4) maximum utilization of private sectors, including private physicians and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and (5) establishment of a close coordination and cooperation among the government Ministries for the population control program.

However, it would need more effort to realize the future demographic goal of a further reduction in the population growth rate to 1.0 percent by 1993 because the total fertility rate has already reached the population replacement level. Furthermore, the increase in number of the old aged population will bring about new social problems, and the urbanization and migration to the urban areas will become more serious obstacles in the immediate future. In view of the future population prospect, the past population control oriented policy directions should be redirected toward a comprehensive population policies, which should be taken into consideration of; (a) proper population growth, (b) improvement of population quality, and (c) balanced distribution of population. In addition, new family planning approach should be sought with emphasis on more health and welfare benefits in line with developments of the medical system to cover all population by 1989, and social pension system to start in 1988.

Because of the great importance population problems have for the future of mankind, continued mutual cooperation and exchange of information between countries are essential if the global population issues are to find any solution. Therefore, I would like to share the lessons from the experience of participating countries to this meeting.

In closing, I thank you for your attention to this brief presenta-

tion and congratulate the Asian Population and Development Association for organizing this important international meeting.

Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. So far, you have not heard anything from Thailand yet concerning population and development programs, so I have with us here today Prof. Vitoon Osathanondh, who also serves as a consultant of United Nations on this problems. Prof. Vitoon will give a short presentation on the present situation.

Vitoon Osathanondh:

Thank you very much Mr. Chairman.

Honorable Chairman, distinguished participants, Excellency, honorable audiences. This is my great pleasure to have this opportunity to present in brief the population and development of Thailand.

Thailand is a country which is working for development to be self-reliant. As other countries, the population activities is the first event in the human kind. We have to learn from the lessons, we have to learn from the experience.

It took Thailand twelve years, from 1958 to 1970, to understand the interrelationship between the population and development. We have so many conferences, so many arguments, and so many trials, so many studies in that period of time for the government to declare the population policy. We have to have our government leadership and cabinet to understand the interaction between population and development. We have to provide the information to make them understood that the so-called socioeconomic developments, in a simplest form, is a race between the population growth and the socioeconomic growth. It's just a kind of race. If the population growth outstrips ahead of the socioeconomic development, the socioeconomic status of the people is going down. It is a simple thing.

And also the population age structures, it means that the number and percentage of the people in different age level, age groups, and the population education structures, it means the career structures, the education levels, and so on, are our most important human resources for socioeconomic development.

It took twelve years until the government understood and declared the "National Population Policy" in respect to the socioeconomic development, in the context of socioeconomic development. This is, in brief, how it took twelve years.

And the next issue, I would like to have a brief presentation, is how we implement the policy, and what is the result coming out. We implement the national policy by at least five principles: (1) integration of population activity into the national socioeconomic development. And (2) integration of the services to other socioeconomic activities. And (3) we have the multi-sectoral approaches in terms of services. And (4) we have the community participation. And (5) we have resource and development. I would like just to go in brief into these five principles.

In terms of integration of population activity in the national socioeconomic development, we are doing as follows: (1) the population activity, including targets and planning and so on, is a part of socioeconomic five-year planning. And (2) we've reviewed the population age structures almost every five years, and distribute this information to all sectors concerned, to let them know what the need of the people, what the need of the country are. For example, for the health services, maternal and child health, dental health, school health and so on, in terms of the aging people, etc, what do they need. This is a kind of information, to integrate.

And the other one for that socioeconomic development is manpower planning. We have to plan according to the population age structure in terms of the skilled labor and technological manpower, we have to plan. This is the kind of thing that we have been doing.

This activity is mainly under the responsibility of the National Socioeconomic Development Board as a focal point. The second one is the integration of the service into the other socioeconomic systems. Give you an example: for the contraceptive services, we integrated into the existing national health care system both in government and private sector. By this integration, it takes only one or two years, we provide the services throughout the country, with the minimum cost. And also in other activities, both in private and governmental sectors. This is to give you a very simple, a very short presentation.

And the third one is the multi-sectoral coordination or approach. Not only the Ministry of Health, they are dealing with the population and family planning, all ministries of the government all the private sectors concerns, they are doing. Give you an example: the Ministry of Defense. You may not be thinking about the important role, the soldier, how they do about family planning. This has been operative, implemented fifteen years ago, because we found in every year, young people, active people has been recruited to service, half-million per year, and released at the same time half-million per year to their home in every villages. By this way we integrate the population and family planning education to them. This has been teaching for many

years now. And by this we feel that that is one approach, the contribution of Ministry of Defense. We never think about this contribution, because this have never been revealed or opened to the public, because I was a resource person in that group, I know it.

