

FOURTH ASIAN
PARLIAMENTARIANS' MEETING
ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

ASIAN POPULATION AND
DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION
(APDA)

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Opening Address at the Fourth Asian Parliamentarians'
Meeting on Population and Development

Hon. Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi,
Chairman of Malaysian Parliamentary Group on Resources, Population and Development

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to take this opportunity to welcome all participants, especially the overseas delegates to Kuala Lumpur for this 4th Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. The organisers have put together an interesting programme which would enable you to deliberate on the salient issues of population and development which are of great interest to all of us.

We have with us at this Opening Ceremony the Speaker of Dewan Rakyat, Hon. Tan Sri Dato' Mohammed Zahir. Tan Sri had a distinguished career as a judge and also as a parliamentarian when he was much younger. He has remained committed to the important role of parliament and parliamentarians in national development. It is fitting therefore that he should have addressed us and declare our meeting open. To you Tan Sri I wish to say a thank you and express our appreciation for your presence this morning.

The subject of population and development remains an important issue in our region. While we have no doubt achieved varying success in each of our countries in coping with population growth, and seeking to utilise and conserve our natural resources and the environment, we still face many challenges to our national development efforts towards goals that have not yet been successfully achieved. In undertaking the tasks involved, we are, particularly over the recent past, challenged further by the rapidly changing circumstances of the world economy.

Some of our countries have recovered well from the impact of recessionary trends from the downturn in the world economy in the eighties. But new elements of interdependency amongst us and between us and the advanced

countries, and of uncertainty of the economic outlook in the advanced industrialised countries, require considerable skills in economic management. It also requires the maximum utilisation of human resources and the involvement of the private sector. For these energies to be harnessed fully for the benefit of our nations in meeting these challenges of the future, a high premium is placed on political stability and commitment to democratic participation. In this situation we see a very important role for parliamentarians.

Honourable fellow parliamentarians,

It has been said that the next decade is the transition to a Pacific Century, that will replace the previous era dominated by the Atlantic states. The rapid growth of the East Asian economic led by Japan, and the performance of the ASEAN countries in the seventies and the eighties, the emergence of China as a great world power attest to this possibility. But this prognosis will not come to pass if we in the region do not begin to understand the implications of this rapidly changing scenario. We must seek greater regional understanding and cooperation as well as knowledge of our own respective national conditions. I trust, we, as parliamentarians, have full understanding of these circumstances and would seek to grasp this historical moment.

Our discussions in this meeting should provide a good forum for us to exchange ideas and visions concerning the development of our nations with particular reference to population issues and development in the next decade and beyond. The Kuala Lumpur meeting for the next two days offer an opportunity that we should not allow to pass by as just another routine get-together. Rather we should use this session to consider the longer-term issues of development, population and resources in the context of the changing world economy and the role we have to play.

May I also take this opportunity to record our appreciation to Asian Population and Development Association (APDA), UNFPA, the Asian Forum, the secretariat of the Malaysian Parliament and to all those who have done so much to ensure that we will have a comfortable stay in Kuala Lumpur and a successful meeting.

Thank you.

Hon. Tatsuo Tanaka,
Chairman, Asian Population and Development Association (APDA)

Ladies and gentlemen, thank you very much for the effort all of you have made toward the holding of the Fourth Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. On behalf of the host of this Meeting, the Asian Population and Development Association, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all governmental and parliamentary representatives, most notably Tan Sri Mohamed Zahir Ismail, Speaker of Dewan Rakyat from Malaysia, and Chairman Dato Abdullah Badawi and every member of the Malaysian Parliamentary Group Resources, Population and Development which has been exceptionally helpful as a co-sponsor of this Meeting. My appreciation should also be extended to all participants, who have found time in your busy schedules of public duties to gather here.

Already, this is our fourth annual meeting since this Meeting was first organized in 1985 in an attempt to assist parliamentarians in their activities dealing with issues of population and development in Asia. In this respect, we owe a great deal to all concerned parties, including UNFPA and IPPF, which have continued to provide valuable assistance and support for us since the Asian Population and Development Association was founded in 1982.

Last September, the Second Conference of Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development was held in Beijing. During this Forum, a strong argument was made for the necessity of active interchange and discussion among Asian countries, such as information exchanges by parliamentarians on the state of affairs in their respective countries. Without a doubt, the Asian Population and Development Association has sponsored this Conference with this very purpose in mind.

By April of 1989, the population in Asia is forecasted to reach 3 billion, accounting for nearly 60% of the world population. In light of this prediction, we must spell out in concrete and practical terms the measures and policies needed to anticipate and resolve problems of population and development.

As you all know, population problems are not unique to Asia. It may not

bean exaggeration to say that if we could successfully deal with the population problem in Asia, we could definitely do the same thing in other areas of the world. At present, I am very pleased to say that we are ahead of the rest of the world in the area of population control, thanks to the efforts of every concerned party.

In 1981, we parliamentarians held a conference on population and development in Beijing, in which many Asian parliamentarians participated. It was the first conference of its kind to be held in any part of the world. The manifesto adopted at the Conference included a statement to the effect of "lowering the annual growth rate of Asian population down to 1%" by the year 2000. This target was later reconfirmed at the First and Second Conference of Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development held in New Delhi in 1984 and in Beijing 1987, respectively. Since the Asian population is rapidly approaching the 3 billion mark, we must make every effort to achieve the aim of "lowering annual population growth to 1% by the end of this century".

Of course, it is politicians' duties to endeavor for our own countries and people. However, population problems go beyond national or regional boundaries and must be dealt with from a global perspective. We politicians have a very great responsibility for working out a "way" of promising a bright future to everyone living on this planet Earth, including our offspring who are being given new life at this very moment.

Each nation has different living conditions and historical backgrounds. Although information networks have been developing on a global scale, I must say that we still have a long way to go before we establish a reasonable means of exchanging basic information such as population problems, etc. With a spirit of mutual cooperation, I strongly feel that it is extremely worthwhile for us to strive to give one another many pieces of valuable and practical information.

For instance, my country, Japan, has fortunately succeeded in accomplishing both economic growth and demographic transition since the end of World War II. I am sure that every country has been devoting a great deal of effort to the achievement of population control. We are more than willing to help you in any way we can if you feel our information and experience will be of value to you.

As the host of this Meeting, I sincerely hope that everyone who has gathered here today will discuss population problems freely and thoroughly from a global view point in order to improve the living standards not only of Asians but also of everyone in the world as well as to bring a sense of happiness and a bright future into the minds of all people. Although, time is limited, it would give me the greatest pleasure if this goal is accomplished. Your effort and cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

Thank your very much.

Hon. Hu Keshi,

Vice Chairman of Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development (AFPPD)

Honourable Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Zahir Ismail, Honourable Dato' Abdullah Badawi, Honourable Mr. Tatsuo Tanaka and fellow Parliamentarians,

I feel highly honoured to have been asked to come here and extend, on behalf of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, warm congratulations to the Fourth Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development, in the beautiful city of Kuala Lumpur. The Asian Forum recognizes and appreciates the work of the Asian Population and Development Association (APDA) of which this very workshop is an excellent example. In its four years in existence, APDA has compiled an excellent record of accomplishment in helping to carry out population and development programmes in Asia. I am fully convinced that you will continue what you have begun through many more years of effective action. Moreover, it is pleasing to note that the APDA and the Asian Forum have had good relations of cooperation in carrying out their activities in the field of population and development for the common cause of mankind.

Asia is confronted with the big issue of peace and development. We hope that Asia would achieve prosperity in an environment of peace and stability. We are happy to see that many countries in Asia have had a rapid economic development, with some developing countries and areas enjoying a special high growth rate of economy, which is a contrast to the economic crisis occurring in some areas of the world. This indicates that there is a big potentiality of development in Asia. The population of Asia accounts for nearly 60% of the world's total. Excessive population growth has exerted great pressure on many developing countries with an adverse impact on the socio-economic development and the improvement of the people's living standards. In accordance with their own national conditions, many countries have adopted certain policies and measures to control population growth and gained remarkable achievements. However, the trend of excessive population growth has not yet halted. Most countries of the region are now facing a situation of new baby booms. Besides, with economic development, urbanization would also become an outstanding issue. Therefore, it would be a long-term and arduous task for many countries to seek a

proper solution to the problem of population and development.

As regards the activities in the field of population and development, I wish to join you in expressing our appreciation to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, which has consistently supported the parliamentarians of Asia with technical and financial assistance. With the help from the UNFPA, the Asian Conference of Parliamentarians on Population and Development was held in Beijing in 1981. 1982 saw the establishment of the Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, which held its First Assembly in New Delhi in 1984 and the Second Assembly in Beijing last September.

The six years between the two meetings in Beijing were a period of remarkable advance for the parliamentary movement in Asia. The Second Assembly was a major international conference with parliamentarians present from 23 countries of Asia and the Pacific. Of these, 18 were countries in which national parliamentary groups on population and development had been formed. In addition, parliamentary guests were present from six countries in other regions.

The significance of the occasion can be measured by the fact that our Assembly was inaugurated with an address by the Chinese Premier, Mr. Zhao Zhiyang. The Assembly was honored with the presence of Mr. Takeo Fukuda, Former Prime Minister of Japan and President of the Global Committee of Parliamentarians on Population and Development, who made a key-note speech, and Dr. Nafis Sadik, UNFPA Executive Director, who also delivered an important address. Besides, the Assembly was happy to have received the messages of congratulations from heads of state or government of Australia, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, the Philippines and Sri Lanka and other noted public figures. In approving a Constitution and establishing a new leading organ---the Executive Committee of the Asian Forum, the participants indicated that the great task of organizing was coming to an end and that the attention of the members would henceforth be centered on their parliamentary programme.

What this programme will be was specified by the participants in the Beijing Declaration, a document which was accorded their unanimous approval. The Beijing Declaration calls for enlightened population policies and programmes in all the countries of Asia. It directs attention to the issues that have been of particular concern to the parliamentary movement --- reductions in

infant and maternal mortality, the advancement of women, the protection of the environment and the elimination of poverty, among others. It sets a target for population growth in Asia and the Pacific of no more than one per cent per year by the year 2000. It calls for increased public awareness of the implications of excessively rapid population growth.

An occasion for awakening public awareness will occur in 1988, when the combined population of the Asian region will reach a total of three billion persons. In 1987, the UNFPA sponsored "The Day of Five Billion" when the population of the world reached that total figure. The Beijing Declaration calls for a "Day of Three Billion" in Asia, to be held under the sponsorship of the Asian Forum so as to increase the understanding of the people throughout Asia on the importance of the population problem.

Following our Second Assembly, I was pleased to join Mme. Rahmah Osman, Mr. Jiang Tian-shui and Miss Michiko Kimura for a journey to the United Nations headquarters in New York, where we presented the Beijing Declaration to Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The Secretary General assured us of the United Nations support for the actions proposed in the Beijing Declaration, including "The Day of Three Billion". During our stay in New York and Washington D.C., we also met with Dr. Nafis Sadik and some responsible persons of the UNDP and the World Bank. They all expressed their continued support to the population activities in Asia. I am convinced that by relying upon the unremitting efforts of the parliaments, governments and the people of various countries and with the support from the United Nations and other international organizations as well as with the close cooperation of the APDA, the Asian Forum and the population and development activities in Asia will gain still greater achievements.

I wish the meeting success. Thank you.

Mr. Jyoti Shanker Singh,
Director, Information and External Relations Division, UNFPA

On behalf of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), I would like to join other Speakers in extending a cordial welcome all the delegates to this 4th Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. Dr. Nafis Sadik, the Executive Director of UNFPA, is unable to be here with you today, because of other commitments. But she has asked me to convey to you her best wishes for the success of this important event.

We miss Mr. Takashi Sato, Chairman and Mr. Sat Paul Mittal, Secretary General of the Asian Forum. Because of his current responsibilities as the Minister of Agriculture, Government of Japan, Mr. Sato was unable to travel to this meeting and Mr. Mittal, though he has recovered from his recent illness, has been advised by his doctors to take it easy for a while. But I am sure under the leadership of Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Hu Keshi and with the enthusiastic support provided by the Malaysian Parliamentary Group, this meeting will turn out to be an important mile-stone towards promoting regional cooperation on population and development issues among Asian parliamentarians.

I should now like to say a few words about the United Nations Population Fund. Under the guidance of its new Executive Director Dr. Sadik, the Fund is undertaking special efforts to improve the quality, outreach and effectiveness of the population programmes it supports in more than 140 developing countries around the world. Thanks to the generosity of the donor governments, its income continues to rise; in 1988 governmental contributions are expected to bring in more than US\$175 million. But the demand for UNFPA support continues to increase at a faster rate, as developing countries undertake greater efforts to implement population policies and programmes, in the context of their own specific needs and requirements. As you know, UNFPA does not prescribe any particular population policy, but supports population programmes in response to request from governments. UNFPA accepts the integral relationship between population and development issues and endorses the view that the success of population programmes depends on voluntary participation by communities and individuals. The aim of all such programmes, we believe, is to improve and enrich the quality of life of all human beings.

It is in this context that UNFPA has given regular support since 1981 to the endeavours of Asian Parliamentarians to work together towards promoting exchange of information and cooperation on population and development issues. UNFPA fully recognizes the important role of parliamentarians in making population policies widely understood and accepted by communities and individuals. Parliamentarians are participants in governments at high levels; at the same time they are in constant touch with the ordinary people. They are thus uniquely placed to persuade their constituents to support and participate in national population programmes.

Last year, the world population passed the five billion mark. This occasion was used by government, non governmental organizations, UN agencies and other international organizations to focus attention on the urgency and importance of population issues.

Asia's population constitutes almost 60 percent of the world population. Though it is difficult to pinpoint this accurately, indications are that Asia's population will reach three billion, in the next few months. As the Declaration of the 1987 Beijing Conference of Parliamentarians suggests, this occasion should be used to inform the people in Asia of "the necessity, urgency and significance of the population issues in the region".

Asia is ahead of other regions in devising and implementing population policies and programmes suited to national needs. It is also the region with the largest proportion of the world population, and it faces a major challenge in how to balance its population and resources.

I am confident that in the next couple of days you will address this challenge and focus on the opportunity it provides to the parliamentarians in finding solutions to population and development issues.

Hon. Tan Sri Dato' Mohamed Zahir bin Haji Ismail,
Speaker of the Dewan Rakyat

Hon'ble President, excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen,

It is indeed an honour for me to welcome the members of parliaments from Asian countries to the 4th Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. I bid you all a warm welcome and "Selamat Datang" to Malaysia. I hope your brief stay in Malaysia will enable you to have a better understanding of our people and our country.

The Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development was set up with the aims of establishing and promoting collaboration amongst parliamentarians in the field of research and development and exchange of experiences pertaining to population. It is also to facilitate the dissemination and utilization of information resources in order that projects and programmes could be formulated and implemented. Such aims could surely increase awareness and advance the understanding of the inter-relationships between population and development. At the Second Conference of Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population and Development held in Beijing, China in September 1987, many resolutions were made. Among the resolutions which attracted my attention is the "Day of Three Billion" which is set in the year 1988. I do not know whether the parliamentarians who attended the conference in Beijing realised that 1988 is the year of the Fiery Dragon and that some people in Asia especially those of Chinese origin are planning to have many children to be born in this double prosperous year of double eight. All the same, I would like to call on our distinguished guests here to view this "Day of Three Billion" population with projects and programmes so as to create awareness among every Asian family of the necessity, urgency and significance of population issues in this region.

It is my belief that the human factor is the most important and crucial factor for the development of any country. The development of the population is not just reducing infant mortality rate, or providing jobs or providing adequate educational facilities. It is much more than that. The development of population evolves around a host of cultural, social, economic and political

spectrum that determines the fate of the whole nation. All of us, here today, are, in one way or another, responsible towards promoting and facilitating population and development policies designed to improve the living standards and welfare of our peoples. Let us set our minds towards this goal in the next two days when we deliberate on issues of population.

We in Malaysia realise that one of the most effective ways to combat problems of drug abuse is to strengthen the family unit. A loving and caring family reduces the opportunity for the children to indulge in drug abuse. This societal scourge which has a long history in many countries of Asia, is detrimental towards the progress of our peoples and our nations. Efforts must not be spared in our fight against drug addiction. No programmes for the development of our population would be complete without a commitment to fight the dangers of drug abuse. It is imperative therefore you should consider this problem in your deliberations.

This meeting has enable all of us to sit together as equals to discuss matters that determine our stability and cooperation. Let us cherish this opportunity to express our views and to share our experiences. In times to come our children will enjoy the benefit of our wisdom. Let us take advantage of this meeting to promote better understanding among our peoples and the betterment of our nations.

I would like to thank the organiser of this meeting for according me the honour to address you and to declare open the meeting. Now I have much pleasure in declaring open the 4th Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. May god guide you in your deliberations.

Thank you.

4th Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development

PROGRAM

Monday, February 29, 1988

- 10:00 - 11:00 a. m. Opening Session (at Reception Room, Parliament House)
- Addresses ;
- Hon. Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi
 Chairman of Malaysian Parliamentary Group on
 Resources, Population and Development
- Hon. Tatsuo Tanaka
 Chairman of Asian Population and Development
 Association (APDA)
- Hon. Hu Keshi
 Vice Chairman of Asian Forum of Parliamentarians
 on Population and Development (AFPPD)
- Message from Dr. Nafis Sadik
 Executive Director of UNFPA
 by Mr. Jyoti Shankar Singh
 Director of Information and External Relations
 Division of UNFPA
- Hon. Tan Sri Dato' Mohammed Zahir bin Haji Ismail
 Speaker of the Dewan Rakyat, Parliament Malaysia
- 11:30 a. m. Reception
- 12:30 - 2:00 p. m. Luncheon hosted by Hon. Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad
Badawi, Chairman of Malaysia Paliamentary Group on
Resources, Population and Development (at N. Hilton Hotel)
- 2:30 - 3:45 p. m. SESSION I - 1
- Presentation and discussion

1. Basic survey of Population and Development in China
by Dr. Toshio Kuroda
Director Emeritus, Nihon University, Population
Research Institute
 2. Survey of Rural Population and Agricultural Development
in China
by Mr. Takeshi Hamashita
Associate Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture,
University of Tokyo
 3. Urbanization, Migration and Development in Malaysia
by Datuk Dr. Kamal Salleh
Executive Director, Economic Research Malaysia
- 4:00 - 4:15 p. m. Coffee break
- 4:15 - 6:00 p. m. SESSION I - 2
- Presentation and discussion
4. Agricultural and Rural Development in Malaysia
by Prof. Kamaruddin Kachar
Deputy Vice Chancellor, Agriculture University
 5. Population and Agricultural Development in Japan
by Dr. Toshio Kuroda
Director Emeritus, Nihon University, Population
Research Institute
 6. Population and Agricultural Policies in Asian Countries
by Prof. Gayl D. Ness
Professor, Department of Sociology, University of
Michigan
- 8:30 - 11:00 p. m. Dinner hosted by Mr. Tatsuo Tanaka, Chairman of APDA
(at Ballroom A, Pan Pacific Hotel)

Tuesday, March 1, 1988

9:30 - 9:55 a. m. 7. Migratory Movement and Economic Development in Japan
Slide presentation

9:55 - 10:45 a. m. SESSION II - 1

Presentation and discussion by Participants

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

11:00 - 12:00 a. m. SESSION II - 2

Presentation and discussion by Participants

12:30 - 2:30 p. m. Luncheon hosted by Hon. Dato' Dr. Siti Zaharah bt. Suleiman,
Deputy Minister in the Prime Minister's Department
(at Pan Pacific Hotel)

2:30 - 4:00 p. m. SESSION II-3

Presentation and discussion by Participants

4:00 - 4:15 p. m. Coffee break

4:15 - 5:30 p. m. SESSION II-4

Presentation and discussion by Participants

5:30 - 6:00 p. m. SUMMARY AND CLOSING

8:30 p. m. Dinner hosted by Hon. Tan Sri Dato' Mohammed Zahir bin Haji
Ismail, Speaker of the Dewan Rakyat
(at Yazmin Restaurant)

Wednesday March 2, 1988

9:30 - 12:00 a. m. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF AFPPD (Pan Pacific Hotel)
Welcome Remarks by the Host
Introduction of Participants

Address by the Chairman
Report by the Secretary General
Report of the Executive Coordinator

Substantive meeting

12:00 - 2:00 p. m.	Luncheon hosted by Mr. Hu Keshi, Vice Chairman of AFPPD (at Pan Pacific Hotel)
2:30 - 4:00 p. m.	Substantive meeting
4:00 - 4:15 p. m.	Coffee break
4:15 - 5:30 p. m.	Substantive meeting
5:30 - 6:00 p. m.	SUMMARY AND CLOSING

SESSION I-1

(29 February, 2:30-4:00p.m.)

BASIC SURVEY OF POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

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

Thank you, Chairman, Honorable Parliamentarians, Distinguished Delegates, and also old friends and new friends. It's a great honor for me to be here to make some presentation on population and development in Asia. We have done several field surveys in some countries in Asia including China, Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, and Philippines.

Today I'm going to make a presentation on our joint study with the Chinese government. We're very happy to have been able to conduct a very difficult study on population and development. Last year we took up the study of urban problems in relation to public health, population dynamics, and so on, centering on Jilin Province, one of the northeastern parts of China. We are very happy to be able to have had the very close cooperation and assistance of the State Family Planning Commission of China, in particular, the Provincial Family Planning Commission in Jilin Province and the Jilin University Population Research Institute. We have been to Changchun City and Jilin City -- very big cities. We could have contact with provincial government people and local experts in the fields of population, public health, and administrative functions.

This report is composed of several chapters -- eight chapters: Taking up the China overview; China's population problems; Family planning program; Public health and medical conditions in China; then the on-site survey -- we have been to Changchun and Jilin cities where we could make several interviews, not only with individual people of the city, but also with many governmental people and experts working in these cities. And the final chapter is dealing with possibilities of international cooperation. We (meaning APDA, Asian Population and Development Association, headed by Mr. Tatsuo Tanaka) have been very happy, as far as our population study is concerned, to be able to be given the sincere cooperation and assistance-- I believe this is really a joint study. Also this kind of study is not such a detailed one -- the study needed only two weeks or so -- but, due to the government people in China and other countries where we could conduct surveys, who are very serious, we could get something which might be interesting for you.

However, due to the time limitation, I'd like to ask you, when you have some time, to look over this report. Only I'd like to limit my talk to the conclusion, or the possibilities of international cooperation in the future in this region. We can look at the final chapter (starting from page 117, only 3 pages). I'd like to say something in connection with this conclusion, then maybe I think I'll point out something which should be done in the future.

Also I'd like to point out the methodology or the way to conduct joint studies. How are they important? As far as I know after this experience, this has never been taken up before. Even though this survey is so small, I think it is kind of a very close, very small, but rather deep study with the very close cooperation and assistance between both parties. So I'll briefly comment on the study and its meaning in terms of the future international cooperation in the fields of population and development.

This report, as I have said, is based on the current China-Japan joint research which studied the population and development in the cities of Changchun and Jilin in Jilin Province as well as on other previously conducted studies, meaning those surveys which we have done in Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia, Nepal, and so on. So this report is just one of the studies.

First, you know that the study of the demography, population study, population science, is a very new field of science in China. Since population problems in China are of vital importance, China is paying serious attention to, and has high expectation for, international cooperation and assistance in this field. For instance, China has established population research centers at more than twenty major universities and social science academies in large cities. In addition, China has sent a lot of professors, experts, and young researchers abroad to study and invited experts from overseas to do joint research projects and hold seminars on demographic studies. China has been making remarkable and impressive efforts in this field.

At present, however, Japan's cooperation in education and research in the field of population seems to be remarkably inferior in comparison with other countries like the United States. The United States has been providing large-scale cooperation and assistance such as accepting research projects by inviting Chinese specialists. There are only a few students in the field of demographic studies who have studied or are currently studying at Japanese universities. On the contrary the United States has accepted several hundred students including those who only stayed for short-term study or training.

Second, the Asian Population and Development Association has established a new form of international cooperation in the field of population. Although the amount of financial assistance has not been large, the cooperation in several different areas of population studies which was provided by the Asian Population and Development Association has set an unprecedented example. China, in particular, has benefited from this cooperation which was implemented by APDA at the request of the Japanese government.

It is very important to gain the implicit confidence of the country to which the assistance is given in order to achieve the objectives of cooperation. Such cooperative work processes such as close preliminary discussions during the research project and joint analysis of the result with specialists of the country to be studied have made a great contribution towards this goal.

Finally, again, based on the current situation and past experience, as I have said, recommendation will be given, below, as to desirable cooperation and assistance in the field of population study:

1. Special attention should be paid to the mortality differentials between urban and rural districts. In order to conduct experimental studies in order to improve the mortality base, it would be useful to establish several model centers which would provide public health, and medical services, particularly in rural areas. The direct cost of establishing these centers should be supported by the Japanese side. A joint research team will be in charge of the operation of the centers. It might be advisable to start the experiment first, for example, in Jilin Province. If qualitative accomplishments are made in Jilin, they could be transferred to other provinces.

During our study in Jilin Province, including Changchun and Jilin cities, when we were talking about the local governmental people, I found that they almost all know that mortality has been remarkably reduced in China. For example, in terms of infant mortality, they told us the infant mortality in Jilin City was about 15 - very low. Then some of the confusion is due to the demarcation of the city boundary. I knew that they were talking about the infant mortality in urban areas with the city, not talking about the rural area within the city. Then I asked them about the infant mortality in the rural area within the city. They said it was much higher, that the infant mortality in the rural area within the city was more than 30. We could find so much difference in terms of infant mortality. So then we could see that, even in the rural area of the city, it was quite higher than in the urban centers of the same city. It might not be difficult for us to say that there would be a greater differential in a real rural area far from Jilin City. At that time I could not find more exact data but, if we can find this kind of differential, I think it is very important, from the standpoint of the fertility policy of how to reduce fertility. In terms of this kind of policy, mortality is coming to be a very important factor in introducing people to have fewer children, if the infant mortality and other mortality is coming so low.

2. Cooperation should be given in order to improve these mortality statistics. China's general mortality already has been substantially reduced to a remarkably low level. As far as I know, the average life expectancy is close to 70 years for females and 65 for males. So it clearly indicates that the mortality has been reduced, remarkably. However, as I said, infant mortality rates and mortality rates for adult diseases are still rather high. In this way I think joint research projects should be conducted in order to further improve these mortality statistics.

3. As I've already said, great regional differentials exist in infant mortality rates so it would be advisable to conduct joint research in this area, not only in Jilin Province. Due attention must be paid to the fact that improvement in the infant mortality rate is statistically essential for the qualitative improvement of the Chinese population and, at the same time, for effective promotion of the one-child family policy.

4. Studies on the changes in family structure are recommended as well. The introduction of the new economic system has brought substantial changes in the Chinese family structure. Particularly in rural areas, a rapid change has been taking place; shifting from a farming society to diversification of the family structure in rural China is expected. In addition, the Chinese population is steadily aging and, in view of the changes in family structure and increasing urbanization, the support of old people will become a problem of vital importance.

In connection with the aging, we had a chance to talk about the aging problems in the Beijing Conference, last September. We helped the joint study (supported by the APDA) make a comparative study on the ageing process and its socio-economic implications in China and also in Japan. In Japan, the aging is not severe at present, as the proportion of the population aged 65 or older is still 10.3% -- not so high, the lowest in the advanced countries. In China it is still much lower, about 5%. However, it is interesting for me to say that the aging process in the near future is so much similar in the case of Japan where the proportion of population 65 or older will be about 16% by the end of this century. In the following decade in the next century it will reach close to 24% -- never been experien-

ced by any country in the history of humankind. Then we had the joint study on aging where we conducted the population projection of China and found that, though the aging is still low, but, by the next century it will become very rapid. So in this sense, I think, comparing our case with China's case, this joint study will find that the growth of aging population in China might be higher than that in Japan. Anyway it means that we think that this kind of aging process will more or less occur in our friends countries in Asia because all of us have been paying attention to our fertility reduction. So this kind of aging process, aging problem, must be taken up. Now, at the present time, we are planning to hold an experts meeting in Tokyo consisting of those on the Japanese side, our counterparts from China, and we are going to hold an international conference we hope to invite our colleagues from other countries to also participate in this joint research as what we have done might be useful for other countries in Asia.

5. Studies need to be made on urban population, that is, the urbanization problem and the inflow of people to the cities. Currently our problem in Chinese cities is the shortage in the work force, that is, the labor force due to a concerted rush on housing, hotels, and factories. Especially in cities with populations over one million, strict migration control measures are being enforced in order to prevent the negative effects of over-population. Thus, the necessary labor force has been provided by the rural villages as a register of population. This is basically irregular migration. The unregistered population of Shanghai, for instance, is said to be as large as one to two million. In Changchun and Jilin unregistered migrants have not yet become a serious problem. However, the local authorities have been paying close attention to this trend as a problem that needs to be studied in the future. When we talk about this with the staff of the provincial government in Changchun and Jilin, they said that they could understand this problem becoming very serious in the future but not so much now.

It means that the urbanization problem is related to the hierarchy of the urban systems, we had the International Conference on Medium Sized Cities last August in Kobe where we could have many experts on city problems, population problems in urban areas, join in the Kobe conference. China also has much interest in urbanization problems. How about the hierarchy of cities? And also, how to balance the growth of cities in terms of the level of population size? How to balance the cities' order? I think that these are problems, not only of China, but of other countries of Asia, which brought us to Kobe.

Sometimes some cities do not have adequate or sufficient data for dealing with these urban problems. One of China's current vital problems concerns the structure of urban population, as I said, and development in the future in accordance with population size in different categories of cities. In particular, the net inflow or outflow of population in urban districts is an important variable that needs to be included when making economic social development plans. This kind of brief comment hopefully will provide a guideline for future tasks of the joint research project with China and other countries in Asia.

Finally, I'd like to stress that, in order to achieve effective cooperation and assistance in the field of population it is vitally important to invite many experts in Asia to Japan to discuss more problems with Japanese experts, greatly expanding their number with longer stays and facilitating more accurate understanding of our experience, and other countries' col-

leagues experience. We know that, each country has their own demographic situation and stage of socio-economic development but the exchange of experiences are very important - to compare why there's so much rapid achievement in one country and so late in another country. So, considering the differences in development, to have to find out what to do. It was said in the morning that the countries of Asia lead in the field of population and have a variety of experiences. In this way, I believe that many countries in Asia have a very wonderful experience which can be compared, to find out what should be done in this country, in that country. So in this sense, I think, I believe that there's much promise in Asia -- we can do much more. Also, this conference holds the meeting of APDA, I do hope there can be much more contribution to the population development, maybe the demographic development, and also the socio-economic development. How to coordinate, how to balance, how to develop more effectively? I think this could be done in the future. Thank you so much.

RURAL POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CHINA

by Takeshi Hamashita
Associate Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture
University of Tokyo

This is my fifth visit to Malaysia and I already visited the east coast and the west coast from Apankyo to Kuirchangano and Kotabar and from Pinang to Taiping, Ipo, Masika and Malika so I hoped I could say something on Malaysia. But today's task is to present my experience in China so I have to go back to my Chinese experience.

Thanks to the assistance of the State Family Planning Commission of China we conducted a field survey in Nanjing area. From the government level to local village level we could understand the recent change and recent situation of Chinese change particularly in local areas by adopting the production quota system.

To concentrate my experience into some common issue in all Asian countries I'd like to concentrate my impressions to two issues, one is a local enterprise, the other is a small scale town or small town. These two, the local enterprise and small town, show some models to solve the inflow of population from rural area to urban area and to absorb their extra labor power into some enterprise.

When we visited the local enterprise they showed their marketing structure is changing from public sector to private sector. Besides a very long history of controversy on the relationship between population growth and production growth we can also understand the relationship between the public sector and private sector is also a very serious issue, not only in China but also in other Asian countries.

By adopting small scale industries in rural areas, on one hand they prevent the inflow of population into urban areas and also the extra labor power was absorbed into small scale industry voluntarily in villages. On the other hand by making small towns they tried to maintain the functions of towns in rural area to cope with and prevent the overpopulated town. By surveying these two topics in a rural area I concluded to what extent this kind of intermediaries between urban and rural area is adaptable to other Asian countries. The change of local Chinese society will be summarized in my report so I don't want to enter the details of my report just now. Also there is some possibility of cooperation in technological change. I will try to concentrate my experience in surveying Chinese local area into these intermediaries so maybe we can discuss these two types of new device or voluntarily emerging phenomena in local China.

This may show some common solution or some common way of access to the solution to rural urban relation. I could find some technological exchange has already started - to grow the new type of crops or the new type of fruits and vegetables - and Chinese government tried to reduce their expenditure to the public sector and change into increase the revenue by casting the enterprise activities in the local area.

The change in China is from public sector, like the period of peoples commune, to private sector, which was presented by various types of local small scale industries, like personal management and family management and also the village management. These changes are now entering into a new area by offering many national funds to the public sector by casting revenue to individual economic activities.

After more than 30 years of public sector investment now China is entering into a new era by stimulating the local energies, not only from the policy side but also their regional possibility of economic activities. By looking at these very big changes in China the other Asian countries also have to face and to cope with these changes and foresee some possibilities to solve the historical controversial issues, as I mentioned already, like the relationship between public sector and private sector and also between population growth and production growth.

We know from China, Chinese experience the adaptability of theory, particularly the population theory, is limited according to the situation, according to the area, according to the economic condition and so on. On the one hand we have to reinterpret the theory of the relationship between population and production and growth. On the other hand from the viewpoint of policy we also have to reconsider the much more detailed adoption of policy to redevelopment of the local area and urban area.

Thank you very much.

URBANIZATION, MIGRATION, AND DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA

by Dato' Dr. Kamal Salleh
Executive Director, Institute of Economic Research, Malaysia

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Regarding my paper, I need to explain two things: One, is that the printing is just being completed and it will be distributed to you in about 15 minutes. I will not be directly using that paper because it is a very long academic paper, a result of putting together a lot of previous work (that may have become quite 'old hat') merely for reference purposes which may be read later when you have the occasion to do so.

The second point I want to make is that it was indicated to me that my topic is on urbanization, migration, and development. But, as you'll see from the title of the paper when you receive it, it is urbanization, migration, and development in Asian countries with special reference to Malaysia. So, therefore, it has two parts; the first of which looks at the experience of urbanization and development in the Asian countries over the last twenty years, projecting forward to the year, 2000, using some of the latest U.N. data that we have available to us -- and maybe to many of you, as well.

Secondly, in the paper, we then look at the Malaysian experience, in particular, to see the very, shall we say, complex relationship between development, government policies, population and urbanization. And, as such, the experience in the Malaysian context might illustrate the nature in which these processes and structures affect the development patterns, and so on.

But, as I only have ten minutes, I will briefly cover the following points. Since urbanization, migration, and development cannot be divorced from larger economic and political processes and cannot be studied isolatedly in each of these countries, by themselves, because the impacts are global, the first part of the paper looks at what is happening in the world economy and its effects on our own Asian region from 1960-70's, through the 80's and projects forward to the end of this century. Obviously, there are two major points that need to be said: One, is that the sixties and seventies had been a period of very rapid growth that the eighties have indicated a slowing down of that world economic growth, resulting in several features or characteristics of global adjustments to the slower growth environment. And, obviously, population policies, and urbanization would be affected by such changes in the economic and production processes.

The second point is that the rapid growth in the seventies was also reflected in the Asian region in particular. Forecasts have shown and commentators have indicated that the period from the eighties onward through the 1990's into the 21st century shall be known as the 'Pacific Century', with the focal point of global expansion located in the east Asian and western Pacific region.

On these two scores, then, the countries in Asia, Malaysia included, will be affected by these adjustments in terms of both urbanization and migration.

The paper also shows what are the forces underlying these long-term adjustments in Asia as they affect different countries in the region and I have indicated five such areas, on which I need not go into detail, here.

The next part of the paper looks at Asian urbanization trends. Since we have to look at them in a dynamic context, one must first examine urbanization in the Asian region as it affects particular countries, including Malaysia, during the period of rapid growth in the world economy in the sixties and the seventies, and, after which, a second period, leading from the eighties into the end of the century, where growth is expected to slow down. In this context the rapid rate of urbanization and high levels achieved in the seventies seems to have changed to a situation in the eighties, and projecting forward as the U.N. has done, whereby the rate of urbanization is expected to slow down. This is due in a large part to the extensive urban base already achieved and also to the situation in the rural areas.

But it would appear that one of the results of the various analyses (and there are a number of charts in the paper which are quite instructive) that, while overall, the Asian pattern converges on the world average, the tendency towards slower urbanization trends in Asia is apparent, with possibly one exception (at least insofar as that being forecast by the United Nations), and that is China, where the U.N. is projecting an acceleration of the urbanization rate. Their projections (which I have presented and explained in one table extracted from the very thick U.N. report) show that, while most of the cities in the rest of Asia are slowing down in terms of greater growth, most of the cities in China are accelerating.

But the numbers we are talking about in absolute terms are very large indeed, since Asia represents one-third, or more, of the world's population. Hence, judging from the results of the studies by Prof. Kuroda and others on China it will be quite interesting to see the impact of the recent economic reform policies in China.

That is essentially what I wanted to say about the Asian trends, but that's five sentences from me covering about twelve pages of single-space paper and a lot of graphs and tables. Essentially the conclusions drawn from these analyses is that, at least for the first twenty years since the 1960's, Asian urbanization has been low in comparison with the rest of the world and rural-urban migration, over Asia as a whole, has, in general, contributed very little to it. But, because of the densely populated areas of several parts of Asia, particularly South Asia and China, the pattern of urbanization is perhaps something that we can anticipate in the future, rather than at present. There are, of course, variations of these experiences and I don't want to elaborate on the various countries' experiences in this context.

Let me then jump to the Malaysian case. The paper looks at a number of recent experiences highlighting largely those in the seventies, where the pattern, prior to which time was historically structured, shows certain distinct differentiations in terms of ethnic, locational, and occupational arrangements between rural Malaysia, which is predominantly Malay, and urban areas, which are predominantly Chinese.

Also we can see patterns of labor movement from rural to urban areas that are distinctly differentiated between the ethnic groups, like the rural

Malays, who were absorbed over the years since 1970 into the government sector, particularly in the security services; in comparison to the migration (if there was any at all) from the rural areas of the non Malays, who were absorbed largely into the commercial sector. The various industrial and commercial sectors also differ according to these ethnic demarcations.

It is in this context that, in 1970, when we were achieving very rapid growth rates the New Economic Policy was implemented. The country paper that was distributed to you actually gives a very concise, precise, and accurate statement on where we are at insofar as the achievements of that New Economic Policy, which sees urbanization and migration not as a process that is to be just given free play but, in fact, as an instrument in trying to restructure society; in trying to create a greater balance ethnically as well as economically within urban and rural areas in the structure of the economy and society, which has got political underpinnings.

From that point of view, the rapid growth rates that were achieved in the 1970's clearly showed (when the census of 1980 was published) the success of that restructuring attempt through migration. The urbanization rates of the rural Bhumiputra or the proportion of Bhumiputras in urban areas had, in fact, increased to about 21% of the total urban population, which had also nationally reached about 35% by 1980. Now that represents a very significant change in terms of migration and urbanization in the context of Malaysian development in the ten years of the seventies.

In the eighties, the second half of the New Economic Policy according to the perspective plan (which by 1990 is supposed to achieve certain targets for restructuring of society and also for poverty and education), we are still in the middle of a slowing down of that growth process which affects the objectives of the New Economic Policy; as such, the need to re-emphasize growth suggests that perhaps the free play of population redistribution would take a different form.

In the paper we try to trace this by looking at the impact of the slow down particularly in the area of retrenchments such as those which occurred in the free trade zones, the electronics, and other modern industries that had been the major thrust of the Bhumiputra participation in the seventies, as far as urban occupation is concerned. The fact that the numbers involve mainly female and young workers suggests the result of the narrow basis of that industrialization process. When the world economy took a dip, a down-turn, slow-down retrenchments occurred, which implied much hardship on the part of these workers, some of whom lost their jobs. There are some figures, here, about the numbers involved and how some of them returned to the rural areas but others remained in the urban areas.