Give you an example: the Ministry of Education plays a greatly important role. They put this into a regular curriculum activities, teaching them since they are from the primary school. This has been starting more than ten years now. And the Ministry of Universities, they have the higher courses -- masters degree program, Ph.D. program, etc. -- in this demography, in this family planning, in so many fields in this. And they train a crash program, a short program, a long-term program, etc., for the manpower in this field have been operating more than fifteen years in this field.

This gives you only the few ministries. There are so many ministries now. Ministry of Interior, for example, the governor of the provinces, the police, and so on. They are our leadership in terms of concept, in terms of understanding. They provide support to this. Give you an example. This is less visible, but is most important so far, that's why I would like to emphasize a little in this because has been practically neglected in terms of mentioning.

And now community participation, number four. We are concerned that the population development is a matter of population. Our government officer is only a servant, to serve them what they need. We are not the boss, and point-they-do, no, we never do that. That's why the community participation is our main approach, in both governmental sector and private sector.

In governmental sector, we have here, as many countries have, the health for all by the year 2000 social goal. And also we have, later, quality of life, as a social goal. This kind of approach, how to approach, is to educate them, to make them realize what they need, to make them by themselves for decisionmaking, they do what they want to be. Let them plan, let them manage, let them exercise by our assistance.

We have the so-called primary health care approach, we have the so-called basic minimal need approach. Let them think what is their basic minimal needs, and how to achieve, how to find it, and so on. What do they really need? And something like that. This has been spread out to every villages in this country.

And for the private sector, we have approach like Mr. Mechai, probably you have heard yesterday, that we call the community-based services, community-based education. There are so many private sectors, many private associations approach this way. Give you example:

For the permanent contraception, vasectomy, female sterilization, we encouraged the one who was already vasectomized to go to their village, to form a club like a Vasectomy Club, and educate their friend, their neighbor, about this, and this kind of thing. To build up the demand, understanding of the contraceptive practices. Give you an example: and for Mr. Mechai, he has a very successful experience, a program on the community-based contraceptive pill distribution throughout the country. They integrated to every store, every shop, need not to be a doctor, need not to be a health care system. By this way, using the condom, contraceptive pill. This means that every people participate. This is not only the government policy, but this is our essential way of living, this is the way of life that we are doing. This is what we call community participation.

And the last one is research and development. This is a very important basic principle. We have been doing all aspects of researches, in both social sciences and biomedical sciences. Give you an example, for short. In terms of social sciences, the so-called Knowledge Attitude Practice, the KAP survey, we have done many times, by many institutions, by many approaches. By this way we learn that in 1970, about fifty or sixty percent, they know and have attitude positive towards family planning. And about twenty percent or less are practicing. But fifteen years later in 1984, the research came out that 100% know, 99% have a positive attitude towards the family planning, 65% practicing, 75% ever practice.

By this way we understand that it's a relatively very high practicing. Let me give you example, and we have so many social researches like a service delivery system. How to deliver the services to the remote area people, to the rural people? What are the model of the manpower developments? And what should be the appropriate model for the community participation? This is to give you an example: There are many institutions doing this kind of work, mainly the university institutions. And also not only the social field, but also in the biomedical also. Biomedical -- to give you an example, is a contraceptive technology. In 1972, about 13 or 14 years ago, we developed the so-called surgical technique for female sterilization. That you need not have to be pregnant. You can go to any clinic and have this operation as a permanent contraception. Because at that time, about 75% of our reproductive family have the children, more than four or five, that's more than enough. We need to close their reproduction permanently. And that's why we need some appropriate technique. This has been developed here in 1972, and now has been the worldwide used technique. More than 70 countries in the world have used our techniques. In fact, that technique I have developed myself in our institutions.

At the present time, since this kind of need we have served

adequately, we move a little bit ahead, because the quality of life now, it is not just a have or not-have, because we must have a good have, not just a have, but in a good qualification. By this way, we move towards the pre-conceptual sex selection.

We have developed recently the technique to separate sperm X and sperm Y, the sperm which produce the boy and the sperm which produce the girl. We separate them by use of appropriate technology, by using egg yolk, from the hen's egg yolk. And we are going to have a clinical trial next month. At the present time, people all throughout the country have been interested, and have telephoned to us, and would like to join this. This, we feel, that we'll have the backup to have more effective family planning practice because a large number of family in Thailand now, have four or five children now, they keep on having more and more because they are waiting for the sex of the baby they need. For example, they may have five boys, but they need a girl to close. Some family has five girls and needs only one boy to close. This is the kind of thing we have now.

In brief, this is all we have in Thailand, we have national policy in 1970, implementation of the policy, we have the five principles, integrations of the activity into the national socioeconomic development aspects. We have integrated our service into the existing system. We have the multi-sectoral approach. We have the community participation, and we have research and development back-up.

And our population growth rate in 1970 was around 3% per year, but now is about 1.8% per year. The total fertility rate in 1970 was about 5.6, but now is about 3.3. This is what we have done. We have done a lot of things, but too many things need to be done. Thank you.

Chairman;

We appreciate any comments from friends for this presentation by Dr. Vitoon.

Now our friend from Malaysia.... Yes, here.

Rahman Othman:

Mr. Chairman, Representative of UNFPA, APDA, IPPF, distinguished parliamentarians, guests, ladies and gentlemen, thank you for giving me the honor to address this distinguished gathering of honorable parliament members, to brief you on our progress on the population development of Malaysia. I also take this opportunity to thank Mr. Sato, the president of APDA, in particular, for inviting me to participate in this third APDA conference. And I wish to thank our host, the Thais, for making it possible, and your generous hospitality, especially to Mr. Prasop.

Mr. Chairman, I have two parts to deliver my brief this afternoon. May I have your permission? One is on Malaysia, and the other one is on ASEAN.

I believe that the papers for Malaysia have been distributed, which I have not seen. Do all the delegates have a copy of this one?

Ladies and gentlemen, the increased concern of the role of population in development led to the adoption of population policies, whose initial focus has been the reduction of the rapid population growth through fertility control.

The main program was the family planning program aimed at providing contraceptive services to reduce fertility on a voluntary basis. Assessment of fertility trends in Malaysia suggest an accelerating fertility decline in the 70's. This has occasioned some observers to attribute the decline to the more intensive family planning effort put forth by Malaysia in the 1970's. Other observers, however, have also emphasized the strategic role of selected aspect of socioeconomic development as important factors in the fertility decline.

A close examination of the problems, policies and programs clearly indicate that population has come to be considered an integral component of development efforts, both in the rationalization and the actual formulation and implementation of development program. Only through an integrated approach with other developmental activities, and through closely coordinated well-orchestrated endeavors can population problems be overcome. However, it is apparent from the experience that the incorporation of population variables in the development plans by policymakers and planners, has been greatly hampered by the lack of more up-to-date and sharply focused information. By the complexity of issues involved, and by the lack of knowledge and understanding of population and development interrelationships and other relevant policies, implications.

Malaysia population policy is to achieve 70 million population by the year 2100. The concern for the future is not whether the population growth targets will be achieved, but what the consequences will be when such targets are in fact achieved. Particularly for planning purposes, it is necessary to consider the shifts in age structure and spatial distribution of the population as growth rates decline, and the consequences of such changes on sectoral planning. The dynamics of population change will become more important than setting static targets.

The age structure effect of high population growth rates in

Malaysia is likely to lead a higher fertility rates in the future. In this regard, there is a need to assess the limits of nuptiality as a major factor to further decrease in fertility rates. But since age of marriage is generally already high, the increased role of fertility control within marriages assume greater significance. Further decline in marital fertility implies changes in the structure of cost and benefit of children. Therefore there is a need to design policy measures to maximize the effects on cost and benefits of children.

I just wanted to mention a little bit of the status role of women. Well, I think the whole thing will be distributed, so I won't have to go through everything.

In 1984 the population of Malaysia was estimated to be 15.6 million persons. Of this total 49.8% are women. By the year 2000, the estimated number of women in Malaysia will be 9.3 million. The average life expectancy of women is 70 years, which is, at least, years longer than that of men. Women constitute about one-third of the total labor force in the country, approximately 42.2%. Of this, 43.8% are employed in the agriculture sector, and 33.6% are in the service sector. An increasing number of women today are combining careers with traditional roles as wife and mother. Women now enjoy equal pay in most sectors and can benefit from separate tax assessment. The life expectancy of females increased from 66.5 in 1970 to 72.3 in 1983, an increase of 9%, as compared with males which increase from 62.2 to 67.6 for the same period, accounting for a 9% increase. This means, age at first marriage is 19.4 years. This implies that women in Malaysia marry early and are subject to conditions and diseases related to pregnancy, child birth, child rearing and other specific problem related to women. and women in Malaysia have been provided with equal opportunity to pursue formal education up to university level. This main concern, however, is the unequal utilization of educational opportunities. Women tend to undertake studies that would lead to careers in the teaching and related feminine occupations. Usually these occupations are already female-dominated with limited scope for promotion and career advancements.

In 1984 the total enrollment of boys and girls in all schools, in colleges and universities in Malaysia was 59,688 and 52,452 respectively.