There are two effects as a result of this. One, of course, is that retrenchment and open unemployment, among youth in particular, has begun to rise to double-digits as we saw in 1970. So ten, fifteen years after the implementation of the New Economic Policy, world economic conditions and our own economic growth led to a rise again of unemployment to something like 10%, now. That is one effect.

The second effect of this increasing unemployment is that returning to rural areas perhaps carries with it psychological effects, implying failure on the part of workers; hence many of these new migrants opt to remain in the urban areas. In view of the second problem, the government, finding

itself in some kind of fiscal crisis where the deficit continues to grow as a result of development projects and all the financing during the seventies and eighties, had to cut back in terms of employment and, as such, could not absorb the new migrants into the labor force.

These two effects, the recession plus the cut-backs and austerity drive on the part of the government, contributed very much to the unemployment situation. Now, what that means in terms of migration, one really doesn't know at this juncture but some aspects of return-migration might have occurred.

What is also apparently quite significant and must be studied is the fact of what is called 'informalization'; that is a large number of skilled graduates who might have found a formal job, having had to enter the non-corporate sector to find self-employment in the urban areas. These numbers are increasing all the time and we are not sure what is the relative magnitude of it though I know the government is trying to track this phenomenon.

Finally, there's a third impact of the recent development. The high growth rates achieved in the seventies led to considerable shortages in the estate sector and the construction sector both in Singapore and Malaysia (Singapore for construction) and that has contributed greatly to a migration of illegal immigrants working on these plantations and the construction sites.

Also the rising affluence of the Malaysian middle class in the seventies contributed to the demand for household help. The available domestic help are drawn into the factories in the FEZ's creating a labor shortage in the eighties leading to a great increase in the number of immigrants who were being absorbed into the domestic sector or households.

So the third aspect of the changes in consensus during the seventies and eighties in Malaysia with respect to development and mige changes are now entering into a new area by offering many national funds to the public sector by casting revenue to individual economic activities.

After more than 30 years of public sector investment now China is entering into a new era by stimulating the local energies, not only from the policy side but also their regional possibility of economic activities. By looking at these very big changes in China the other Asian countries also have to face and to cope with these changes and foresee some possibilities to solve the historical controversial issues, as I mentioned already, like the relationship between public sector and private sector and also between population growth and production growth.

We know from China, Chinese experience the adaptability of theory, particularly the population theory, is limited according to the situation, according to the area, according to the economic condition and so on. On the one hand we have to reinterpret the theory of the relationship between population and production and growth. On the other hand from the viewpoint of policy we also have to reconsider the much more detailed adoption of policy to redevelopment of the local area and urban area.

Thank you very much.

SESSION I-2

(29 February, 4:15-6:00p.m.)

AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN MALAYSIA

by Prof. Kamaruddin Kachar
Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Agriculture University

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, honorable participants, ladies and gentlemen. Allow me to present my paper entitled, "Agricultural and Rural Development in Malaysia". In fact the paper has been distributed much earlier.

The scope of the paper is to discuss the extent of the activity of each agricultural sector in Malaysia and the conduct of rural development nationwide. The main purpose of the paper is to introduce to the reader the range of agricultural activities and the certain issues that exist but no attempt is made to offer a critique of the various efforts involved. But, suffice it to say, the paper aims to alert the reader of many possibilities.

If you look at our agricultural sector in Malaysia, the contribution of the agricultural sector in Malaysia varies from the early sixties to the eighties. There are a few things that we can see in the variations in the contribution of the agricultural sector to the Malaysian economy.

For instance, the percentage of the Gross Domestic Product drops drastically from 22.8% in 1980 to an expected 18.1% by 1990. It used to be about 59% way back in 1950. In terms of output it increased from 10 billion in 1980 to an expected 13.7 billion by 1990. But in terms of export earnings it will drop in the same pattern as the percentage of the GDP from 39.8% to probably about 28.4% by 1990. At the moment it is about 29%. Export earning slightly increased in terms of employment, but the total percentage of employment drops from 39.7% to an expected 32.7%.

Let's go briefly into some aspects of the agricultural sector. First, land for agriculture is only about 6.32 million hectares, about 5.3 so the total is about 13.3 million hectares. These are the areas considered suitable for agriculture at the moment. And only about 4.2 million hectares are under permanent cultivation. Areas and resources are to be tapped if the agricultural sector is to be revitalized.

Let's look into the crop sector. The major crops as of 1985 I put at only six. We have a lot of minor crops but I'd like to emphasize more the major crops, particularly: Rubber, we have nearly 2 million hectares; oil palm, 1.6 million; cocoa, we have only about 0.26 million hectares; also paddy, coconuts, and fruits. Two crops of particular interest: One is oil palm. As you can see the output of oil palm increased from 21.8% in 1980 to about 26.9% in 1985. But the biggest increase is in cocoa where the increase is nearly 123% from 36,000 metric tons to about 103,000 metric tons. So these are the two crops at the moment that are making off very well, of course, at the expense of rubber and other crops.

Now, let's look at the livestock industry in the country. We have a total of about 1.4 billion Ringit worth of livestock products in the country at the moment. The main things are pork, poultry meats, and poultry eggs. Milk production is coming up but skin and hides are not so much. Fisheries industries at the moment are still very traditional -- we have about 107,000 fisherman which are about 2.04% of the labor force and the total catch is about 565,000 metric tons, worth about 1 million ringit.

We can now look at the forestry industry. Timber production, is mainly in the form of son logs and son timber but at the same time we have a quite lot of people doing shifting cultivation, mainly in srawa.

I'll touch a little bit on the rural population, that is, giving the background and the profile of our rural population. About 62.5% of the 15.79 million of the Malaysian population resides in the rural areas. With the size of the family between 5-6 and the from 3.8-4. But I'd like to focus on the last two points. The average age of farmers is at the moment about 50 years old. About 61% of them are 50 years or older. That is according to the survey conducted by the Department of Agriculture in 1982, so in other words, if you want to know the average age of farmers, now, it is about 54 years old. And the majority of them as we can see according to the age group 25 or younger is only about 1.9%. Even the best age group of 35 is only about 14.5% but, as you can see, the group 55 or older is the biggest group comprising about 35% of the total.

In terms of education of these farmers, as you can see, nearly one third of them have no schooling at all, 9.6% just completed adult schooling, nearly half completed primary schooling and only 0.5% completed tertiary or vocational education. The idea of bringing graduates back to the farm is not new because at the moment we have about 1300 of them doing farming.

To deal with all the problems I've just introduced, especially rural development, the country has what we call the Outline Perspective Plan which provides the developmental plan for every five years. The objective to provide more equitable participation of all Malaysians started in 1970, the plan designed for a five-year period. With the OPP we manage to provide or improve the living standards in the rural areas in particular.

For instance, the more basic facilities are basic utilities. By 1985 about 68% of the rural areas were getting electrical supply and about 57.6% were receiving water supply.

In terms of health centers and health care, the country has about 76 major or minor health centers and about 352 rural clinics.

In terms of educational facilities in rural areas, by 1985 there were about 3150 kindergartens, 50,000 primary classes, and about 19,000 secondary classes.

At the same time we will show that the country has also embarked on the construction of low-cost houses in the rural areas -- we have about 495,000 units altogether with about 57,500 included in land development schemes such as FELDAR. In the OPP as well we have this new development. By 1986, for instance, FELDAR has developed about 691,000 hectares and other agencies, including state agencies, have about 210,000, totalling about 900,000. We expect to have about another 286,000 hectares under development by 1990.

Besides the problems just mentioned, which we managed to overcome by the OPP plan, the reduction of poverty in Malaysia has improved from 49.3% in 1970 to only about 18.9% in 1984.

But we encountered another problem, that of the existence of idle land. At the moment there are about 560,000 hectares of agricultural land lying

abandoned or idle and efforts have been made to re-establish and reclaim them., By 1987, 4353 hectares of paddy land have been reclaimed with another 14,000 ha. expected by 1990. By the efforts of FELCRA, the Federal Land Reclamation and Consolidation Authority, about 19,588 hectares of non-paddy land have been reclaimed .

So, with that I would like to touch a little bit on the future pattern of Malaysian agriculture. At the moment, we can more or less say that the national agriculture is dichotomous in pattern, constituted by the plantation sector and the smaller sectors . With the establishment of agencies like FELDA, Federal Land Development Authority, FELCRA, and several other agencies, we have what we call the Organized Small-Holders' sector. The future pattern of Malaysian agriculture shall continue with the already well established plantation sector, on which our economy relies very heavily, in addition to the small-holders' sectors, organized under the tutelage of public agencies like FELDA , FELCRA , RESDA, and a few others. This organized small holders's sector is primarily the traditional villages and farming areas.

So, realizing the problems we still face, particularly with the small-holders'sectors, in 1984 the government launched a new National Agricultural Policy. The objective of this policy is to maximize income from agriculture throughout efficient utilization of the country's resources and revitalization of sectors' contribution to the Malaysian economy.

If no positive steps are taken we feel that agriculture's contribution, in terms of GDP, might go even lower than 18%. So, among the steps being taken up under the NAP are structural development and transformation. This includes the consolidation of farms because the average size of the small holder's farm is currently only about 1.5 hectares - too small to be considered on an economic scale. It was proposed by our Prime Minister to have consolidated farming under group management.

Secondly, the development of idle lands at the moment stands at more than a quarter-million hectares, with the major work being carried out by the big agencies like FELCRA and the Farmers Organization Authority (FOA).

The third point concerns graduate farmers. I think Dr. Kamal Salleh did mention just now about the migration of people to enter the university who then don't come back to the rural areas. We have introduced the Graduate Farmers Program because, at the moment, we have about 30,000 graduates unemployed and by the end of this year the figure may go up to about 50,000. Way back in 1980 we started the program trying to invite graduates to return to work at farming or other agricultural enterprises. But at that time the response wasn't that good. We started the program again because we strongly believed that, one day, we'll get graduates to do farming in the modern and commercial way. The program was re-introduced in 1986 and the response has been good. At the moment we have quite a number of graduates already on the ground doing farming or involved in agricultural enterprises.

The next one is involvement of private sectors into other commodities. As you are aware, honorable participants, at the moment the plantations sectors or the private sectors are mainly involved in the planting of export crops like rubber, oil palm and cocoa. They are not yet involved in com-

mercial plantation of fruits, deep-sea fishing, or large scale livestock production. So this is an area where we can attract the private sectors to invest. Already there are a few companies, for instance the Lion groups, going into agriculture in a big way.

Finally, the fifth one is to improve the support system. We do have various agencies like the Bank of Agriculture, we have MADi, a research institution, PORIM, ROI, so the improvement of this support system, I think, will give significant contribution to the achievement of the NAP.

The next one apart from structural development and transformation is the development and diversification of commodities like cash crops, for instance. There are so many crops that have the potential to be grown as export crops. For example, there are several types of fruits -- of course durian may have a very limited market apart from Hong Kong and Singapore. But there are other fruits, like star fruit which has a good potential as a export commodity. Others are mangosteen, guava, of course, and, not to forget, pineapple and banana. These are the crops that we have in mind.

As for diversification in livestock industries, the emphasis, at the moment, is on pork, poultry meats, and poultry production. There are efforts by the Department of Services to go into the production of animals, particularly beef and dairy cattle, as well as sheep production but of course we have to change the eating habits of our people if we are to go into large scale sheep production.

The fisheries industries, at the moment, remain very traditional -- we rely on our inshore fishing. Since the declaration of EEZ we have about 160,000 square nautical miles -- certainly a lot of reserve resources. For us to go into our deep-sea fishing entails entering aquaculture which is quite new in this country, but there's great opportunity there, I think.

The fourth one is rehabilitation and reforestation. We have this scheme and in peninsular Malaysia alone we have about 400,000 hectares being reclaimed under reforestation. As for rural development we have IADP's, that is Integrated Agricultural Development Projects, which are managed by project managers and the support services from various agencies involved are coordinated by the project manager. These projects are cutting across all the various agencies related to agricultural and rural development. We have also community development committees, REESDA, Department of Agriculture, FELDA, and the Ministry of Health - all of these are involved in the rural development.

Honorable participants, the nutshell of all the efforts is actually to provide balanced growth for the whole population. With acceptable income, health, and education, they will become a more productive human resource. Thank you very much.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN

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

This work has been done by three authors, including myself, but I am the only coordinator, and then professor Okazaki and also professor Hara couldn't come. So then on behalf of these authors I would like to explain very briefly what they want to say about Population and Agricultural development in Japan.

Talking about population and population policy. After the Meiji restoration in 1868, and now it is 1988, it means just 120 years, we could calculate that the average rate of population increase over 120 years is about 1%. Of course we can recognize so much fluctuation, sometime rather high population increase, sometimes less than 1%, now recently only half of 1% or 0.5% so in this way changing but we can recognize only 1% average for 120 years. It might be interesting to look at the rate of population increase in connection with economic development in Japan.

So then as far as population policy is concerned, Professor Okazaki is talking about the population policy taken by the government before the war and also after World War II. Before World War II we had some population policy, but only we can say somewhat a population growth policy just during the war, but it was not effective of course. Then coming back to the post war period we had some population policy, but don't think of the population policy only in terms of a family planning policy, actually we did not have any positive population policy, you can say only a negative population policy, in terms of the MCH (Maternal and Child Health). Actually not a population policy at all, but we have to understand the meaning of population policy in a much broader way. For example, population distribution policy, we had a very strong population policy but this is also very difficult, we cannot persuade people to come, to go, we can't ask any industry to come and to go. So introducing, giving some motivation. But really, in this sense our government had a stronger population policy, had a stronger policy in view of too much concentration of population and industry in the big cities like Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya. We call them the three major metropolitan areas.

During the economic growth a tremendous concentration of population in these three major metropolitan areas became apparent. The land is only 15% of the national land but the population now is nearly half of the total population, it means 50 million, a tremendous concentration. This is not necessarily good but we have to say that the initial stage was very effective. We can use human capital and also human resources and also money in a much more effective way, the shortest way, but after some saturation point we are going to have unfavorable factors coming in. Even the industry cannot enjoy the location in Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya because the tremendous rising up of land price and also even the so called economy and so on.

Even the level of living, the environment becoming continuously worse and worse too. And then sometime people want to go back to the rural area from where they came - just what the former speaker told about the U-

turn in Malaysia. Then the government, we are always persuading the community with the government, what are people going to do? On the basis of this kind of people perception and industrial perception about their location place of living, location of industries, so then taking advantage of this kind of changing situation, then government can take a more effective policy. However, unless the wishes, hopes, expectations of people and industry are meet, then policy cannot be effective, nothing to do, but this is very important, timing. From our government's standpoint this is very important.

So in this way after World War II we are having this kind of population policy, not family planning policy. Of course after World War II we had a tremendous increase of so-called induced abortion. Then the government was so afraid so much about the health of mothers and children. Then if you don't like to have more children then you should take up sound family planning methodology. So in this way to prevent for the mothers children health. Then the government want to defuse family planning practice. This is only one aspect of family planning policy taken by the government not so much anyway. Just take into account the peoples attitude. They have nothing to do about induced abortion as the only way and this not a good one. So then some strong policy has been taken by government on the base of this kind of recognition of the fact.

So then professor Okazaki, coming to the conclusion that some lesson might be taken from Japanese experience. First, many countries in Asia have started to implement the so-called demographic transition, starting much later than Japan. In any case Japan has also lagged behind the western countries in terms of the demographic transition. So the late comer there the experience coming to be much quicker, so then also sometimes much more severe so in this sense many countries in Asia where they are going to undergo demographic transition, taking into account seriously the faster the coming of demographic transition so then they have to take into account the socio-economic implications. First the achievement of demographic transition this is one aspect just one suggestion and then he said that the population policy. Any population policy should be taken on the base of comprehensive development planning. Just only one aspect of the comprehensive development planning and then implemented in this direction. The last one in the population policy is not only family planning diffusion to limit the population increase rate. It is not the major objective of the population policy. Population policy should eventually be to achieve rising up of level of living. In other words to improve peoples quality of life. This is the major objective. This kind of recognition should be necessary. This is his conclusion.

Then professor Hara talking about the agriculture policy. Agriculture development in Japan is not separate from the overall development planning but anyway it is based on Japanese experience in agricultural development. Just picking up his conclusion, he has mentioned about the past experience having two aspects. One is the positive aspect another one is the negative aspect, so he cautions that these two different advantage disadvantage should be taken into account. I agree with his opinion this should be done in that way.

Then he said the first lesson is the fact that modern Japan tried to develop the new agriculture technologies suitable for Japanese own natural and socio-economic conditions. The Japanese Government started striving to improve in the genius farming technology just after the failure in direct

technology transfer from the western countries in the Meiji period more than one hundred years ago. When considering the fact that some Asian countries are now developing their agriculture technology incompatible with their natural and socio-economic condition such as premature tractorization and over population. This Japanese experience should be a very important lesson for achieving growth and equity simultaneously, always emphasizing the growth and equity.

The second lesson is impact of land reform. This is also a very important point emphasized by professor Hara. As a result of land reform implemented just after the Second World War, the equity problem within rural areas was almost solved in Japan. Many Asian countries now have land reform programs but actually preparations of these programs is very unsatisfactory in almost all countries. Even though the author can understand that it is politically difficult to implement a land reform policy. He would like to stress the importance of land reform for equity as well as for growth based upon Japanese experience.

The last but not least important lesson might be the fact that the Japanese success story was realized through finding continuously the technologies institutions and policy framework suitable for the initial condition and changing domestic and international economic environment. Needless to say continuous effort to find the appropriate technology and policy was a trial and error process. Neither the appropriate technology nor effective policy was provided at the beginning of the Japanese success story. The most important lesson from the Japanese experience should be that every Asian country should search by itself for the strategy best suited for their own condition. This is his conclusion.

I'd like to add something, the interaction between population change and socio-economic development. There in both we showed that the population dynamics including the crude birth rate and crude death rate and natural increase rate since the beginning of the Meiji Restoration of 120 years, before World War II and also after World War II. I want to say we have to pay attention to the interaction between the population change and economic development, sometimes very much interesting. What kind of socio-economic implication caused by this kind of drastic change? A very high birth rate and drastic decline from 33 to 34 per thousand down to 17 per thousand, just half. This has just happened but this is going to affect socio-economic development in the future at that time.

For example, we have the high economic growth rate in 1960 and 1970 when the many industries coming into the Tokyo, Osaka metro area where we had traditionally the industrial base. Then again more and more are coming in and they need a tremendous young population. Particularly in Japan the new recruitment is coming mostly from the young people, not coming from the middle aged people. So then this kind of young people just happen to be 15 - 16 years old just after the baby boom in 1947 to 1949. I say that was a tremendous baby boom. They were coming up only 15 years later just at the age of labor, the working age. So that happened to provide a tremendous labor for the demand required by the industry, it just happened to be. I think this is a very important point to understand the economic development. But this is one aspect.

Another aspect you have to pay attention to is the aging problem because such a rapid decline in fertility necessarily brings about aging in the future. So far we have been happy this kind of tremendous demand for labor has been met by the baby boom population. And also this kind of change has brought about another fact that is the very low dependency ratio, that is the age dependency ratio, which means the number of the children and old people divided by productive age population. So for many years in Japan this dependency ratio was around 70 - this means productive population, 100 persons productive age population going to support 70 children and old people - but this doesn't change the crude birth and death rate. The dependency age is coming down because the fertility is coming down from 34 to 17 so it means a rapid decline in numbers of children and not so much increase of old people so then the dependency rate is coming down very quickly. In 1970 dependency ratio is coming down from 70 to 45, a 25% decrease.

This is tremendously favorable for society and also for the individual family it is much more favorable. A very light burden and a very effective way for economic activities performance is much easier to achieve socio-economic development. This is also a very good interaction in connection with economic development but now there will be another disadvantage and that is slowing up of the aging process so we are going to have another problem, how we are going to deal with the aging problem. As I said the transition about the aging coming to be so drastic, so quick and so heavy so it is clear so then we have to find what policy should be done. I think this is another aspect of population policy, meeting with drastic change of age composition, so then only I would like to say that the population change is so.