The rate of female participation varies marginally between the rural, urban areas. The female labor force participation rate in the rural area, is 45.8% while in urban areas the rate is 42.8%. This suggests that the role of mother and housewife can be combined more easily with economic activity in the rural area. This is particularly true of the agriculture sector where the hours of work may be more flexible. Moreover, many states provide child-care facilities which

might not be available in most urban places of employment.

Given the current demographic trends in fertility and mortality, the population of Malaysia is expected to continue growing at the present pace in the foreseeable future. The CDR of about five per thousand population is already very low and is not likely to play an important role in the increase of population.

Regional development in Malaysia has been given increasing importance in order to bring about a more balanced distribution of economic activities. Some important aspects of these policies are the establishment of growth centers, supported in some cases by large land development schemes, the provision of infrastructural facilities, and the establishment of agro-based industrial activities. While important progress has been made, further regional development requires the resolution of problems related to internal migration and a greater effort to relocate industries in the less developed area.

The approaches and measures leading to regional development program, land development schemes, relocation of industries, urban development programs and integrated rural development project have implications, and will influence future migration trends, even though population re-distribution is only a subsidiary objective of many of these programs. However, these do not constitute a nationally consistent policy of population mobility and redistribution. For instance, while the urban development projects strive to encourage the urbanization of Malaysia, the in-situ development program requires the retention of the rural population in the rural areas. Furthermore, failure to take into account demographic factors in the development of the land scheme, has given rise to a so-called second generation problems with respect to employment in the land scheme. This underscores the need for the integration of population factors within development planning.

Now, can I go to the ASEAN?

Mr. Chairman, ASEAN have been regionally collaborating in the field of population since 1976. Pursuing to the declaration of ASEAN Concord by the five heads of government, that is, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Now, Brunei in Denpasar, Indonesia, in 1976, was calling for the intensification, expansion of existing cooperation in meeting the problem of population growth in the ASEAN region, and, where possible, formulation of new strategies in collaboration with appropriate international agencies.

Known as the ASEAN Population Program, the ASEAN participating countries have implemented a total of nineteen projects, five of which, phase one was funded UNFPA with FAO as the executing agency. The

other fourteen projects, seven for the second phase and seven for the third phase have been funded by the Australian government. The projects addressed themselves to the population in the broadest sense. Population in the context of rural development, migration, urbanization, modular training program, utilization of research finding, information, education and communication, social indicators, women in development, health and family planning, integration of population and development on the socioeconomic consequences of the aging of the population.

The ASEAN population program has reached one decade. A review of the program by an independent assessment team has concluded that it has been a success.

Mr. Chairman, the ASEAN Population Program is one that we are proud of, as it is a living example of technical cooperation among developing countries. The ASEAN Population Program has been developed through inter-country cooperation, reinforcing national policies, and development plans and programs.

Another aspect of the ASEAN Population Program is the promotion of better understanding among ASEAN parliamentarians of the inter-relationship of population development and resources. Since 1982 the UNFPA has funded our project and the conference study tour of ASEAN parliamentarians on population resources and development.

I would just like to add last one. The details of the ASEAN Population Program can be very well articulated further by our Mr. Benjamin D. de Leon, who is the director of the ASEAN Population Coordinating Unit, APCU, who is with us in this gathering.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman:

We have three more countries that we would like to listen to: Nepal, Syria, and Sri Lanka. Shall I call upon Syria.

Hajer Sadek:

I would like to express my thanks to the Asian Parliamentary Committee for allowing all delegates to demonstrate the situation in their countries concerning the problems of their population.

The Syrian Arab Republic area of land is 185,180 km², the number of its population is approximately 11 million, and the crude birth rate is 4.3%.

One of the improvement in the health status the death rate among children has decreased to 0.54% for the children under one year old and to 5.7% for the children under five. Consequently the

natural increase rate has risen to 3.35% and life expectancy has reached the age of 65.

The percentage of population under 15 years old is approximately 15% of the whole population and the average household is six. The percentage of married couples that use family planning facilities is 23%.

These numbers give us indications about the high increase of population due to the decrease of death rates and the increase in the number of educated people, especially among women. Furthermore, it has to be noted that the low participation of women in productive work (less than 16%) and the high percentage of young population have created a very low percentage of manpower (22.5% of the whole population). Therefore each worker has to sustain four persons in addition to himself.

Despite the existence of some light industry that is centralized in cities, Syria remains an agricultural society. This fact has created immigration problems from rural to urban areas and high population densities in some cities.

Consequently the percentage of agricultural manpower has decreased to 31.7% from the whole population number, this situation has led to a sharp decrease of agricultural production.