Usually population change is very slow but now in any countries, in Malaysia and any countries in Asia coming to be so drastic so then we have inevitably consider the effect social economic effect implication of this kind of drastic change of age composition. This is my point in connection with the population policy and agricultural development. I don't have enough time to talk about the agriculture population, that is also another important factor to talk about, economic development and agriculture development in Japan. That's what the previous speaker talked about, very interesting the agricultural development in Malaysia in connection with the migration in other labor force. Thank you.

POPULATION AND AGRICULTURAL POLICIES IN ASIAN COUNTRIES

Prof. Gayl D. Ness
Department of Sociology, University of Michigan

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen. I must say at the outset I've learned something from coming to a meeting of political leaders, rather than just bureaucratic and administrative leaders. Political leaders seem to have a great deal of fun and they have a very good sense of humor. Perhaps it's because political leaders are faced with the task of mobilizing people, motivating them, and drawing them together, that they inevitably use humor a great deal. It's a very interesting observation, a very interesting lesson for me to learn, how intricately and how well humor is used in this particular group. You people do seem to have a good time together -- that's really very nice.

I am charged with speaking about agricultural and population policy in Asia, an extremely broad topic which will force me to speak in generalizations. And yet, I think there are some generalizations that are important observations to be made. So I want to talk for a little bit about policy revolutions and, particularly, Asian policy revolutions, in population and in agriculture and provide, first of all, a tribute and then a challenge.

My message today is a simple one. I wish to call attention to the great policy revolutions in population and agriculture that we've witnessed in the past four decades.

I also want to pay tribute to Asian leaders for the instrumental roles they've played in making those revolutions. Now that's only fitting in this age, when we are beginning the 'Pacific Century', to point out that Asian leadership not only is instrumental, today, but I'm going to point out that it's been extremely instrumental in the past four decades in producing more rational and humane population and agricultural policies. But then, of course, I want to indicate that those past achievements have only generated new major challenges for Asian leadership in the near future. And both of these tributes and challenges have dimensions at the national, but also the international scale.

Let me first talk about the achievements. If we go back to the end of World War II, 1945; the end of the war brought a great deal of hope that peace would enable the world to turn its massive mobilizations for war into a massive new mobilization for peace, to eradicate the poverty and the disease on which, it was felt, much of war was based. Over the next decade there was considerable reconstruction but there was also considerable conflict and some disillusionment.

And then the Malthusian specter raised its head again and gave to us the prospect of endless famine -- and it seemed real enough. Paul Erlich's, The Population Explosion, provided only a stark and dramatic prognosis of population growth out-stripping agricultural output.

I will argue that major threats to survival for the future, in fact, lay in development policies, themselves, both agriculture and population-- policies that exacerbated rather than helped solve the problems. And these policies were in desperate need of revision.

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We'll deal first and quickly with agriculture because I think that was the easier policy to change, for reasons I hope to make clear.

We look at the great rush to development activities, state-planning for modern economic development that began with the independence, breakdown of the old colonial system, and the independence of nations in the period of 1945 to roughly '55. We can see that there was a heavy emphasis upon industrialization. It was an urban-based and an urban-biased kind of development that was being pursued. Asian leaders, Asian developers, and even western developers looking at Asia, felt very much the same thing: If one wanted to eliminate the exploitation and the poverty that was associated with past colonialism, one had to industrialize. And this meant pushing heavy industrialization. So heavy industrialization and an urban bias took hold.

At best, this orientation neglected agriculture despite the fact that agriculture was the largest industry available in most third world countries and that most of the population in those countries was agricultural. The policies simply neglected them. But that was only, at best, they neglected them. More often the policies were not just neglectful, they were simply, they were positively, pernicious.

This was especially the case in the population-agriculture linkage. Governments attempted to control food prices for the benefit of the urban masses, in order to keep them politically quiet. Farmers suffered from retarded prices that removed incentives to produce a surplus. They also suffered from the lack of basic investments needed to increase production.

Community development activities, so beloved of many national and international agencies, I think only added insult to the injury. In effect, they defined farmers as stupid, backward, and resistant to change. Farmers would have to be taught by urban bureaucrats to be modern, to adopt modern values, they would have to be dragged, kicking and screaming, some thought, into the twentieth century.

There was little thought from many urban planners and urban-biased planners that farmers needed a new technology, heavy new investments, and appropriate price incentives in order to increase output. In reality, of course, it was not the farmers but very often the urban based economic planners who needed a change. Fortunately those policies did change and they changed quite radically, mostly in the 1960's. They gained considerable momentum after that. There are still pockets of old policies, particularly policies that restrict economic incentives to farmers but most of those are relatively small.

There are tremendous increases in investments in agriculture in the wide area of support needed for agricultural improvement. Just take two areas where we've seen the development in the new technology in the high-yielding varieties of rice where both China and the International Rice Research Institute invested in exactly the same way at the same time (with China going a little bit before), and simultaneously discovering the same thing, the kind of new technology that agriculture needed.

Since then, there have been impressive new investments in water control and in roads. New policies have provided commodity support, commodity price support, and subsidies for fertilizers, herbicides, insecticides,

needed to realize the potential of the new high-yielding varieties.

Finally we've seen the development of some very high quality extension work, especially that which mobilizes the participation of the farmers, themselves. We can see the results of these new policies since the 1960's almost everywhere.

If you take rice, for example, rice outputs in all of Asia have grown from about 150 million metric tons to about 450 million metric tons--tripling -- with only about a 25% increase in the area under planting. The increases come in yields and those yields have come from investments in the new technology and infrastructure that agriculture needs.

You can see, not only at the aggregate level, the impact of those policies, but we can see them many places at the micro-level as well. I'll just pick an article written by Prof. Nathan Cayfits in the "Population and Development Review" about a year ago. He recorded his observations in East Java, Indonesia over a thirty year period. When he first conducted fieldwork there in the early 1950's, the major struggle in the village was to get enough rice for daily consumption. There were no schools in the village, there was little extra work in the village, there was no health center in the village, there was little scope or hope for improvement. When he returned in the early 1980's he found a very different situation. There was more than sufficient rice; Indonesia had made its big rice breakthrough and had become self-sufficient in rice by that time. There was no shortage of rice in the village. There was a lively division of labor with many specialized skills, a primary school, health service, extensive transportation service to the outside, children went to a larger town for a secondary school, and the village had truly become a part of the national economy. That was a very substantial, at the micro-level, change that came about through a change in agricultural policy.

Now, I said that this was a comparatively easy policy change to make, at least in my view it was, in comparison with population policy. In effect, it seems to me, that what Asian leaders needed was only to return to policies that had been learned over the past twenty centuries, over the past 2000 years, in which agriculture had made Asia one of the most richest and densely settled regions of the world.

What had been learned earlier and only needed to be rediscovered by policy leaders today, can be stated very simply: Pay attention to agriculture, provide it with the investments, the experimentation, and the assistance that it needs, and above all, listen to the farmers and gain their participation. That, I think, was learned in most of Asia. I would, with Prof. Kuroda, go back and look at agricultural development in Meiji Japan and say, I think that's precisely what was going on in Meiji Japan at that time, at the end of the 19th century, where policy was more directed towards agriculture.

The other side of the Malthusian spectre is provided by population. Here we saw a somewhat more dramatic change and, I would argue, a more difficult change. At the end of the second world war there were high birth rates and high death rates and that kept the population growth rates relatively low but as usual it implied great potential for growth. The potential was soon realized as the attack on mortality began with new medical and public health technology that was developed during the war. It's important to note here that this new technology was what I call 'bureaucratically portable'. It could be picked up and carried around by modern bureaucratic

organizations and much of it did not require the active participation of the poor rural people. Disease eradication campaigns were widely and wildly successful -- death rates fell, population growth rates soared. Rates of 1% or less gave way to rates of 2 or 3%.

We all know the costs of these high growth rates at both the macro and the micro level. For nations as a whole, rapid population growth, we have now learned, implies massive costs in health, education, and industrial investment and more recently we have seen how it implies massive environmental degradation. At the micro level we know that high fertility implies that women bear early, frequently, and late. And we know that all three of those things kill women and children, so at the micro level high population growth rates are rather difficult to hope for.

Of course, the full implications of rapid population growth in the 1950's were not fully understood -- we didn't know all of the ramifications of it and didn't even know how rapidly population was growing. We must recall that in the first two five-year plans in India in the 1950's, India estimated that its population growth rate was 1.25%. It actually turned out (they didn't know until 1960-61), that it was 2% and possibly higher. So population policies in the 1950's were still very much a continuation of the past and this makes the change all the more remarkable.

Throughout human history it is easy to see that governments have been pro-natalist. They've always considered people to be the ultimate resource. Now, I think that's a correct view although today we've come to see that there's a substantial difference between quantity and quality of people -- and that was not always a part of past policy perceptions. But governments have always thought or felt they could tax people, work people, send them to war, so they wanted more people, rather than fewer. Most policies were pro-natalist policies. But this too has changed and many governments have come to see that population growth rates are a problem and have attempted to do something about this.

It's important, I think, to note here especially where this policy revolution began and how it was pushed forward. It was in 1952 that India and Japan became the first of the modern governments to announce official policies to limit population growth through limiting fertility. Over the next three decades most third world countries followed that lead. But Asian leadership was vital to the overall change. And that change often met stiff resistance. I think it was very fortunate for the world that Asian leadership was there to push this.

Just let me give a few examples. Recall, that the noted Indian Director of the Food and Agricultural Organization, Dr. Sen, attempted in the mid to late 1950's to bring population concerns into that organization's work. He lost his position for his efforts as western powers dominating the United Nations were strongly opposed to the new policy directions. It was Dwight Eisenhower, President of the United States, who said that population in late 1958 is a private affair, governments should stay out of it (he later very much regretted that). That was the position at that time, against which Asian leaders were struggling to provide more rational and humane policies.

Or, let us remember Mrs. Shizue Kato, this year's winner of the United Nations Population Award, who represents only one of the more dramatic types of Asian leaders who helped to make this policy revolution. She's often been known as the 'Margaret Sanger of Japan' and she suffered im-

prisonment for her espousal of birth control.

Ultimately, of course, the United Nations structure, itself, helped to move the total world community towards more rational and humane population policies because the structure gave the individual regions, particularly the Asian region, a forum in which to work out its own problems. And remember that in late 1966 the United Nations General Assembly made a resolution that made it legitimate to include population in international assistance. But it was a year before that that ESCAP then ECAFE made the same resolutions. So Asian leadership was very important there. Since that time United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has provided strong and effective leadership for this policy change.

And here again, if I might, I'd like to pay tribute to a very remarkable Asian leader, the late Rafael M. Sallas, as first Director of UNFPA helped individual nations and thus the world community as whole to move toward more rational and humane population policies. He did this without the harangue and pressure that often characterized western leadership. Rather, through sensitive and tactful discussion he helped leaders throughout the world to come to their own decisions. building national population policies that were tailored to specific cultural and religious values and to the political realities of individual nations. I think that we must all regret that his untimely death has deprived us of this much-needed leadership.

Well, the policy change did come and I still consider it a very revolutionary change. It's been implemented through national family planning programs that provide for the distribution of contraceptive technology and it helped to change, or aimed to change, reproductive norms in the direction of preference for smaller families. The results have been quite remarkable.

We have seen, though, there's much debate over the relative impact of family planning programs versus national economic development, on the decline of fertility. I think there can be no doubt of the impact of those programs and policies, themselves. In countries such as China and Thailand we've seen fertility declines that are recognized as some of the most rapid to be found anywhere in human history among large and diverse groups and these come out of national policies.

There are other benefits as well: At the macro level, reducing pressures on jobs, on distribution, on public services; at the micro level, adding greatly to the health of individual women and children. In fact, there's probably no other public program that has such an egalitarian impact as a good family planning program because, when it works, it works only because it provides good and effective services to that segment of the population, poor rural women and children, that are usually left unserved by most public policies.

Well, those are the policy changes that have been made and I think it's important to recognize the very instrumental role that Asian leaders have played in making those policy changes, not only for themselves, but in helping the world community as a whole, to make those policy changes. But when you take a position of leadership such as that you also incur some challenges and responsibilities. I'd like to remind you, if I may, for this next 'Century of the Pacific', that the challenges ahead are a continuation and strengthening of that Asian leadership that I think has been so powerful and useful for us.

I think there are two ways in which the challenges are extremely important. One is a somewhat more simply stated one, that is to extend past policies. The other is to develop new policies -- that's more difficult but let me hold that for a moment.

The extensions first: The gains that have been made in agriculture and population through policy changes must now be extended to people who've been untouched or whose lives have not been significantly changed by those. This implies continued research and development of new technology, more public investment in irrigation, roads, primary health care that includes fertility limitation, more extensive distribution systems for the new technology in both agriculture and population, and more participation of both farmers and families. The costs of this extended service will rise rapidly therefore there must be greater attention to cost effectiveness. And this in turn means more training for people at all levels and more research to develop the necessary tools for cost effective evaluation. The list could go on but I think the successes of the past in investment, research and development, and extension provide at least some of the guidelines for the future.

There is however one other, maybe new, area of extension that one could talk about. It's not too much to suggest that Asia now has a responsibility to help extend the policies, it has found work so well at home, to the rest of the third world. Africa, in particular, is in desperate need of assistance and Asian leaders and Asian nations might well consider developing their own programs of international technical assistance to Africa. This does indeed take place today in limited bilateral ways but it seems to me that perhaps some more concerted effort at an Asian international assistance to a place like Africa would be especially useful.

I think that's especially important because the pattern of Asian agricultural development and therefore the pattern of Asian development in some fundamental ways has been different from that in the west. Western development has been concerned with increasing human productivity while for over twenty centuries Asian development has been concerned with increasing land productivity. That gives us a very different set of lessons to learn. I think those are especially important for Africa.

But the second dimension is somewhat more difficult because it implies a more complex set of problems. In the past we could build population and agriculture policies somewhat separately from one another because the problems were rather immediate and specialized problems. Developing new high-yielding crop varieties, developing a new contraceptive technology -- both of those implied intensive work on a narrow range of specialized problems.

In the future, it seems to me, policies must take much greater account of how one set of problems is related to another and how one set of solutions isn't really a solution, it just generates another set of problems.

I can list only a few examples of the many that could be used to illustrate the complex interrelatedness of the problems we face and therefore how the policies must be multi-dimensional.

Consider agricultural development and population and population health. The new high-yielding varieties of all the crops require extensive use of fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicides. We've some knowledge of the extent to which these chemicals poison water supplies, kill aquacultures, and directly affect human health. How can we balance the immediate gains of increased output in food against the longer term and sometimes uncertain effects on human health? Obviously we need more research on this basic inter-connection.

But we already know some of the costs and are faced with difficult problems of building effective policies to meet them. We know, for example, of the number of insects that have developed resistance to pesticides has increased rapidly, putting both farmers and health officials on a pesticide treadmill. Larger and larger and more costly applications are needed and they have less and less impact. How can we control the spread of these dangerous chemicals, especially when both governments and the massive agri-business multi-nationals that are concerned here are concerned with short run profitability and that's a very important thing? We can just pick a number of examples. One straight forward one, a very dramatic one: In 1986 Indonesia made a great step forward, banning 57 pesticides, and it launched a nationwide program of integrated pest management or IPM.

Other Asian nations have made similar moves when they've seen the impact of agricultural policies on population growth and population health-- when they've recognized the high ecological costs. This kind of development, it seems to me, puts Asian nations in a very good position to provide worldwide leadership throughout such organizations as ESCAP and UNEP. This leadership is desperately need to both identify the problems and perhaps, more importantly, to legitimize the policies of more balanced growth.

Or consider, secondly, how rapid population growth has led to such things as fuel wood depletion, the whole Terai of northern India and southern Nepal is faced with a very serious set of problems where population growth has simply stripped trees bare. It leads to a tremendous shortage of fuel wood, it erodes agricultural land, causes serious silting downstream, and leads people to burn the animal wastes that once were important fertilizers.

The immediate future of this problem is very bleak because in many parts of southern Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Central America there's just a very serious immediate problem of shortage, siltation, and erosion for which we really don't have a solution. The solution is obviously a long term one because even if fertility were to fall to the replacement level today, there would still be long term pressures on those fuel supplies. Obviously there's a great urgency to develop new fuel sources and to make these available to people at low costs.

Along with this we must push forward with some form of what has come to be known as 'social forestry' and that's been a rather significant change in the profession of forestry, the move to social forestry, to develop workable policies for a variety of local conditions. Again Asia has had great experience in this and, it seems to me, rather considerable responsibility to share that experience in the policy making arenas throughout the world.

There are other aspects of the interrelatedness of problems that we could deal with -- I've touched on two more. But I want to try to close this more quickly so let me pass to the last point that I want to make.

The point is that, of course, we need a great deal more research on all of these questions of how policies fit together and how the impact of one policy leads to a set of problems that then require different policies. But academics are always asking for more research. Political people and policy people have to act now, before the research is done. Let me suggest a somewhat different pattern of institutional development that I think is somewhat more fundamental than doing the research -- the series of linking units between specialized agencies that can help us to tailor policy to those new problems as they emerge.

The solution, I think, is not to get rid of specialized agencies that can do a particular activity e.g. specialized population, specialized agriculture, specialized irrigation, specialized public works departments, etc.. What we do know fairly well is if you want to get a job done, specialize and get some specialization, high skill, and work into that job. The problem we face with specializations is that they become divorced from one another and we must find ways to integrate those existing specializations. Not simply by laying another task on them and saying, therefore, we integrate, but by building effective integrative links between agencies that remain highly specialized agencies.

Again, we can find many of these around Asia, I will only pick up the example of the Indonesian Ministry of Population and Environment, a staff ministry that is designed to make linkages between these two specialized units. Asia has already experimented with a great deal of this and, it seems to me, the success and the experimentation raise the challenge and the responsibility to help push forward, for the rest of the world, those kinds of experiments.

I'd just like to end with a statement that Lester Brown made in his 1984 State of the World, "The challenge before us is really an immense one. The magnitude of the world's population and agricultural problems, basically a problem of human nutrition, is an immense one." Lester Brown observed in 1984, "The environmental, demographic, and economic trends of the 1970's and 1980's indicate that widespread improvements in human nutrition were in the balance between agriculture and population. It will require major course corrections. Nothing less than a wholesale examination and reordering of social and economic priorities, giving agriculture and family planning the emphasis they deserve, will get the world back on an economic and demographic path that will reduce hunger rather than increase it."

I would submit that Asia has made significant progress in this wholesale reordering by its past policy revolutions. But this places a heavy responsibility on Asia to provide the leadership necessary to extend those revolutions throughout the world into the future, both for their own populations and for the world community as a whole. I, for one, believe the responsibility is in good hands. Thank you.

SESSION II

(1 March, 10:00a.m.-5:30p.m.)

INDIA COUNTRY REPORT

Mr. Janak Gupta
Member of Indian Parliamentary Group
on Population and Development

The importance of family welfare programs in our socio-economic development plans is well recognized and needs no emphasis. The most crucial problem is the galloping population, which has been growing at an alarming rate. The population of the country which was only 342 million in 1947 after independence grew to 361 million in 1951, 439 million in 1961, 548 million in 1971, and 685 million in 1981 as per the census enumerations. Thus the population has doubled in less than 3.5 decades from 1947 to 1981. India presently has about 15% of the world population and about 2.4% of the land area.

The population of the country as of 1st March, 1987 was estimated to be about 776 million and it is increasing by about 15 million every year.

This rapid increase in the population has serious implications for the overall socio-economic development. Success on the population front is vital for the success of all of the national development and anti-poverty efforts. It is highest on the agenda of the Prime Minister in the overall strategy to steer the nation into the new millennium.

India has a multi-lingual society with wide variations in demographic situations and socio-economic conditions. People practice different religions and there are numerous cultural identities. Varying social customs and beliefs favor large family size and mitigate against adoption of modern methods on contraception.

The mean age of marriage for women is 18.3 years which is still considered to be too low. A vast majority of people still perceive children as assets in financial and other terms.

There exists large variation and diversity in the demographic situations and socio-economic and cultural milieu between and within the states and regions of the country which make the program of population control a most challenging task.

In our country, national family planning programs started in 1951 with a clinical approach, changing to an extension approach in the mid-sixties. Since the late seventies the family planning services delivery system has gradually expanded into a community-oriented service network in which family planning services are offered as part and parcel of the overall health package of services, particularly the maternal and child health and nutrition activities.

The program has made a significant impact on fertility. During the 1970's the birth rate declined from 40 to 34, but from 1979-84 it had been stagnating around 33. In 1985 it has come down to a level of 32.9.

The family welfare program in India is being promoted on a voluntary basis as a peoples' movement, in keeping with the democratic traditions of the country. The program seeks to promote responsible parenthood, with a

two-child norm, through independent choice of the family planning method best suited to the acceptor. For conveying the message of the small family norm to the masses, motivational, educational and persuasive efforts are made without resort to any form of coercion.

The Government of India has enclosed a national policy which lays stress on the preventative and rehabilitative aspects of health care.

On the technical side the following divisions are functioning in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:

- (i) Program Appraisal, Coordination and Training, and Sterilization Division
- (ii) Technical Operations Division
- (iii) Maternal and Child Health Division
- (iv) Evaluation and Intelligence Division
- (v) Mass Education and Media Division (including population education)
- (vi) NIRODH Marketing Division
- (vii) Transport Division

Family planning services are offered through the total health care delivery system. People's participation is sought by all institutions, voluntary agencies, opinion leaders, people's representatives, and government functionaries. Imaginative use of the mass media and interpersonal communication is resorted to for explaining the various methods of contraception and removing the socio-cultural barriers wherever they exist. As a result of this strategy, the number of acceptors of various methods of family planning has started registering an increase from year to year.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN AUSTRALIA

Mr. Bruce John Goodluck
Member of Parliament

As we enter the 20th Century, it is becoming increasingly evident that uncontrolled population growth in many areas, resulting in poverty for many of the world's people, is contributing to the unrest and turbulence which is threatening world security and peace. The all too frequent outbreaks of violence in various areas of the world are clearly related to poverty -- too many people competing for too few resources. Unless meaningful action is taken to correct these conditions, the recent manifestations of unstable leadership will continue and spread.

However, it is too simplistic to believe that over-population is the only, or even the major cause of poverty. To believe this would be to believe that the control of population alone will lead to the eradication of poverty. This kind of reasoning fails to understand the nature of poverty and the measures needed to eliminate it. To this end, it is necessary for the issues to be fully studied by nations in a spirit of international cooperation.

Population problems vary in nature from situation to situation and from country to country. It is not only developing countries which face population problems, they exist in differing forms in developed countries also, through various factors relating to population such as aging, slowing growth rates of population and labor force. In a few countries the population growth rate has fallen below the growth rate required to maintain a constant level of population, and their populations have started to decline. Some of these countries have now initiated policies to reverse these trends and raise their birthrates.

Nevertheless, the fact has emerged that there has been unprecedented decline in birth rates in a number of developing countries, and for the developing countries as a group. This downward trend in birthrates marks the end of an unchanging pattern which has existed for centuries, since sharply rising population growth rates have been a fact throughout modern history.

The significance of this reversal in the trend in birth-rates lies in its consequences to total world population. It took one hundred and thirty years, from 1800 to 1930, for world population to double from 1 billion to 2 billion. But it took only 45 years for the population to double again to reach 4 billion in 1975. But because of the decline in growth rates, the next doubling of population is likely to take around 40 years.

The causes for the sudden reversal of trends in birth rates are being debated. Factors such as family planning, education of women, greater access to health care and a subsequent decline in infant mortality have all played a part.

An improvement in the quality of life is considered essential in bringing about this decline in birth rates in the developing countries. But while the reversal of the trend in birth rates marks the beginning of a new era in the history of world population, it must be noted that the decline has been very uneven among countries and regions. Although the decline is signifi-

cant, it must not obscure the fact that even with a smaller growth rate, the problems in terms of employment, provision of basic needs and the carrying capacity of the global system will multiply by the year 2000. By this time a number of countries will have to deal with three or more times the size of their present population. By the year 2000 China and India alone will have combined populations close to 2 billion, whereas in 1950 the population of the entire world was only 2.5 billion.

The governments of the world must anticipate these problems, and ensure that the increased demands on the planet's resources in the not too distant future are taken into account in shaping government policy and forward planning. It will be necessary to think carefully on the measures to create employment, seek new approaches in the area of food production, provide proper access to education and health care facilities, develop carefully planned migration policies and controlled urban growth.

About two thirds of the population of developed countries live in urban areas compared with one third in developing countries. This expansion of cities is projected to increase and will have far-reaching consequences. National policies and programs must be introduced to manage the problems of crowded cities, particularly the areas of transportation, housing, and other facilities.

People in the developing world have shown their awareness and responsibility in bringing about a decline in fertility. Because population growth projections are now less critical than had been forecast, there may be tendency for some people to believe that population problems are a thin of the past.

Despite the fall in fertility, population is still and urgent concern. It is essential that governments respond to the magnitude of the problem by way of international cooperation and commitment to take action now in order to prevent the problem of poverty overwhelming future generations.

Australia will provide \$1008m as official development assistance (ODA) in 1987-88. This will be an increase of about 3% in money terms on expenditure in 1986-87.

In framing the budget for 1987-88, the Government has continued to give high priority to restraining the growth of overall government spending. Nevertheless, despite the difficult economic circumstances - particularly on the external account - which are continuing to retard economic growth in Australia, the Government recognizes that the wealthier nations of the world have a joint responsibility to assist the process of development internationally. The expenditure of over \$1 billion this financial year on Australian foreign aid reflects the Government's commitment to supporting the international goal of development.

The principal objective of the Australian aid program is to promote the economic and social development of developing countries, particularly in our neighborhood. However, the Australian aid program is also framed with Australian political and economic interests firmly in sight. Australia's foreign policy and bonafides are enhance by our status as an aid donor. There is, moreover, every reason why Australian industry should take part in our aid program, so long as equity and effectiveness remain the primary considerations. The Government, in other words, maintains a balance in the aid program between humanitarian concerns and our political and economic interests.

The volume of Australia's ODA in 1987-88 is expected to rise by about \$32m over actual expenditure last year. Because the growth rate of the Australian economy is expected to be somewhat faster than the increase in aid, as a share of GNP, aid is expected to be lower than in 1986-87 - 0.36% compared to 0.38% last year. As a percentage of GNP Australian aid will be about the average for the Western donor countries which are members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD.

The presentation of Australian aid information will, beginning this financial year, reflect the new emphasis that is now being given to country planning within the Australian aid program. In the past, some important parts of the aid program - such as the subsidy to private students - have not been incorporated into a country-by-country basis. Central to this approach are the Country Programs and Global Programs items in the aid budget. Both of these programs contain a variety of forms of aid. Each uses channels of aid which were formerly referred to as 'bilateral' and 'multilateral'.

Within the overall aid budget this year, most Country Programs have been increased in real terms. Papua New Guinea will remain the largest recipient of Australian aid. During the 1986-87 financial year, Papua New Guinea and Australia commenced discussions, which are taking place with the context of talks about a range of broader relationships between Papua New Guinea and Australia, will be continued during 1987-88. The level of Australian aid to Papua New Guinea, which has been steadily declining for some time, is expected to continue to fall in 1987-88. Nevertheless, by international standards, the aid flow to Papua New Guinea from Australia remains at a high level, being over \$90 for each person in Papua New Guinea.

Assistance to the rest of the South Pacific region will also fall slightly in 1987-88, reflecting the fact that expenditure in 1986-87 was inflated by the provision of a once-only payment of \$8m for the Tuvalu Trust Fund. Sufficient funds have been provided to enable all commitments to the region remaining under the 1982 five year pledge to be met. Australia will continue to make a special effort to design aid programs which are appropriate to the particular needs of these small island states.

In South East Asia, country programs will grow by about 13% over 1986-87. This will allow real growth in the programs in Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indo-China.

In Africa, in particular, adverse domestic and international conditions have retarded the pace of development in recent years. In response to this situation 1987-88 will be the start of a new three year Australian program (expected to total \$55m) in Southern Africa. About \$15m will be spent in 1987-88. This represents the largest percentage increase has also been proposed for Indian Ocean country programs which continue to have priority for Australia. Real increases are also planned for the China and Burma programs. In aggregate all of these programs will grow by about the same extent as those in South East Asia.

Against a background of a marked reduction in multilateral aid last year, expenditure on a range of Global Programs will also rise in real terms during 1987-88. Australian contributions to selected parts of the UN agency system have been subject to reductions in recent years, but in 1987-88 modest increases have been planned for the voluntary funded programs of

the UN Development Program and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). A new contribution to the resources of the World Food Program has been provided for. Increased spending on the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation will also occur. In recognition of the particular community-based role that non-government organizations play within the Australian overseas aid effort, the allocation for support of NGOs will rise by nearly 50% in the coming year. Expenditure through the Development Import Finance Facility (DIFF), which is intended to help Australian firms compete in developing countries, will also rise markedly from about \$16m in 1986-87 to an expected \$30m during this financial year.

During the past several years, the Australian International Development Assistance Bureau (AIDAB) - formerly the Australian Development Assistance Bureau (ADAB) - has been proceeding with a major internal reorganization. There have been substantial changes to both the structure and the management methods of the aid agency. The main elements of the reorganization are now in place. The Australian Government expects that the impact of these changes will be increasingly evident in improvements in the quality of Australian aid in coming years.

In the last 25 years up to 1975, the total world population increased from just under 2,500 million to over 4,000 million. By the year 2000 it is expected to reach 6,200 million, of which four-fifths will be in the developing countries, with substantial majority living in desperate poverty. We hear much talk in this House about Australia and its present situation, but should imagine that the people of Asia would look at Australia and note that it is approaching a zero population rate, which it is expected to reach by the year 2000, and that we have about roughly 100,000 babies each year. There is even talk in some circles about euthanasia. Do the people in Asia look at Australia and ask themselves, "What really gives in that wonderful country?"

When we think that of the four-fifths of the total population in the developing countries, many of them are living in substantial, desperate poverty, the implication of population increases are staggering. In the developing countries between now and the end of the century 800 million additional jobs will need to be created. We have heard about jobs in Australia and we have high unemployment, but when think that 700 million additional jobs will need to be created in the developing countries, the thought is absolutely staggering. Millions of people must be affected by this. We read of and we see the desperate poverty in certain countries in Africa and we often ask ourselves what we can do. We hear of all the aid that is sent to those countries but we still see the misery and the number of people who die as a result of not having enough food to eat and of course, no jobs.

In the developed countries, per capita consumption of resources so much higher than in the developing world, has been the cause of much pollution, waste, and environmental degradation. It has also contributed to worldwide shortages in resources. The problem is horrific. An increasing population means that more food and other resources necessary for people to live and survive are needed. Instead of evening out, the situation is going backwards rapidly. What can we do about it? Many people in Australia say that we should look after ourselves, that we have our own problems. They ask, "Why should we help anybody else?". But this problem is getting so horrific and so close to us that we need to talk more about it.

Parliamentarians meet on many occasions and talk about the world population. If we do not talk about it, all of a sudden, one of these days, one of those countries may say, "Look at Australia, you have a lot. You have more than enough; we want a bit of it". That thought is staggering, too. Other countries could come after us. They could say, "We want it. If you do not give it to us we will take it by force.". We should always keep it in mind that there are many other people far worse off than we are. They need our help and attention and at times we should give it.

FAMILY PLANNING AND TRANSFERENCE OF POPULATION IN RURAL CHINA

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China has a population of over one billion, of whom about 800 million live in rural areas. In order to control her population growth, China has been carrying out a nation-wide family planning program with the stress put upon rural areas. The major economic activity in rural China is food production carried out by manual labor, a manifestation of underdeveloped productive forces at the primary stage of China's socialism. The traditional mentality of "the more sons, the more blessings" makes the family planning program an arduous task in rural areas, where lies the key to the success of the entire family planning program.

China began her reform in the countryside. Since 1979, China has promoted the household-contracted responsibility system with fixed output quotas to develop diversified economy in agriculture. Meanwhile, small enterprises of various kinds have been vigorously developed. Accordingly, the initiative of the peasants has been brought into full play. All this has accelerated economic development, which, together with the promotion of family planning, has greatly changed the face of rural areas.

I. Family Planning Brings Down the Fertility Level

Although recommended in the 1950's, birth control was not accepted by the whole society. Childbearing was still left in a state of "anarchy". The family planning program advocating fewer but healthier births was initiated in cities in the 1960's. It was in the 1970's that family planning was promoted in earnest in rural areas. Since then, rural areas have been the focal point of the nation's family planning program, which has drastically reduced the fertility rate in rural China.

Principal Measures of Family Planning in Rural Areas

Since the late 1970's, the Constitution has stipulated that the Government promotes practice of family planning and the National People's congress has confirmed the promotion of family planning as a basic national policy with the aim to control population quantity and improve its quality (in terms of health and education) in order that population growth may be in keeping with socio-economic development. The requirements of family planning are more flexible in rural areas than in urban areas. In rural areas, the practice of "one couple, one child" is widely advocated. Couples wishing for a second child are persuaded to have planned spacing. Third and subsequent births are to be reduced or avoided as far as possible (with proper flexibilities for national minorities). Public education is widely carried out in various forms in order to make the rural people fully understand the importance of population control, and do away with the traditional ideas of "the more sons, the more blessings" and "men are superior to women" and gradually accept the practice of late marriage and, later, fewer but healthier births. Family planning organizations at various levels have been set up and strengthened so as to carry out better management of the family

planning program. Family planning workers are required to disseminate necessary information and deliver contraceptive services to all eligible couples.

Fertility Changes of Rural Population

There were two baby booms in the 1950's and 1960's. Owing to the promotion of family planning, the fertility rate has dropped since the 1970's. The fertility rate in rural areas has been higher than that in urban areas. In the 1960's, the fertility rate was below 30 per 1,000 in cities and towns but was over 35 per 1,000 in the countryside; in the 1970's, it declined to less than 20 per 1,000 in the cities and towns and less than 30 per 1,000 in the countryside; in the 1980's, it went further down to 15 and 20 per 1,000 respectively. The total fertility rate (TFR) of women in rural areas has also been higher than in urban areas. In the 1950's, the TFR was above 6 in the rural areas but only about 5.5 in urban areas. In the 1960's, the TFR remained above 6 in rural areas but it dropped to about 4 in urban areas. In the 1970's, it went down to about 3 in rural areas and still down to about 2 in urban areas. In the 1980's, it has been about 2.5 in rural areas and even less than 1.5 in urban areas. In short, the TFR is still above the replacement level in rural areas.

Good Results of Family Planning

Owing to the nation-wide promotion of family planning, China's birth rate in rural areas declined to 21.94 per 1,000 in 1986 from 31.86 per 1,000 in 1971. With the mortality rate dropping to 6.74 per 1,000 in 1986 from 7.57 per 1,000 in 1971, the natural growth rate went down to 15.2 per 1,000 from 24.29 per 1,000 in the same period. The result of family planning shows that China's population growth pattern has gradually been shifting to one of low birth rate, low death rate, and low natural growth rate from that of high birth rate, low death rate, and high natural growth rate.

If calculated on the basis of the fertility level in 1970, there should have been 160 million births averted in the past 16 years in rural China. At present, the cost of bringing up a child to the age of 16 would be about RMB¥6,700 in rural areas. If calculated on this basis, the number of averted births in the past 16 years should have saved RMB¥1,072 billion which amounts to 17.7% of the total national income of the past 16 years. This could have been beneficial to the increase of investment for construction and to the improvement of the people's living standards.

The Prospects of Population Development

In order to achieve the target of controlling the total population at about 1.2 billion by the end of the century, it is necessary to strictly control the rural population growth. The main reasons are as follows:

First, the huge population base of 800 million rural peoples means that there would still be a big population increase in absolute numbers even if the rural fertility rate has a further decline. It is estimated that the annual number of births in rural areas would be around 15 million in the next decade.

Second, the next decade will see a new baby boom period, with an enormous number of people born in the 1960's and the early 1970's gradually reaching the age of marriage and child-bearing. (Of the total births of 360 million from 1962 to 1975, more than 80% were births in rural areas.) The rural fertility rate went up to 21.94 per 1,000 in 1986 from 17.90 per 1,000 in 1984. The periodic impact of the last baby boom would diminish only by 1996.

Third, family planning has not been well promoted in some rural areas. In about 30% of villages, people's childbearing is still in a laissez-faire or half-laissez-faire state, with a common practice of early marriage and early childbearing. The majority of 3 million high-order births in 1986 happened in rural areas.

The people's congresses at various levels have paid great attention to the family planning laws and regulations in order to guarantee the achievement of the population target by the end of the century. The family planning program management, which is to be evaluated as part and parcel of the whole work of the governments at various levels. It is hoped that, based upon the family planning achievements in the past, the fertility in rural areas would be properly regulated during the current peak period of childbearing through still further extensive public education.

II. Transference of Rural Population and Rapid Urbanization

With the process of social industrialization, population moves into cities and towns in large numbers from the countryside. This is an objective law of the development of human history. The urban population in the developed countries amounts to more than 70% of their total population. (This percentage of urban population was reached through a process of urbanization for about 200 years.) China is a developing country, with an urban population accounting for only 31% of the nation's total. Agricultural population is still as high as 69%, in spite of the marked industrial development in the past decades. In the 26 years from 1952 to 1978, the average annual rate of transfer of the agricultural manpower to the non-agricultural sectors was only 0.5%. Hundreds of millions of working people were tied to the limited arable land, with their labor potentiality left untapped. The slow pace of the transfer of labor from agricultural to non-agricultural sector during that period owes basically to the absence of the development of commodity economy. The farming-dominated single-product economy and the backward productive forces had fettered large numbers of working people in rural areas. In addition, the inadequacy of general education in rural areas had also kept the slow pace of the transfer of peasants to non-agricultural fields of production.

Since 1979, China has exerted all her efforts to carry out economic construction. The Chinese Government has adopted the general policy of restructuring, opening to the outside world and invigorating the economy and started the reform and readjustment of management systems and structures in the countryside. With the practice of the household-contracted responsibility system to develop diversified economy, the peasants' enthusiasm for production has been brought into full play; and with the dissemination of technical know-how, the surplus labor force has annually increased in rural areas. For the past nine years, more than 80 million peasants have turned to non-agricultural production, with an average annual shift rate of 1.86%, which is higher than in any year before 1979.

China's acceleration of her socialist industrialization has ushered the peasants into a new stage of being transferred from agricultural to non-agricultural sectors and moving from rural areas into urban areas. This shift is mainly achieved in three ways:

1. Some peasants leave their land and get into village and township enterprises.

In 1986, the village and township enterprises throughout China numbered 15,150,000, nearly nine times those in 1978. Their total output value reached RMB¥354 billion (nearly US\$95 billion) which amounted to 47.7% of the total social output value in rural China and 19.1% of the nation's total social output value. The enterprises' per capita output value increased to RMB¥4,461 (US\$1,96) in 1986 from RMB¥1,744 (US\$505) in 1978. The peasants involved in the production in those enterprises have an annual per capita income of RMB¥738 (nearly US\$200), 73% more than the average earnings of those engaged only in farming. It is estimated that the village and township enterprises would be able to absorb another 100 million rural working people by the end of the century.

2. Some peasants shift to forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery.

China has 353 million hectares of grassland, 200 million hectares of forest or land suitable for afforestation, 26.6 million hectares of fresh water, over 1 million square kilometers of sea area, and over 32,000 kilometers of coastline along the mainland and the islands. The development and utilization of those resources may absorb a large labor force. At present, about 10 million people are engaged in forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery. It is estimated that these sectors of the economy may absorb surplus farm-hands by the end of the century.