Facing this situation the Syrian Arab Republic, since the early seventies, has started to develop its social and economic resources and concentrated in improving services. In order to do that, Syria has concentrated on health, education, and illiteracy and issued a number of legislations based on equality between men and women, in addition to mother and child care programs. This development has taken place despite the difficult situation in the Middle East and the existence of Israeli occupation. This situation pushes Syria to spend 60% of its national income on defence.

Furthermore, Syria is very interested in all issues concerning the population. Therefore some special subjects such as, demographic consciousness, have been added to the educational programmes such as, geography, and social sciences. The Ministry of Education has started also to include demographic science education in its programmes in collaboration with the UNESCO.

In addition, Syria has concentrated on women education and their contribution in all kinds of work, such as economic activities (from 8.6% to 14.7%) during the last ten years, agriculture (80.9%) and in occupational training (24.7% from the whole number of graduated students).

In Syria women contribute in many fields, such as justice, police, medicine, engineering, civil services, local councils, and in the House of Parliament. This contribution is based on equality with men in wages and salaries.

In addition, Syria promotes family planning activities, these activities include the following:

- The Syrian family planning committee (established in 1974) this committee is concerned in all population issues.
- The House of Parliament's committee that is concerned in development and population issues since 1979, in addition to the population documentation centre which is related to the same council.
- The population centre of the Central Bureau of Statistics.
- The population studies centres in Damascus and Aleppo universities.

Lastly, a permanent committee has been established to set up a population policy. This committee includes the Minister of Planning, as President, the Deputy Ministers in the following Ministries: Ministry of Education, Health, Labour, Information, the Director of the Central Bureau of Statistics, a number of specialists in this field, and a representative from the House of Parliament.

In addition, the Mass Media plays a significant role in drawing attention to development and population issues in order to show their importance.

Also, it is worth mentioning, that the increasing need to stop the problem of Brain Drain in Syria and in other developing countries, implies a necessity to act quickly against the severe economic system of some developed countries. This system that attracts our skilled manpower by giving them more money than what our countries are able to pay. So, more resources are wasted.

Therefore we have to face the challenge of establishing a new economic system, the thing which is recommended by the United Nations in its general committee held in 1975 and in its Eleventh Special Session in 1980.

This new system has to improve the economic, social and cultural standards of life in the developing countries, the thing which will have an impact on the development and the population of these countries.

Thank you very much.

Chairman:

Thank you, representative of Syria. May I call upon the representative of Nepal.

Drona Shamsheer Rana:

Thank you Mr. Chairman, for giving me the floor.

Mr. Chairman, Excellencies, distinguished participants, ladies and gentlemen.

First of all, I want to express sincere thanks on behalf of the Nepalese delegation, and on my own to the Asian Population and Development Association of Japan for giving us the opportunity to participate in the meeting.

Mr. Chairman, I am confident that the Asian Population and Development Association will be able to play a dynamic and creative role to attain the twin objectives of population control and economic development in this part of the world which amounts for about 60% of the total human population.

I would also like to congratulate our host, specially Mr. Takashi Sato of the APDA for his kind hospitality and making such excellent arrangements to make the meeting a success. And I would also like to thank the host country for extending all the facilities.

The negative consequence of high population on various aspects of socioeconomic development process has been well recognized and many countries of Asia, including Nepal, have taken a number of policy measures to reduce the current fertility rate to replacement level by the end of the current century, in accordance with the consensus reached at the Third Asian and Pacific Population Conference held in Colombo in September 1982. We have come a long way after the Colombo conference.

I am confident, Mr. Chairman, that the policy debate at present, should be guided by search for improvement on current policy measures. To use the available resources and effectively and efficiently to make economic development a self-generating process by establishing two-way relationship between population and economic development. The experience of Asian countries, including Nepal, however, suggest that there is no policy short-cut, and a country must sometimes go through different, and sometimes difficult process to reduce the population growth. The population policy occasionally needs sometimes gentle, sometimes not quite like that, changes in socioeconomic structure brought from the implementation of policy, population policies themselves. The meetings such as this, I am aware, will provide an unique opportunity to learn from each of our

experiences, to assist our past achievements, to identify current bottle-necks, to help enable each country to move into the twenty-first century with prestige and strength.

The detail about Nepal's population policy and programs, that include a full account of the progress in the implementation of this strategy has already been circulated in this meeting to our honorable participants. Therefore, I am going to limit myself to the issue that are central for the effective implementation of our programs only.

Under the able leadership of His Majesty, King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva, we at present, as directed by our beloved monarch, are committed to meet the basic needs of the Nepalese people in accordance with the Asian standard by the end of the current century.

The principle aim of the development forum of the last year Panchayat established recently, is to help attain the goal in that process the forum has initiated, though modest, several policy measures to change the directives of His Majesty the King into a reality.