3. Some peasants leave their land in the countryside for small cities and towns.

In recent years, as a result of the policy that allows peasants to do business in small cities and towns with self-raised funds and their own grain ration, peasants have flocked in large numbers to small cities and towns and some peasants have entered big and medium-sized cities to go in for various economic activities. The influx of peasants into urban areas has changed the proportion of big, medium-sized and small cities, which was 1 : 1.5 : 2.5 in 1978, and turned to be 1 : 1.3 : 4 in 1986. Now a more rational pattern of urban areas is being formed, with metropolises as centers surrounded by small and medium-sized cities. There are approximately 3,500 county towns and 54,000 small rural towns in China. If, by the turn of the century, there would be an average population increase of 10,000 in each county town, 1,000 in each small rural town, and a number of new small towns are to be built, then all these towns could absorb over 100 million of the rural population.

The population transfer through economic development may cause an annual increase of 10 million non-agricultural population, with an urban population growth rate of 5.2% every year. With rapid urbanization, China's non-agricultural population is expected to reach 400 million by the end of the century.

In short, China has her own way of population transfer from agricultural to non-agricultural sectors and from rural areas to urban areas: (1) It is a gradual shifting process at a moderate speed that avoids the large-scale migration to cities in a short period. (2) Surplus rural labor force is absorbed by rural industrialization, combined with the development of farming forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations, fishery and tertiary industries. (3) The relationship between urban and rural areas is one of cooperation for common development, which is not to sacrifice the interests of one or the other side. (4) Further urbanization is to be a process of drawing rural population toward small market towns, which are being developed in a big way.

It is an arduous task to make the people live and work in peace and contentment in a country with a large agricultural population and a poor economic foundation like China. Confronted with many difficulties, the National People's Congress is determined to work tirelessly with the Chinese people to seek a proper solution to the population problem and make China a prosperous and wealthy country.

POPULATION DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Country Report - Sri Lanka

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Introduction

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka or 'Ceylon', as it was known for many centuries, is a small island of approximately 65,610 sq.km. in area, including about 982 sq.km. of inland waters. It is located in the center of the Indian Ocean approximately on northern latitudes 5-9 Deg., and eastern longitudes 79-81 Deg..

The island extends in the North-South direction for 445 kilometers and the greatest breadth is 225.3 kilometers. The island has a central mountainous region with peaks as high as 2,524 meters and is surrounded by a plain, which is narrow in the East, West, and South and broadens in the North. A number of rivers spring up from these mountain peaks and flow towards the sea through low lying plains following a radial pattern.

The climatic condition of the country is effected by its proximity to the equator, as well as the elevation above sea level and the monsoons. Mean temperature ranges from 26-28 Deg. Celsius in the low country to 14-24 Deg. Celsius in the hill country. The hill country, as well as the southwest regions receive sufficient rain. The rest of the island, mainly the north, north-central, and eastern parts remain dry for a considerable period in the year.

The total land area amounts to 6.56 million hectares of which one-fifth is forest and forest reserves. About a quarter of the land has already been used for cultivation purposes.

Sri Lanka's economy is mainly based on agriculture. Tea, rubber, and coconut are the main export crops and paddy is the main domestic crop.

In Sri Lanka 72% of the population live in the rural areas, while the urban and estate population is comprised of 21.5% and 6.5% respectively. Classification of population according to ethnicity revealed that 74% are Sinhalese, Sri Lankan Tamils constituted 12.6%, Indian Tamils 5.6%, and Moors 6.1%, the balanced being composed of Burghers, Malays, and other nationalities.

Inspite of a low per capita income of around US\$350, Sri Lanka is unique among low income countries of the world in having a Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI)* of around 82, comparable to that of some developed countries with a per capita GNP of well over US\$5,000. This unique situation can be attribute to the fact that Sri Lanka's population has had the benefits of several social welfare measures including free health services and universal free education during the last four decades.

* PQLI is a composite index consolidating three indicators: Life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy.

Demographic Background

The population of Sri Lanka has increased from 6.6 million in 1946 to approximately 16 million in 1987. The annual increase has been in the magnitude of 275,000 although a phase of declining fertility has been reached since the late 1960's. The birth rate has declined from 37.4 per 1000 population in 1946 to 22.3 per 1,000 in 1986. Similarly the death rate has declined from 19.8 to 6.1 per 1,000 in the same period. The dramatic decline in death rate in comparison to the slower decline in the birth rate is responsible for the rapid increase of population experienced during the past few decades.

When comparing the census figures for 1971 and 1981 the average annual rate of population increase averaged 1.76% per annum during the inter-census period and the average rate of natural increase was 2.09% per annum. The difference between the annual rate of population increase and the rate of natural increase has been due to out-migration during this period recording an average net migration of -3.3 per thousand. This out-migration is the result of two main factors, namely (i) the repatriation of Indian estate labor to India and (ii) increased numbers seeking employment in the Middle East and the African continent. These are not events of a permanent nature and it is prudent to focus on the rate of natural increase rather than on the population growth rate.

Due to a high proportion of young persons, the population of Sri Lanka could be described as youthful, which has significant implication, in terms of population growth. It is therefore worthy of note that the proportion of the population under age 15 declined from 39% in 1971 to 35.3% in 1981. The dependency ratio, which was 76.1 in 1971, has decreased to 65.6 in 1981. The main cause for these changes is the decline in the birth rate that has been observed during the past two decades.

Marital status by age groups shows that the increasing trend in the female age of marriage, commenced in 1946, continued in the period of 1971-1981. The average age at marriage of females showed an increase from 23.5 years in 1971 to 24.4 years in 1981. This is an increase of 0.9 years compared to the increase of 1.1 years observed between 1963 and 1971. The rising age at marriage among females has been one of the major causes for the decline in the birth rate in the past. Needless to say, the postponement of marriage is a factor in future reduction of the birth rate, less likely to be of significance than the acceptance and wider use of contraception.

The high literacy rate of females which increased from 70.9% in 1971 to 82.4% in 1981 is of special significance in the rising age at marriage of females.

Although the net addition to the population has increased, it is worthy of note that the Total Fertility Rate has declined gradually over the years and so also have the Age Specific rates. Marital Fertility Rates in each of the age groups - Table I.

TABLE I
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE AND AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATE

YEAR	TFR	a A S F R					
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
1953	5.11	60	249	298	230	143	36
1963	4.76	59	207	233	245	153	46
1971	4.18	40	185	233	200	132	40
1977	3.78	30	174	234	182	96	29
1978	3.85	40	180	238	187	92	29
1979	3.90	42	182	238	193	93	27
1981	3.45	38	125	200	154	92	23

SOURCE: Dept. of Census & Statistics.

The Crude Death Rate, which was 8.1 per thousand in 1972, decreased to 6.1 in 1982. The Maternal Mortality Rate reduced from 1.3 to 0.6 per thousand live births. Infant Mortality Rate decreased from 45.6 to 30.5 per thousand live births and Neo-natal Mortality Rate from 30.3 to 18.1 per thousand live births during the decade commencing from 1972. Though mortality has continued to decline, as seen from the data available from 1972-1982, it has done so at a much slower rate than in the previous era.

TABLE II
MORTALITY TRENDS IN SRI LANKA - 1940 to 1980

PERIOD	CRUDE DEATH RATE	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE	NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE
1945	21.5	139.6	16.5	75.5
1946-1950	14.3	100.6	9.3	62.5
1951-1955	11.2	74.8	4.7	45.4
1956-1960	9.5	62.8	3.6	38.6
1961-1965	8.4	54.2	2.6	33.2
1966-1970	7.9	50.5	1.7	22
1971-1975	8.2	46.6	1.2	29.2
1976-1980	6.9	39.06	0.82	24.7

SOURCE: Computed from Registrar General's Statistics.

The precipitous decline in mortality witnessed in the 1940's was due to several contributory factors. More important among them was the improvement of health services to the pregnant mother and the new born and the control of diarrhoeal and respiratory diseases, as well as malaria, as significant causes of death.

Greater emphasis laid on immunization against childhood diseases and the control of diarrhoeal diseases is also contributory to the lowering of infant mortality and neo-natal mortality within the recent past.

Population Trends and Situations

Considerable progress has been achieved in the population field, as illustrated by the following trends:

	<u>AROUND 1971</u>	<u>1986</u>
(a) Population	12.69 million	16.12 million
(b) Birth Rate	30.1	22.3
(c) Average family size (Average No. of children)	4.2	2.8
(d) Mean Age at marriage -		
Male	28.0	27.9 (1981)
Female	23.5	24.4 (1981)
(e) Death Rate	7.7	6.0
(f) Life expectation at birth		
Male	64.2	67.8 (1981)
Female	67.1	71.7 (1981)
(g) Infant Mortality Rate	47.0	22.6
(h) Volume of internal migration as a proportion to total population (per 1000)	151	132
(i) Proportion of urban population in the total	22.4	21.5 (1981)
(j) Proportion of the metropolitan in the total urban population	43.3	42.1
(k) Population of the largest metropolis (Colombo)	520,000	725,000

Population Policy

The government is concerned with the increase in population and its implications on development.

In view of this, the present government, which assumed office in 1977, is committed to the provision of family planning services to all those who voluntarily seek such services. The government recognizes that it is the fundamental right of the individual couple to decide on the number and spacing of their children in a responsible and informed way. In view of this, the government is committed to the provision of information and education services to the people regarding the need for family planning, the different methods available, and also to ensuring the availability of family planning services to meet their specific needs.

The government also provides financial incentives to all those who voluntarily accept sterilization.

However, family planning became a national policy for the first time in 1965, followed the pioneering efforts of the Sri Lanka Family Planning Association, which commenced family planning activities in Sri Lanka as far back as 1953, with support from the then government.

The target year for achieving the stabilization of the population is estimated to be around the year 2050, when the population is estimated to be around 25 million.

The national population program is implemented through the district population committees throughout the country. Service facilities are available in most of these locations with reasonable travelling distance. The number of eligible couples at risk is about 2.5 million and the family planning acceptance of all methods in the country is 65%. The unmet need is estimated to be around 25%. Contraceptive prevalence surveys seem to indicate that family planning awareness among married women in fertile age is almost 100%. Steps are being taken to intensify family planning service availability in remote rural locations through the establishment of additional service outlets by the Health Ministry as well as by the four non-governmental organizations engaged in family planning activities.

Parliamentarians' Movement

The parliamentary committee on population and development was appointed by His Excellency, the President, in March 1982 to advise the government on all issues connected with population policy formulation and implementation, with the ultimate objective of providing political leadership and commitment to the national population program. This committee also facilitated the creation of an awareness among Sri Lankan Parliamentarians on population development issues and their implications. This awareness enabled them to provide the necessary leadership in their own electorates in the implementation of government population policy.

The committee is chaired by a very senior minister, Hon. Mr. Lalith Athulathmudhali and comprises the Hon. Minister of Health, Dr. Ranjith Attapattu and several other ministers in charge of subjects such as education, etc. and Members of Parliament, both ruling and opposition. The Secretary, Ministry of Plan Implementation, who is responsible for the formulation of the Government Population Policy and its implementation, acts as the Secretary and Convener to the Committee. The Population Division of the Ministry of Plan Implementation provides secretarial support and assistance in the organization of committee meetings, the preparation of relevant documents such as agendas for meetings, minutes, etc., and follow-up of the decisions arrived at those meetings. The terms of reference of the Parliamentary Committee are as follows:

- (a) To provide advice on all matters relating to population policy, programs, and implementation;
- (b) To provide advice on all matters relating to population programs, namely, provision of information, education and communication services, payment of incentives to acceptors of voluntary surgical contraception, the use of indigenous medical practitioners in family planning programs, etc.;
- (c) To provide the necessary political leadership and direction to the program and, in particular, to obtain the support and assis-

tance of all parliamentarians in the implementation of the population policy of the government in their respective electorates;

- (d) To evaluate the population impact of all existing legislation;
- (e) To provide an easy forum to all organizations and associations to make representations regarding their views on matters related to population policy and programs.

The government's population policy is being implemented in the country through the District Population Committees, which have been established in the 25 administrative districts of the country. These committees are chaired by the respective Government Agents, who are the chief administrative officers in these districts, and comprise representatives of four non-governmental organizations engaged in population activities. These committees are responsible for planning their respective population activities, annually taking into consideration the special demographic characteristics of their respective districts, and for implementing their own population activities consistent with the National Population Policy.

In the recent past, the Ministry of Health organized a countrywide immunization program for children with support from the United Nations Children's Fund. These programs were successfully implemented in the country under the leadership of members of Parliament, in the various electorates.

The appointment of the Parliamentary Committee on Population and Development has not only facilitated the creation of an awareness amongst parliamentarians in issues related to population but has also enabled the government to obtain their support and commitment in the implementation of government population policy throughout the country.

At the district level some parliamentarians have organized meetings to enable organized groups and associations to make representation regarding their views on population policy and programs. These parliamentarians clarify the issues and doubts raised by these groups and, as a consequence, have obtained the support of these groups in launching family planning activities in these areas. Viewed from this standpoint, the Parliamentary Committee on Population and Development in Sri Lanka has provided invaluable leadership and assistance in the implementation of the government's population policy in their respective electorates in the past. Further, they have also provided leadership and assistance in improving maternal and child health care through expanded programs of immunization, control of diarrhoeal diseases, provision of water and sanitation facilities etc., and through intervention to promote women's participation in development activities in their respective electorates.

Significant Activities

Sri Lanka has experienced considerable social and economic progress during the recent past due to its progressive social and economic policies aimed at the provision of free health and education services and food subsidies. The government has been able to promote a high level of life expectancy at birth, low death rates among its population and high literacy rates, compared to other developing countries despite its low per capita income of approximately US\$350. During the last decade, due to the more liberalized economic policies which have stimulated foreign investments, the

annual growth of the GNP has been maintained at an average of about 5%. Unemployment has also declined substantially from about 29% in 1977 to about 12% by 1980. The investment priorities of the government have been on the following:

- (a) The accelerated Mahaweli project aimed at provision of irrigating facilities, generation of hydro power and increasing agricultural productivity;
- (b) Creation of a Free Trade Zone to attract foreign investments for light industry and, consequently, to create employment opportunities for people;
- (c) The urban renewal of Greater Colombo;
- (d) The village awakening movement based on revitalizing local government and improving housing;
- (e) The District Integrated Rural Development projects implemented in 12 districts with a view to improving rural areas and incomes of the rural population.

The per capita income is presently about US\$350. However, the distribution of income seems to have been skewed. The proportion of the total income received by the top 20% is about 55% whereas the bottom 20% receives only 17% of the total income. In order to address this situation, the government has introduced a food-stamp scheme together with other welfare activities, such as provision of housing, alienation of lands, land reforms, payment of agricultural subsidies and the introduction of a guaranteed price for farm products such as paddy. This has, to some extent, improved rural incomes in the recent past and has retarded migration to urban areas.

One of the important objectives of the new economic policies implemented since 1977 was to increase employment through projects such as the accelerated Mahaweli Project, urban renewal projects, Free Trade Zone, etc.. All island unemployment, which had reached 24% in 1973, had been reduced 11.7% in 1981-82. In all the sectors, the rate of unemployment has been reduced at least by 50% during this period. The improvements have been most conspicuous in the estate sector. New economic opportunities generated new employment in the rural sector as well as in larger numbers of small private sector enterprises. Despite the improvements of the overall situation, unemployment continues to be a major problem in the economy.

The Sri Lankan government, in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund, has been providing a variety of basic services for children and women since 1955. These relate to the provision of education facilities, water and sanitation, and child and maternal care with a view to promoting child survival, growth, and development. These have enabled the government to significantly reduce the infant mortality rates and maternal mortality rates in the recent past. These activities are now being consolidated to promote child growth and development through immunization, control of diarrhoeal diseases, growth-weight monitoring, female education, birth spacing through breast feeding, etc.. The implementation of these projects by the relevant ministries are being coordinated and monitored by the Ministry of Plan Implementation.

The Sri Lankan government has also established a Ministry of Youth Affairs and Employment to design and implement activities associated with

the promotion of welfare among youth such as the organization of recreational activities and sports, out of school training, vocational guidance, and education.

Since most of these activities are being implemented at the district level, the decentralized administration provides opportunities for the parliamentarians to give the necessary leadership and guidance in the implementation of the welfare services and programs in their respective electorates.

Agricultural Development

Sri Lankan economy is chiefly agriculture-based. Therefore, developments in agriculture have kept pace with other developmental efforts. The agricultural sector accounts for approximately 28% of the country's gross domestic product. More than half of the island's labor force or approximately 2 million work on the land are directly or indirectly engaged in agriculture and allied pursuits. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood to the majority of the people, particularly in the rural sector.

Agriculture in Sri Lanka could broadly be divided into two major sub-sectors:

1. Export oriented plantation sector, with permanent tree crops—tea, rubber, and coconuts;
2. Domestic agriculture sector, where the less developed rural peasantry grow paddy and other food crops, mainly for domestic consumption.

The tree crop sector, tea, rubber, and coconut is economically significant in that it constitutes nearly 41% of the cultivated area, contributes 51% of the annual export earnings, and generates an average of 18–20% of budgetary revenue in the country.

Two thirds of the tea lands and 50% of the rubber lands are comprised of large estates of more than a hundred acres or more. In case of coconut, only 25% is in large units and the balance of 75% is in the hands of small land owners. These characteristics are reflected in table I.

TABLE I

Tree Crops Sector Extent, Production
and Exports

	Extent in ha. 1982	Production 1978-83 Average	(Mn. Kg) 1986	Export Value 1978-83 Average	(Mn. SDR) 1986
Tea	207,145	195.6	211.3	298	281
Rubber	264,567	138.4	138.5	115	80
Coconut	313,124	228.6	302.2	66	49

Paddy or rice cultivation occupies one-fifth of the arable land and provides employment to nearly five hundred thousand people. Nearly 90% of these paddy farms are small holdings of less than one hectare in area.

For about the last 30 years, the Government has given priority to the development of rice, which is the staple food of the Sri Lankans. Attention was focussed on breeding high-yielding varieties, resistant to certain pests and diseases. Much research has been done on the use of fertilizer to different soil types, different age classes, and various climatic conditions. Similar work has been done on plant protection, without which high yields cannot be expected. As a result of the hard work done on these lines, we are now on the threshold of self-sufficiency in rice, attaining an average yield of 70 bushels per acre and a total production of 123 million bushels of paddy in the year 1985/86. Development of paddy extent and production is shown below:

TABLE II
Agricultural Production

YEAR	Paddy			Extent Field Crops O.F.C	
	Extent (H.C.)	Average Yield Kg/Ha	Production (Mt)	Extent (Ha)	Production (Mt)
1960/61	595,703	1863	899,292	n.a	n.a
1970/71	725,864	2368	1,395,780	160,622	183,205
1980/81	882,583	2983	2,229,347	222,218	744,911
1985/86	895,338	3507	2,586,372	207,555	729,095

1. Other food crops cover a wide range of short-term crops which include coarse grains, pulses, oil seeds, roots, tubers, and spices. The extent cultivated under each crop has fluctuated from year to year, reflecting the prevailed weather conditions.

In addition to these, domestically grown perennial crops such as cocoa, coffee, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, and cardamom are also there, which are grown mainly for the export market.

2. The institutions involved with agricultural development and planning in the country can be divided into 4 major sub-groups. The institutions belonging in these sub-groups are:

1. Food crops agriculture - paddy, other food crops, vegetables, fruits, sugarcane and perennial crops.
2. Tree crops - tea, rubber, and coconut.
3. Land use water resources and forestry.
4. Livestock and fisheries.

3. Until the end of the 1950's, farmers of domestic agriculture sector in Sri Lanka were in subsistence level and whatever they produced, they consumed, but today, most of the farmers do commercial level agriculture.

Most of the rural development plans in the country are directly or indirectly trying to help the farmer to generate employment, to develop his income, health conditions, education, and the infrastructure of the village, such as irrigation, rural roads, markets, input supplies, etc.. Table III illustrates the population and agricultural labor force growth in the country.

TABLE III

Population

Age Group	Census Year			
	1953	1963	1971	1981
Total Population	8,097,900	10,582,000	12,689,897	14,846,750
0 - 14	3,214,866	4,391,530	4,949,059	5,226,056
15 - 59	4,445,747	5,555,550	6,941,374	8,640,809
60 years & over	437,287	634,920	799,464	779,885
Rural population Estate	6,858,767	8,565,705	8,841,781	11,654,261
Urban	1,239,133	2,016,285	2,848,116	3,192,489
Est. Agri. Labour Force	3,201,000	3,686,000	4,148,000	5,920,000

Major Development Steps

1. Increasing rural income levels and employment opportunities.

The development of agriculture on the basis of farm income is imperative for any agricultural development plan in Sri Lanka. The younger generation will take to agriculture and continue there only if the income they get from farming bears reasonable comparison with incomes that they can get from other forms of employment. Therefore high-yield levels, good prices for farm products and other incentives are absolutely necessary to sustain growth in agriculture.

2. Regional Specialization

The idea of regional specialization in agriculture has always received general acceptance in Sri Lanka. Much effort is made to translate this principle into a program of action. The time has come to treat regional specialization not as a marginal concept, but as a fundamental commitment around which policies, institutions, and structures, must be fostered. That means any agricultural development plans for the country need to be made up to separate plans for different agricultural regions and sectors with the country.

3. Optimising Production of the Basic Food Items through Crop Diversification:

The importance of other food crops has been recognized and, over the last two decades, a trend towards crop diversification has become apparent. In terms of priorities, however, they have taken second place to rice production. The research base and extension support are relatively thin; quality seed was generally not available. Price support schemes are only marginally effective and marketing fragmented.

Steps are being taken to strengthen research in crop diversification on regional basis and the extension services will pay greater attention to these crops. Seed production will be better organized with private sector participation. The existing floor price scheme will be reviewed and self-financing capital funds provided to promote marketing and to enable the state marketing organization to handle the marketing of these crops on a commercial basis.

It is not easy to prepare an agricultural development plan to cover the entire agricultural sector, considering all the complexities inherent to that sector and activities of government can be planned. But final decisions regarding production are made by the farmers themselves. What any plan seeks to do, will, in the final analysis, depend on what the farmers, themselves, will want to do. Therefore, it is important that farmers' education should be developed in order to fulfill the objectives of the plan.

One of the prime goals of the agricultural plan is to optimise production of the basic food items such as rice, milk sugar, fish, and pulses towards a higher degree of self-reliance in the commodities. The Government has provided assistance to farmers such as guaranteed prices for their crop products and marketing assurance and protection from international low price competition.

4. Nutritional Dimension

The nutritional dimension is introduced in the present agricultural plans. The government is extremely sensitive about the nutritional requirements and a sustained effort is made to provide better nutrition to the people through agricultural health education and related sectors.

MALAYSIA COUNTRY STATEMENT

I. Introduction

Malaysia, a nation with a plural society, has experienced rapid socio-economic growth since achieving its independence. It covers an area of 330,434 square kilometers and is composed of 14 states, 12 in Peninsular Malaysia and the two states of Sabah and Sarawak located in the island of Borneo. Total population in 1985/86 was estimated at 15 million, of which about 83 percent lived in Peninsular Malaysia, 8 percent in Sabah and 9 percent in Sarawak.

2. The quality of life has improved significantly. This is evidenced by the decline in infant and maternal mortality, increased in life expectancy and better attainment in literacy and education as well as in other socio-economic fields. Together with these, there have been major changes in the economy, especially in terms of the level of urbanization, labor supply and population distribution. These changes will continue into the nineties and provide the major challenges to planners in Malaysia in particular with increasing emphasis on the integration of demographic changes in the development planning process.

II. Demographic Situation and Outlook

(a) Past Demographic trends

3. The 1970 Population and Housing Census provided, for the first time, population data on a nation wide basis. The total population in 1970 was 10.8 million which increased to 13.9 million in 1980. The population is made up basically of the Malays and other indigenous groups, the Chinese and Indians. Only 35.0 percent of the population is in urban areas.

4. Historically, Malaysia has been a country of rapid population growth, though in the more recent past, population growth in Peninsular Malaysia, the more economically developed region, has shown a slight decline. The population of Peninsular Malaysia grew at an annual rate of 2.6 percent from 1980-1985 as compared to the annual growth rate of 3.0 percent registered in the sixties. However, Sabah and Sarawak continued to register rapid population growth of 3.9 and 2.7 percent respectively during the period.

5. The modern history of population growth in Malaysia involves two main phases. The first phase, which terminated with the outbreak of World War II, was characterized by large scale immigration of the Chinese who were attracted by employment opportunities in the tin mines and commerce and the Indians by the employment opportunities in the rubber industry. This accounted for the present day multi-racial character of Malaysia's population.

6. The second phase, from 1947 to the present, is one on which growth has been almost entirely due to natural increase. However, since 1970 there has been some net immigration from neighboring countries into Malaysia.

7. While the role played by foreign immigration as a factor responsible for the historical growth of population can only be gleaned from historical indirect evidence, the role of mortality and fertility on the natural increase of the population, particularly in Peninsular Malaysia, is extensively docu-

mented by a fairly long series of data from the system of vital registration which is virtually complete since the late fifties. However, for Sabah and Sarawak, the coverage and quality of the vital registration data is relatively inadequate for estimating the level or change over time in either fertility or mortality. Thus demographic trends are quite unclear for Sabah and Sarawak.

8. It is clear that the demographic transition is well under way in Peninsular Malaysia. While reliable data on mortality trends in Peninsular Malaysia are only available from 1948, it is quite certain from other historical evidence that the decline in mortality began much earlier. Overall, the crude death rate declined from 19.4 per thousand population in 1947 to 5.6 per thousand population by 1979. There has been a levelling off in the rates of decline and, for the most recent decade of 1976-1985, an annual decline of 1.2 percent was registered. Falls in the crude death rate were registered by all ethnic groups and at the same time, ethnic differential have narrowed. A similar trend was also observed for the infant mortality rate which declined from 102 per thousand live births registered in 1950 to 17 per thousand by 1985. As a result, the expectation of life at birth for both males and females increased to 68 and 72 years respectively by 1985.

9. Over the period under review, fertility of the three main ethnic groups registered substantial though different rates of decline. Since the 1960s increasing age at marriage and a decline in fertility, particularly significant in the seventies, accounted for most of the decline. To some extent, however, these influences were offset by an increase in the number of females in the child-bearing ages. The total fertility rate in Peninsular Malaysia declined from 5.1 per thousand in 1969 to 4.0 in 1980. The rates for the Malays, Chinese and Indians were 4.4, 3.0 and 3.3 respectively. It is likely that the Chinese are nearing the end of their demographic transition, while for the Indians, and particularly for the Malays, the completion of their demographic transition will take some time.

(b) Future Demographic Trends - The New Population Policy

10. It is clear that barring future large scale net international migration, the future population growth is closely dependent on future fertility decline. The year 1985 marks the end of the 20 year Overall Perspective Plan period. There is therefore a need for the government to formulate a long term demographic goal in line with the introduction of several approaches to development.

11. Past population projections made by local and international experts have suggested that the Malaysian population would stabilize at around 30 million to 40 million. But it has generally been held that the country's land area and resource endowment could support a much larger population. During the Fourth Malaysia Plan period (1981-1985), shortages in the labor force were encountered in some sectors of the economy.

12. Experience in the industrialized countries has shown that once the fertility reaches a low level, it is an extremely difficult task to raise it. Rapid demographic transition in these countries has also hastened the ageing of the population.

13. It has always been the position of the Government of Malaysia to take a rather balanced view of the likely positive and negative consequences of population growth. While taking cognizance of the adverse implications of rapid population growth on investment and employment, population has also been considered as a strong motivating force and provides a reservoir of employable skills which could be utilized for development efforts. A larger population could provide a larger domestic market to support industrial growth and economies of scale in the provision of infrastructure and other amenities, as well as to reduce the dependence on export oriented industries which are often frustrated by the protectionist policy of the developed nations.

14. A new population policy was therefore promulgated in 1984. The Mid-term Review of the Fourth Malaysia Plan stated that: "...Malaysia's population is relatively small and the nation has the capacity to generate the wealth that will support a much larger population. The domestic market is relatively small and this has also put constraints on the development of industries. Recognizing that a large population constitutes an important human resource to create a larger consumer base with increasing purchasing power to generate and support industrial growth through productive exploitation of national resource, Malaysia could therefore plan for a larger population which could ultimately reach 70 million. The experience of some countries of similar size to Malaysia has shown that a large population is not necessarily a liability if the population is provided with skills that can be effectively and productively utilized for national development. It needs, therefore, to be stressed that raising the productivity of the population and being more diligent will be critical for further improving the standard of living of an anticipated larger population." (pp 21-22)

15. This was followed up by a statement in the Fifth Malaysia Plan (1986-90) which reads:

"...The Government will continue to monitor closely current population trends to ensure that the target is achieved. With the enunciation of the new population policy, efforts will be undertaken towards increasing the awareness of the patterns of family building and relationships and about the means of timing and controlling births with special emphasis on family development and welfare...." (pp 133-134).

16. Many demographic options, such as maintaining the present total fertility of 4, can lead to the achievement of the 70 million. Thus the Cabinet accepted a scenario recommended by the Adhoc Committee on Population Issues, calling for a slower decline in fertility. In making the population project according to this scenario, the life expectancy at birth was assumed to increase steadily from 66 years in 1980 to 75 years by the year 2000 and maintained thereafter, while the total fertility rate was assumed to decline slowly from 4.0 in 1980 to replacement level fertility of 2.05 children by the year 2070 and maintained thereafter (i.e. a reduction of about 0.1 child quinquennially). Under this trajectory, the population will stabilize at around 70 million by the year 2100, through the process of natural increase. The present population of about 16.0 million was projected to reach about 22 million by the turn of the present century.

III. Formulation and Implementation of Integrated Population and Development Policies.

17. Demographic variables enter into planning considerations as both determinants and consequences of economic development and social progress. On one hand, population affects development through its dual role as a body of producer and as consumers. On the other hand, demographic factor may be considered as consequences of planning since they are affected by economic and social changes in the process of development.

(a) Population and Economic Growth

18. In Malaysia as in other developing countries, increasing the standard of living of the people represents the primary goal of development. Per capita income, the commonly used indicator of standards of living, shows the link between growth of income and growth of population. Population growth in Malaysia has not affected its economic growth. In spite of population increases of between 2.7 percent to 3 percent in the past, real per capita income increased by 4.9 percent per annum during 1971-80 thus allowing for higher standards of living.

19. Malaysia has considerable potential for economic development. It has a relatively small population, rich natural resources and, equally important, a highly trainable labor force. At least half of Malaysia is still under virgin forest with considerable potential for development. This is not to imply that Malaysia is not concerned about the effects of population growth on resources, particularly in the long run. It has been its policy to maintain proper husbandry of its resources in order to meet the needs of posterity and of ecology.

20. The problem however is that both population and natural resources are not evenly distributed. There is a higher density of population in Peninsular Malaysia estimated at 85 persons per square kilometer as compared with 13 for Sabah and 10 for Sarawak in 1980. Within Peninsular Malaysia the density of population varies between areas depending mainly on levels of urbanization, ranging from a low density of 23 in Pahang to 3,698 in the Federal Territory. Malaysia's awareness of the links between population distribution and resources is manifested by the increasing attention devoted to regional planning and to economic development programmes which have implications on population redistribution.

(b) Population, Employment and Structural Changes in the Economy

21. The labor force grew faster than population due to age structure of the population which resulted in increasing numbers in the working ages. However, the slack in economic growth during the period from 1981-85 affected employment growth, resulting in increasing unemployment. Unemployment rose from 5.7% in 1980 to 7.6% in 1985. The number of unemployed was 448,000 compared with 292,000 in 1980.

22. The Fifth Malaysia Plan estimates indicate that about 684,200 will be unemployed in 1990. This means that the unemployment rate will be 10.1% in 1990. The new entrants into the labor force will tend to have more academic rather than work related skills. Greater efforts to provide them with relevant skills and improve their employability will therefore be made.

The government will continue to provide improved labor market services and information and will closely monitor labor market services and information and will closely monitor labor market trends.

23. In the late sixties and early seventies, the Malaysian economy had generally been characterized as labor surplus and the creation of employment had been accorded high priority in the first three Malaysian development plans. This led to a development strategy based on an emphasis on industrialization, focussing on labor intensive industries to create jobs for the rapidly expanding labor force and to siphon off surplus labor from the rural sector into more productive employment. The solution of course was not seen just in terms of structural changes from agriculture to industry and/or rural to urban locations, it also involved shifts from less efficient to more efficient productive activities within the sectors. In this regard the relatively young population was a positive factor since they were more mobile and adaptable to structural changes in the economy.

24. Towards the end of the seventies and early eighties however there has been a tightening of the labor market particularly in agriculture and in specific industries and for specific skills and labor types. While programmes for increasing the supply of skills and skill upgrading are being expanded, due consideration is also being given to the adaptation of production techniques and the introduction of selected labor saving devices. In the long run, the policies are to develop the capital goods industries and higher technology which require relatively less labor and permit more intensive utilization of existing labor.

25. The prospect for employment growth is expected to decline during the Fifth Malaysia Plan period consequent to the slower growth of output in the economy. The fall in commodity price and demand for goods and services produced in the country will affect output growth resulting in increasing under utilization of labor resources.

(c) Population and Basic Needs

26. In line with the government's policy to eradicate poverty through improvements in the quality of life, strategies for meeting basic needs of the population such as nutrition, health, education and housing form an integral part of Malaysian development planning. Continuous efforts are being made to increase the supply of food to meet the needs of an expanding population. Based on population growth during the next 10 years, the consumption of rice is anticipated to grow at 2.4 percent per annum while overall food production would have to be increased by at least 3 percent to maintain current levels of nutrition. The policy of self sufficiency in rice production will be maintained largely through more intensive utilization of existing acreage, the use of high yielding varieties and improved inputs. The level of rice self-sufficiency had increased from 78 percent in 1970 to 92 percent in 1980. Other staples and food crops, fisheries and livestock production are also being expanded.

27. In the provision of health services the focus on primary health care through measure such as rural health services and the setting up of polyclinics in urban centers to meet the needs of the poor and low-income population. There have been improvements in the standard of health and nutrition in the last two decades as indicated by decline in infant mortality and crude death rates. The improvement in the state of health of the peo-

ple is also reflected in the longer life expectancy. Life expectancy at birth in Peninsular Malaysia increased from 66.7 years in 1980 to 67.7 years in 1985 for males and from 71.6 years to 72.4 years for females.

28. The changing age-structure of the population with an expanding school-age population together with attempts to improve the quality of education have necessitated expansion of education programs. Since the late seventies the Government has been providing nine years of free universal education with an increasing proportion being retained within the school system up to eleven years of education. The coverage of primary education has expanded so that by 1980, 91.4 percent of those in the six to eleven age-group were enrolled at the primary level.

29. With respect to housing, the objective is to ensure that all Malaysia, in particular the low income groups, have access to adequate housing. The housing programs in urban areas are being accelerated with particular emphasis in the provision of low-cost housing such as flats. In the rural areas the focus is on improving the quality of houses and providing them with adequate amenities such as water supply and electricity. In addition, houses are also provided in land development schemes.

IV. Urbanization

30. The New Economic Policy (NEP) aimed at eradication poverty and restructuring society to correct economic imbalances which provides the framework for sectoral development policies. It recognizes urbanization as a strategy for restructuring society and reducing economic imbalances in the country. The major urbanization programs include the introduction of modern industries in rural areas, development of new growth centers and increasing the existing and new urban centers.

31. There had been rapid urban population growth in Peninsular Malaysia during 1947-70, estimated at a rate of 4.5 percent per annum. The growth during 1971-80 was 4.6 percent, marginally higher than the average for 1947-70. During 1971-80 the urban population increased from 2.6 million to 4.1 million. The share of the rural population to the total population declined from 71.2 percent in 1970 to 65.0 percent in 1980. A significant portion of the increase in urban population is attributable to immigration of job seekers as a result of rapid growth in manufacturing, construction and services. The employment growth in urban sector activities was able to absorb these migrants and new labor force entrants so that open unemployment in urban areas was reduced from 7.2 percent in 1975 to 5.0 percent in 1980. This led to a reversal in unemployment trends which had been higher in the urban areas.

32. There has been a rapid growth of Bumiputra population in the urban areas in Peninsular Malaysia, a trend not unexpected under the New Economic Policy. While their portion in total urban areas was only 27.1 percent in 1970, it increased to 32.8 percent in 1980 indicating a growth of 6.7 percent per annum. The corresponding share of the Chinese decline from 59 percent to 52.8 percent during the same period.

33. Up to the early seventies the focus of urban development had been on established urban centers with population above 75,000. This led to the rapid expansion of towns such as Kuala Lumpur, Georgetown, Ipoh and Johore Bahru. However, as a result of regional development efforts during

the later part of the decade, urban centers, with population ranging from 40,000 - 75,000, such as Kuantan, Kota Bahru, Alor Star and Kuala Trengganu, have expanded. Major infrastructure and urban based development projects have been implemented in these centers with a view towards linking them with the major cities and towns and to provide the impetus to growth in the surrounding areas.

34. The inflow of labor into urban centers has led to the problem of squatters which became a prominent issue during the 1971-80 decade. Although it has not reached a level beyond control, it brings with it various social problems associated with unorganized urban settlement. In the short run Malaysia accommodated the problem through programs, such as squatter upgrading, where viable squatter settlements are provided with basic social infrastructure. Programs for low-cost housing have also been expedited to help the squatters acquire decent living premises. However, in the long run the strategy is to encourage the flow of labor into new urban centers regional development schemes.

V. Family Planning Activities

35. Family planning activities in Malaysia started as a voluntary effort by the Federation of Family Planning Association (FFPA) in 1952. By 1962 the activities had been initiated in most of the states in Malaysia by the FFPA. In June 1966 the National Family Development Board, a statutory body under the Prime Minister's Department was established and is responsible for matters pertaining to family development and population.

36. Contraceptive service delivery is provided through extensive outlets. Family planning services in the urban areas are mainly provided by the Board (85 main and 249 satellite clinics), and the clinics of Family Planning Associations (21 main, 120 satellite and 79 estate clinics, mainly through the general hospitals and district hospitals, urban health centers and clinic facilities of the industrial sector. In addition, 164 private practitioners in urban areas also provided similar services.

37. Services in the rural areas are mainly covered by the integrated family planning and maternal child health system of the rural health centers of the Ministry of Health (260 centers, 1,096 midwife-cum-quarters, 2 community hospitals). These are supplemented by the 109 clinics from the Federal Land Development Authority (Felda), 203 clinics in the estates and 150 traditional birth attendants.

38. In 1972, an appraisal mission of the World Bank recommended that family planning program be further strengthened. It also recommended the introduction of population, nutrition and health education programs particularly for the rural population. Consequently, the Population Project, funded by the World Bank, the UNFPA and the Government of Malaysia was launched in 1973. The implementation of the Population Project represented the initiation of a multi-disciplinary approach to the population problem with the ultimate aim that family planning is not simply the reduction in fertility but the improvement of overall welfare of the family and society. The Project was designed to strengthen and intensify the family planning program as well as the maternal and child health services. The Project also incorporated family life education system. A population studies and research program was established at the University of Malaya.

39. To achieve its objectives, the Population Project provided for infra-structural development for specialized family planning services such as marriage and genetic counselling, investigation and treatment of infertility, cancer screening and the provision of an effective follow-up system as well as to promote bio-medical research.

40. The multi-disciplinary approach of the program also supports related social programs and activities aimed at the upliftment of quality of life, including health, welfare and improvement of the status of women, particularly that of rural women. A National Advisory Council on the Integration of Women in Department (NACIWID) was set up in 1976 under the Prime Minister's department with members from relevant government agencies and voluntary women's organization. The Community Development Division of the Ministry of Agriculture has been strengthened by establishing training center, community service centers and handicraft sales organization (KARYA-NEDA) to bring about economic benefits to the rural women.

41. More recently attempts have been made to integrate family planning services with other social services. The pilot project on the integration of family planning with parasite control was implemented to cover underprivileged sector of the urban and rural population of the Federal Territory and the states of Selangor, Pahang, Trengganu and Kelantan. A three-pronged approach involving improvement of environment, improvement of health and social welfare services as well as promoting greater community participation, to improve the condition of the urban poor has also been tried out.