The population dynamic of Nepal, as that of any developing countries in this region, is characterized by its youthful structure, high and stable fertility and declining mortality. It has taken sixty years for the population of Nepal to double since 1911. But it will take half as much for it to double again at the current annual rate of 2.6%. Given the seriousness of the problem, His Majesty's government adopted a comprehensive population strategy in January 1983 to bring down the fertility rate from 6.3 to the replacement level by the end of the current century. In order to achieve the target, five strategic policy directions are adopted.

Priorities and processes were defined, and a detailed, time-specific plan for action was developed. The population policy of His Majesty's government, Mr. Chairman, perceived two-way relationship between population and development. The formulation and coordination of the policy governing the conduct of population sector program is the responsibility of the national commission on population of Nepal. The commission, headed by the Right Honorable Prime Minister, is a broad-based organization, and also consists of member from national legislators. The implementation of the population sector program, specially in a country like Nepal, where the children, especially sons, are still viewed as an asset, the demand for children in rural areas is higher than the fertility reduction target of the government. Community participation can be effective measures to help attain the desired socioeconomic situation under which the attitude and behavior of the individual and community will be compatible with the goal of society at large.

His Majesty's government has therefore adopted a policy of decentralization under which the responsibility of development authority will be provided to local entities. It is our belief, Mr. Chairman, that the local communities will have additional incentives to engage themselves in population program, if the responsibility of managing development activities as well as fiscal authority to raise the revenue in running such program are provided to them.

The two-way relationship between population planning and the development planning can not be minimized or underestimated. The burden of integration is so far on population variables to fit into the development programs. The burden, I believe, must be divided into equal parts. Development programs that can generate anti-natalist tendencies must be formulated and implemented to fulfill the basic needs of the people. Needless to emphasize here, the search for effective policy instrument to integrate population development planning must be continued very precisely to use the available resources effectively for both demographic and developing purposes.

We can learn from each others' experiences, and the Asian Population and Development Association has a significant role to play in this process. The demographic target and the process of integration that we have adopted, Mr. Chairman, presents a Himalayan challenge for all concerned, including the national legislatures. Hard decisions have to be made and difficult steps implemented.

I want to emphasize, even at the cost of repeating myself, that there is no policy short-cut, and it is time for us to move, and move we must. We, the national legislatures must give population sector high priority to improve the effectiveness and efficiency in program performance. Perhaps I'm asking too much -- but that much, and it is a great deal, is clearly within our reach. Before ending, Mr. Chairman, I would like to mention here, that the selection of this meeting cannot be more appropriate and we are happy to be here in this beautiful country of yours and the charming people we meet, especially in the year of 1987, which is supposed to be the Visit Thailand Year. Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you so much, my dear friend from Nepal. Now, may I call on the representative of Sri Lanka, please.

U. B. Wijekoon:

Mr. Chairman, distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

Let me convey the cordial greetings of the fellow parliamentarians of Sri Lanka to the distinguished members of this meeting.

Population Policies and Programs in Sri Lanka:

In Sri Lanka, the Ministry of Plan and Implementation, which is directly under His Excellency the President, is responsible for population policy formulation and implementation. The government of the Democratic Socialistic Republic of Sri Lanka has a vigorous population policy which has been implemented with support from the Ministries on Labor, Health, Education, and four non-governmental organizations throughout the country. In terms of this policy, the government is concerned with the rapid rate of population increase, and will take meaningful steps to enhance family planning services to those who voluntarily seek such services.

The government also provides financial and other incentives to those who voluntarily undergo sterilization. The government recognizes and appreciates the fact that it is a fundamental right of the couple to decide on the number and the spacing of their children in an informed and responsible manner. The obligation of the government is the provision of information, education, and communication services to convince these couples regarding the need to regulate their family size, and also to indicate to them the various methods available for such fertility regulations, and to motivate them to accept a particular method or methods of their choice.

Program Implementation:

The program is implemented in the twenty-five administrative districts through twenty-five district population committees. Each district population committee is chaired by the government agent of that particular district, who is the chief administrative officer, and comprises the representative of several relevant ministries, such as health, education, labor, etc., and representatives of the four active non-government organizations, namely, Sri Lanka Family Planning Association, Community Development Services, Association for Voluntary Surgical Contraception, and the population services of Sri Lanka. The programs, coordinated centrally by a national coordinating committee, chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Plan Implementation, and the Honorable Minister of Health, Dr. Ranjit Atapattu, attend these meetings as its patron.

The government also appointed a parliamentary advisory committee on population and development, chaired by a senior minister to advise the government on population policies and programs. This committee comprises of parliamentarians of all political parties represented in Parliament, including honorable ministers, honorable district ministers, honorable deputy ministers, and honorable members of parliament. All the political parties represented in parliament have paid their support at a public forum for the government population policies and programs

irrespective of their different political ideologies.

A parliamentary conference on population was also held in 1979 in Colombo, where parliamentarians came from several countries, pledged to support population activity in their own countries. Subsequently the Honorable Minister of Health, Dr. Ranjit Atapattu, attended several parliamentary meetings on population and development held in Beijing and New Delhi.

In recognition of the service rendered by the Honorable Minister of Health, Dr. Ranjit Atapattu, in the promotion of population activities among parliamentarians, the Honorable Minister was awarded the first Parliamentarian Award on Population in Mexico City in 1984. This was awarded by the Population Institution.

In September 1986, a parliamentarian symposium on child survival, population and development was held in Colombo, where senior parliamentarians from seven third-world countries participated to discuss issues relevant to child survival, population and development. Consequent on the implementation of the family planning program, and other interventions, such as the promotion of opportunities for female education, and labor force participation and promotion of maternal child health, Sri Lanka has been able to achieve a crude birth rate of about 26.4 and a total fertility rate of about 3.4, and a rate of infant mortality to about 29 per thousand of live birth. the family planning acceptance is around 55%, and the government is committed to further strengthen this program since almost 46% of the population is below 20 years of age.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the APDA for the invitation extended to attend this meeting, and to pay compliments to its efforts in the field of population and development. I also want to thank our host country, Thailand, for the excellent arrangements of this meeting. Thank you.

Chairman:

Thank you so much, my friend from Sri Lanka, and now we have the film show for about fifteen minutes from China.... Ready now?

Takashi Sato:

Before preparing for the film, we would like to take some three to four minutes to make some comments. Chairman, may I take three to four minutes to make a comment before the film begins? Is that all right with you, with your approval?

Since time is pressing, I believe the Chairman would like to wrap up this meeting as soon as possible, therefore I will make my comments short.

Now I have distributed this paper. This paper is a statement I made in Chicago at the World Grain Market. I was invited there by the George Washington University at the end of December. And it was a forum of scholars and researchers to engage in a free discussion covering all sorts of subjects. Now this is a dictated version of the speech that I made at that time. I certainly hope that you refer to this document. The reason why I recommend this is because I think when you really begin to study each and every one of the detailed problems relating to population in Asia, the nitty-gritty really comes down to issues of food and population.

Now, in the preface, in the introductory part, I refer to the changing food sources and supplies in the world, and I also talk about the Japan-U.S. relationships in the latter half, of my paper. And therefore the second half of my paper would be only of reference to you, and you do not have to read this portion, you can skip it over, or glance briefly through it. But I would simply like you to read very closely the first portion of the paper that refers to Japan and the world's food supply situation. Now I believe that most of the participants around the table today will be participating in the Beijing conference in October of the Asian Forum, and I would certainly hope that this reference material could serve as some kind of a base to form our discussions upon. I believe that food and population problems is one of the fundamental key factors to achieving global peace.

In the 1970s there was one period where there was a scarcity of food. And as we enter the 1980s there was a big change in the demands and supply of food stuffs. The United States, the European Community and other food exporters began to hold very large stock piles, particularly of grains. On the other hand, there were many developing countries which suffered gravely under a very big shortage of food stuffs. In 1974 there was a U.N. declaration, or there was an appeal made at the U.N. regarding the situation of food and population in the world. I believe the appeal had been adopted by 95 nations, 1,200 persons signed this particular document, which called for a more stepped-up measures to relieve the food situation in the world. I was a member, a party to that document.

Biotechnical advances and other so-called hi-tech developments have allowed food productivity to increase. But I believe that this will probably have an upward pressure on population, which adds to our concern. Due to the aggravated export drive of the various exporting countries, we believe that the prices of farm products will probably decline, which will apply much pressure on the margins to be taken by the farmers themselves. We believe that a stability of food supply across the globe and a stability of food prices in the

world will become a major precept to solving world problems, especially in population.

Also, we must take global initiatives to strengthen our productive levels around the world. What is necessary is self-help efforts. I believe that we must make clear the fact that the developed nations have the responsibility to aid, to give the financial aid to make that self-help possible.

At the same time, I believe that what is necessary is to make sure that people understand the fact that a permanent and continued stable supply of food is of extreme importance here. And based upon that basic principle, we must continue with the current technological and financial aid.

Thirdly, I believe that international cooperation of food supply is, of course, a long standing issue. It's a very touchy issue, sometimes, as well, because it sometimes involves a stockpiling and preservation of food stores - stockpiles. And I believe that if we could be of one aid or instrument to promote these particular policies and objectives, that would be to my great honor and pleasure.

The first half of my paper refers to the direction that Japan has recently taken to relieve its food situation, and it also refers to the fact that United States is leaning very hard on Japan to increase its food imports.

All of these items are covered in this paper. Therefore I certainly hope and wish that you take it home with you. It will be a great pleasure if it could be of service to you in any way.

Thank you very much.

Chairman:

Thank you very much. The film is ready.

Yian Ren Ying:

Thank you very much. The Chinese delegation would like to make this a present to the APDA. Thank you.

~ ~ ~ ~ ~
<Chinese Film: "For Tomorrow">
~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Chairman:

I really appreciate your attention, determination on a very impressive presentation from various countries. so I recall one of the good words to admire your attention and devotion for this problem of

population and development.

It said, "If a man is honest with others and with himself, if he receives gratefully and gives quietly, if he is gentle enough to feel, and strong enough to show his feelings, if he is slow to see the faults of others, but quick to discover their goodness, if he is cheerful in difficult times and modest in success, if he does his best to be true to his beliefs, then he is truly an admirable man. I admire you all for your sincerity, your devotion.

"Sincerity and truth are the basis of every virtue." This is the word from Confucius. And since we already finished, more or less, half of our work -- Aristotle used to say, "The beginning is half of the whole." And also, "A work well entered is truly said to be half done."

We speak about economic view, quality of life. I came across one sentence in a book. It said, "The cure of hunger is food; that of ignorance is study." We get together here to study this problem carefully and we reach, already half done. This means almost whole done. However -- this is quarter past four -- I recall one phrase. It said, "A great man is one who knows the times." so this is a proper time for summary and closing the session.

I hope that you enjoyed our luncheon party today. But even is warm... but many people said, "hot, not warm hospitality, but hot." However, for those who came from the cold temperature, like from Beijing, they could store some of the hot tropical climate here, and bring back home with warm hospitality.

However, since I am a psychiatrist myself, Sigmund Freud was invited to give a lecture on time at Harvard University. He said at the beginning of his speech, "I thank you for your welcome and you hostility." In fact, he meant hospitality. So far, we all smile and get a good fun, which I refer to as my three-F principle: Good food, good fun, good friends. Our friendship, or you add another two or three, four, if you wish. That would be at your own risk.

However, I thank you, Mr. Sato and all the friends, and also our beloved, our friend Mr. Fukuda for their devotion and their kind cooperation and to wish them good luck and great success for your aim in this field, and our aim, too. Thank you.

Takashi Sato:

Thank you for the very philosophical dissertation by the chairman, Dr. Prasop.

We have been able to conclude this meeting. Now I believe that

all of the various objectives and intentions that I had outlined at the very beginning of this conference have been met thanks to the kind cooperation and patience of all of you, as well as all of the other members from the various countries of Asia.

The APDA is truly happy to see the success of this third Asian parliamentarians' meeting on population and development, but we should not become too high-headed about the success of this particular meeting. I believe that we should try and continue to consider ways that we can make the next meeting as successful.

Now we have received many papers and presentations from individuals. Now the secretariat will compile a booklet covering all of the major points of all the presentations and this booklet will be sent to you at a later date in your respective countries.

The APDA may be a small house, but it houses a very big goal -- APDA hopes that it will be able to meet up to the expectations placed upon its slim shoulders.

With that I would like to conclude by expressing my appreciation to the chairman, Dr. Prasop, as well as all other individuals who have served as the temporary chairmen in his absence. Thank you very much for your kind attention and your kind patience.

Participants

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1. Prof. Yian Ren Ying, MP
2. Ms. He Liliang
Co-Chairman of AFPPD
3. Mr. Jian Tianshui
4. Mr. Dong Yuchang
5. Mr. Zhou Huimin

India

1. Mr. Sat Paul Mittal, MP
Secretary General of AFPPD
Chairman of Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development
2. Mr. Mahindre Prasad, MP

Indonesia

1. H. E. Martono
Minister of Transmigration
2. Mr. Thomas Sembring

Republic of Korea

1. Mr. Kwon Joong Dong, MP

Sri Lanka

1. Mr. U. B. Wijekoon, MP
District Minister for Jaffna

Nepal

1. Mr. Drona Shamsher Rana, MP
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2. Mr. Padam Bahadur Sapkota, MP
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3. Senator Dr. Vitoon Osathanondh
4. Senator Khunying Puangrut Wiwakanond
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Chairman of GCPPD
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8. Dr. Warin Wonghanchao
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9. Dr. Chira Hongladarom
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