42. Oral contraceptives remain the mainstay of the program, although its proportionate share has declined from 90 percent in the early period of the program to around 70 percent lately. The condom, on the other hand, is gaining popularity and now accounts for about 13 percent of the acceptors. Sterilization (mainly tubectomies) constitutes about 8 percent while the IUD about 5 percent.

VI. Women in Development

43. In 1980 women constituted about half of the total population, one third of the labor force and held about 32.4% of the total jobs in the country. During 1971-80 their role in development has been enhanced with greater participation in politics, economics and in the professions.

44. As early as 1949 a women's section emerged within the United Malay National Organization (UMNO), a leading component party of the ruling National Front. From then, and even more so recently, women have been an effective political force in the country. The extent to which the government recognizes the role of women is reflected in the setting up of the National Advisory Council on Integration of Women in Development (NACIWID) in 1976 as the national machinery for raising and channelling issues pertaining to women.

45. With the emphasis to improve overall health and medical conditions, the health status of women has improved tremendously. This is evidenced by the decline in the Maternal Mortality Rate from 1.6 per thousand live births to 0.37 in 1985. KEMAS has been set up to implement programs designed to nurture and develop rural families through the fuller utilization of women's potential to effect desired socio-economic and cultural changes. This in-

cludes the setting up of community service centers to provide the avenue for short training courses for village women, maternal and family planning services and the undertaking of handicraft production collection and sales.

46. The last decade saw a significant increase in the number of women entering the employment market. The overall female labor force participation rate increased from 41.9 percent in 1970 to 46.6 percent in 1980. There have been substantial increases in the participation of urban females in the more formalized urban labor market. The increasing involvement of women in economic activities and their higher educational attainment has resulted in a substantial decline in the proportion of married females at ages under 30 indicating shifts to later average age at first marriage and its subsequent effects of fertility.

47. The greater accessibility to education through various programs has benefitted the females so that the educational attainment of the female labor force has improved substantially. Their educational attainment however still remains substantially lower than that of the male labor force. Of the total female labor force in 1980, some 27 percent had no formal education, 37 percent had primary education, 30 percent lower and middle secondary education. In comparison, in 1980 only 9 percent of the male labor force had no formal education, while about 70 percent had completed primary or lower secondary education. At the tertiary level, females accounted for only 40 percent of the total enrolment and are concentrated in the Humanities, Social Science and Education. The female literacy rate in Malaysia (age 10 and above) improved from 47 percent in 1970 to 64 percent in 1980 while the overall literacy rate was 72 percent in 1980.

48. During 1971-80 the manufacturing sector, the fastest growing sector recording an annual growth of 12.5 percent provided substantial job opportunities to females especially in export oriented labor intensive industries such as electronics and textiles. From 1974-80, female unemployment in Peninsular Malaysia increased at an average rate of 2.7 percent per annum. Of the 780,000 jobs generated over the period, 37 percent went to women.

49. Consequently female unemployment rates have declined substantially, from 12.4 percent in 1967 to 9.8 percent in 1974 and 6.9 percent in 1980. Relative to males, the majority of the unemployed females are inactively unemployed, i.e. they were not actively looking for work but would accept a job if offered. It is observed that females with lower secondary, middle secondary and upper secondary education tend to experience higher unemployment rates than those with lower levels of education, ranging from 10 percent to 27 percent. The same trend, though of a smaller magnitude, is also observed among the males with secondary education.

50. Women have increased their participation at higher levels of the job hierarchy. In 1980, a commendable 7.8 percent of employed females in Peninsular Malaysia were in the professional and technical category, as compared to 5.2 percent in 1974 while for administrative and managerial category the proportion increased for 0.1 percent to 0.4 percent. Only 6.2 percent of employed males were in professional and technical occupations in 1980. The majority of women in the professional and technical category are in the teaching and nursing professions. Clerical workers accounted for about 11 percent of total female employment, sales workers 9 percent, agricultural workers 39 percent and service workers, production workers and laborers, 33 percent.

51. The structural changes in the economy resulted in a changing trend in female employment form being agricultural and rural based to one of urban. The female workers tend to be young, in the 15 - 24 age group, newly arrived from the rural areas and working in jobs requiring little skills, that are monotonous and repetitive in nature and with little prospect for promotion. Stories abound of the adjustment problems, the housing shortage and the disruptive effects on young workers transplanted into modern industrial working conditions from an essentially rural background. The government has recently initiated the provision of supportive facilities such as counselling services and assistance in finding accommodation, but this is only being done on a limited scale.

VII. Conclusion

52. The economic problems of two decades ago are now being experienced again. As a result of world economic recession, the economic performance has not been very encouraging, and the unemployment rate has been climbing. Appropriate strategies will therefore have to be taken to monitor future population growth.

53. A population of 70 million is 5 times the size of the present population. With such a large population, demand on resources and services will be monumental. This entails an increase in productivity in order to maintain and improve the quality of life. The needs of the various segments of the population must be met. Food production must be increased to feed the expanding population. More jobs have to be created to absorb the new entrants to the labor force. Amenities such as safe water supply and sewage have to be provided. Greater emphasis has to be given to spatial planning to ensure balanced regional development.

54. The envisaged decline in fertility and improved mortality condition, will result in the aging of the population in the long run. However, the postponement of the attainment of replacement fertility as implied by the 70 million population policy will slow down the tempo of the aging process. Nevertheless, the proportion in the older age group will still be increasing, and this will result in a shift in the dependency burden from the very young to the elderly. With a population of 70 million, some 17 percent will be aged 65 years and older. In other words, there will be some 12 million senior citizens in the country whose needs must be met. Concerns over the social and economic implications of an aging society have frequently been expressed in those countries where the population is aging or faced with impending aging in the not too distant future. While we are still a youthful population, it behooves any far-sighted policy makers and planners to evolve a long term policy and program to safeguard the welfare and the quality of the life of the elderly. Economic and manpower planning, and allocation of resources for social services must be made on the basis of the impending changes in the age composition of the population.

55. Towards these ends, a comprehensive population policy should be evolved within the context of a growing population. In response to the call of the World Population Plan of Action, Malaysia has made considerable progress in integrating population factors into development planning, based on an excellent statistical system. A comprehensive economic-demographic model is being developed at the Economic Planning Unit to highlight the determinants and consequences of future planning.

56. A large population is an asset only if they are provided with adequate and appropriate skills to raise their productivity, thereby enhancing our competitiveness in the world on open economy. Great emphasis has therefore been given to manpower training and human development. As our economy is undergoing structural changes and moving towards high technology and heavy industries, retooling and retraining of manpower has to take place continuously. Besides, efforts are being taken to instill in all Malaysians good work ethics. Recognizing the severe problems of rapid urban growth and metropolitanization faced by neighboring countries, the government is now taking steps to formulate an urban policy, of which the future trend in population growth and distribution is an important component. Various programs have also been implemented to reduce income disparity and the incidence of poverty.

57. An optimum population is difficult to determine. But the provision of a clear and specific target in terms of the rate of growth and size represents a long range objective in social engineering which will facilitate the effective integration of population with development, and the improvement of the data base and methodologies for planning purpose.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT: A BRIEF NOTE ON NEPAL

Hon. Dr. Prem Bahadur Shahi
Vice-Chairman, Population Forum
Member, Rashtriya Panchayat
The Kingdom of Nepal

Mr. Chairman, Distinguished Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen, first of all, I feel great pleasure and privileged to extend cordial thanks on behalf of the delegation from the Kingdom of Nepal and on my own to the Asia Population and Development Association and the Malaysian Parliamentary Group on Resource, Population, and development association for the cordial invitation to participate in the Fourth Annual Asian Parliamentarians' Meeting on Population and Development. In the meantime, I would also like to express cordial thanks to the leaders of the other affiliated organizations for their active initiation and a vital role in making available support services with a view to achieve our basic objective of sharing information, knowledge and experience among different friendly nations of Asia.

The fundamental objectives of the Fourth Meeting of the Asian Parliamentarians have been highlighted by the distinguished leaders while delivering their opening addresses. In addition, some continental issues on population and sectoral development have been focalized during the course of presentation for discussion. These, in fact, are the core areas, which need immediate corrective measures especially in other Asian developing countries for the betterment of the people.

With this objective in mind, I feel, the present meeting is quite timely and tries to gear our attention to some basic and burning issues on various sectoral aspects. For example, the research-oriented papers presented by the experts deserve special mention at this moment. The Basic Survey on Population and Development in China, Survey of Rural Population and Agricultural Development in China; Urbanization, Migration, and Development in Malaysia; Agricultural and Rural Development in Malaysia; Population and Agricultural development in Japan; Population and Agricultural Policies in Asian Countries; and Migratory Movement and Economic Development in Japan have been the basic guidelines especially for a developing country like Nepal.

Nepal is the Hiamalayan Hindu Kingdom as well as a landlocked least developed country on the Asian continent. The planned economic development started in Nepal only since 1956 with zero base and without basic infrastructural facilities. Since then, Nepal began to build up the basic economic, physical, and institutional infrastructures on the one hand, and the forumulation and implementation of periodical development plans on the other. Now the periodical plan (1985-1990), which is under implementation is the seventh in its series. The Nepalese Gross Domestic Products, share in exports, per capita income, industrial raw materials, etc. and the non-agricultural sector is still in its infancy.

If we look at the population front, the total population of Nepal was 15 million in 1981 with an annual growth rate of 2.7%. The population pressure on land is relatively high because of only 14% out of the total area of the country is under cultivation. The geo-physical structure of the country stands as one of the most serious aspects of the planned development on the one hand, and the growing population needs more food-grains on the

other. Whereas the population size is bound to increase over time due to increase in life expectancy and decline in death rates. The total fertility rate is 6.3 per woman and the annual population growth rate which averaged 1.7% between 1951-1961 and 2.1% in the inter-censal period between 1961-1971 increased to 2.7% between 1971-1981. The population doubled in 60 years between 1911-1971, and it is expected to double again within a period of 30 years at the current growth rate.

In order to manage and minimize the basic issues on population, the family planning and child health programs were initiated since the early sixties and the expansion of family planning services was emphasized during the following years. Nepal adopted its current multi-sectoral population policy in 1975 since the beginning of the Fifth Periodical Plan(1975-1980). With the realization of serious consequences of the population problems, the current Seventh Periodical Plan(1985-1990) has adopted the following five strategic policy and priority directions:

1. Very high priority to fulfill increasing demand for family planning services,
2. Integration of population programs in all projects relating to environment, agriculture, forestry, and rural development,
3. Emphasis on programs that help to improve the status of women, female education and employment,
4. Effective mobilization of Local Panchayats, Class Organizations and NGO's in population programs, and
5. Control of the steadily increasing immigration into Nepal.

In consistency with the above strategic directions, it is expected that the annual population growth rate will be reduced from the present 2.7% to 1.9% by the year 2000. The population policy of His Majesty's Government of Nepal perceive two-way relationships between population and development. Development has always been seen as an effective and active agent to improve the standard of living and enhancing better quality of the masses of people. In order to achieve this objective, altogether twenty-two organizations are involved in the implementation of population related programs. For the formulation and coordination of sector programs on population, the National Commission on Population (NCP) was established in 1978. It is a broad-based organization and consists of the Prime Minister as the Chairman, full-time Vice-Chairman, and members from national legislators.

Since the burden of socio-economic development such as health, education, social welfare, family planning, sanitation, communication, and environmental conservation, etc. could not be shouldered by the governmental organizations alone, the NGO's role comes into play within the broader policy guidelines and goals of a nation's development. With this goal in mind, the role of NGO's has been recognized in Nepal. The current Seventh Periodical Plan expects an active participation of the Local Panchayats, Class Organizations and the Non-governmental Organizations in the population and family planning programs. Coordination among the NGO's is being established by the Social Services National Coordination Council (SSNCC) constituted under the gracious Chairpersonship of Her Majesty the Queen of the Kingdom of Nepal.

In Nepal there are mainly three types of NGO's such as the Social Organizations, Class Organizations, and Private Organizations working in the field of population and family planning programs. As stated above, SSNCC is the highest apex of the social organizations. Population and family planning activities are mainly carried out under the Health Services Coordination Committee, which is one of the six committees run under the umbrella of the SSNCC. In addition to this, the Family Planning Association of Nepal (FPAN) is the pioneering agency set up in 1959, and is responsible to disseminate family planning information, education, training, communication, and family planning services. The other organizations are the Nepal Red Cross Society, Mothers Clubs, Youth Activities Coordination Committee, six Class Organizations, Nepal Contraceptive Retail Services Company, etc..

On the whole, Nepal is eager to reduce and remove the deep-rooted evil elements such as poverty, disease, hunger, illiteracy, malnutrition, ignorance, etc. with the help of multi-dimensional development strategies in order to be free from the past legacy. Hence the Kingdom of Nepal is divided into 75 districts, 14 zones, and 5 Regional Development Centers for the purpose of balanced economic development. This strategy aims at economic growth, development, and income distribution as well. However, the national environmental issues and the international economic ups and downs have equally affected the national development targets envisaged in the periodical plans.

In view of the deteriorating economic conditions, especially of the target groups, the Basic Needs Strategy as an appropriate available alternative has been accepted since 1985. Although it is one of the most challenging task for fulfilling the basic needs of the people by the turn of this century, it has been recognized as an inevitable number one responsibility of the modern welfare state to look after the poorest section of society at the earliest. In line with this objective, the Basic Needs Strategy, based on six core areas such as food, clothing, shelter, education, health, and security was declared by His Majesty the King in December, 1985. This strategy is being planned for a period of 15 years and is expected to be achieved by the year 2000. Thus, it has been the National Economic Development Strategy of the country. As a result, it also covers the various aspects of population and family planning activities, which are basically meant for the better quality of life of the masses of people by the end of the present century.

Finally, we parliamentarians in Nepal have given greater emphasis on the implementation of Basic Needs Strategy followed by the country under the dynamic and active leadership and guidance of His Majesty the King. The multi-sectoral development activities based on Basic Needs Strategy have been initiated at the grass-roots level, where the target group or the people below poverty line are facing serious problems while struggling for their existence. At the same time, we also play and active in formulation rules and regulations in favor of the target groups since the very inception of our Rastriya Panchayat (National Panchayat) Forum on Population and Development in 1986. At the same time, we also try to maintain effective and active relationships between population issues and development activities with help of NGO's and Class Organizations at the grass-roots levels.

Lastly, I would like to reiterate the importance of the basic goals of our Fourth Meeting of sharing information, knowledge, and experience on the continental basis and this spirit should be immortal in the future as well.

At the same time, I would like to assure to be more vigilant in implementing the practical resolutions finalized by this meeting. And, I cordially wish the grand success of the Fourth Meeting of the Asian Parliamentarians on Population and Development held in this lovely city of Kuala Lumpur—the Capital of Malaysia.

Long live our friendship, cooperation, and solidarity!

Thank you.

NEW ZEALAND COUNTRY STATEMENT

Ms. Sonja Davies
Member of Parliament

As a small country with an almost static population growth (the projected rate until the year 2000 is under 1.0 percent), many of the concerns of highly populated developing countries have been of little direct or immediate relevance to New Zealand,

We have, however, worked constructively in both recognizing the population problems faced by other states and supporting efforts to come to grips with these problems.

Through New Zealand's bilateral aid program indirectly, and through our annual contributions to the United Nations Population Fund and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (NZ\$350,000 and NZ\$250,000 respectively in the 1986/87 financial year), New Zealand contributes towards these goals.

Successive New Zealand governments have taken the view that, as within our own country it is up to the individuals and couples to decide for themselves the intensely personal questions of family planning, so it is the right of each sovereign state to determine for itself what forms of family planning, if any, respect the religious beliefs and cultures of their own societies.

New Zealand's domestic policies on family planning are quite clear. New Zealand believes that health considerations are fundamental to population questions. In our country, health care delivery has become more oriented towards preventative medicine and is based on the premise that reduction of mortality and morbidity is promoted primarily by improved standards of living. Our health services are towards this end.

Although New Zealand is not generally seen as a developing country, it nevertheless provides some interesting statistics in relation to the issues of population and development.

There are considerable contrasts between the indigenous population and the European and other migrant populations on both of these issues.

In New Zealand, as in most countries, women outnumber men, forming 51% of the 3.3 million inhabitants in December 1986. Approximately 9% of the total population are Maori, the tangata whenua or indigenous people of the land.

Auckland, New Zealand's largest city, is also the largest center of Polynesian population in the world, due largely to migration from Pacific Island states and from rural Maori centers of population.

Since about 1950, Maori people have become increasingly urbanized. In 1951 20% of the Maori population lived in the main urban areas and 9% lived in small towns. The balance (71%) lived in rural, predominantly tribal areas. By 1976 these proportions were 56%, 20% and 24% respectively. So within a generation the Maori population changed from being rural to being

overwhelmingly urban.

In the same period, the Maori population more than doubled in size.

Infant Health

Infant mortality is higher in Maori than in non-Maori infants (15.3 Maori deaths per 1000 live births in 1985 as compared with 10.17 non-Maori deaths).

Life expectancy at birth in 1985 was correspondingly lower for Maori (67.36 for males and 71.27 for females) than non-Maori (71.20 for males and 77.13 for females).

The government has moved to promote and protect infant health with a range of measures, including provision of additional pediatric expertise, public health and plunket nurses from 1986.

Public health nurses carry out health screening programs for all school entrants, to establish children in need of treatment or care.

Immunization Programs

Immunization programmes have been well promoted in New Zealand for many years, and have resulted in the virtual elimination of poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and diphtheria, once rife in New Zealand; tetanus, whooping cough and measles are also under control through immunization. Studies over the last few years on the prevalence of Hepatitis B in New Zealand have shown that we have one of the highest rates of the disease in any westernized country. They also show an unusually high transmission between young children of school age and even preschoolers in certain parts of New Zealand.

Because of these surprising findings, the New Zealand Government mounted an initial campaign in 1985 to immunize the newborn babies of highly infectious mothers, and begins another national campaign this week.

New Zealand is one of the first countries to have such an immunization program on a national scale. The program presently concentrates on babies whose mothers are infectious carriers of the disease, and on newborns in districts where there is a high proportion of hepatitis B carriers.

Infant Feeding

New Zealand was one of the first countries to adopt the World Health Organization's Code on the Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes in 1981

With some of the world's largest exporters of infant food formula, particularly in the Pacific and Asia, New Zealand cannot be complacent or lax about its role as a protector of the health of infants in developing countries in its neighborhood.

An active non-governmental lobby is at work in New Zealand publicizing code breaches wherever they occur, but more vigilance is needed to control the unwarranted marketing of infant formula in countries where conditions of use put infants at grave risk of illness and death. This is an important part of the New Zealand Labor Party's women's policy.

Status of Women

As part of New Zealand's recognition of the key role that women play in both population and development in our country, we ratified the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in 1986 and also created a Ministry of Women's Affairs in 1984.

The New Zealand public service has a high level of rights for working parents which have a beneficial effect on their children.

Flexible hours of work, child care provisions, protection of rights for part-time workers (mostly women), parental and maternity leave, and rights of re-entry for child-carers are all part of this raft of provisions.

Although this may sound like a perfect world to many of you, the achievement of these rights was hard-won and is under threat in the current climate of corporatization of the public service.

Private sector employment holds for less favorable provisions for working parents, and the actual availability of child care facilities is poor in both sectors.

The level of education for New Zealand women is high, although there is a strong lobby for more equality of opportunity of educational opportunities. There is almost 100% literacy, the only areas of low literacy being among immigrants from non-English speaking countries.

Family Planning Methods

Most methods of family planning are available in New Zealand, including some which have been either banned or placed under suspicion in other countries.

Although most New Zealand families have easy access to information about family planning methods, New Zealand health authorities have in recent years had to provide warnings about the use of the Dalkon Shield following a huge court case against its manufacturers.

An active women's health lobby has drawn women's attention to the potential dangers of some methods of contraception, notably Depo Provera, banned in the United States but used widely in New Zealand and developing countries despite widespread suspicion of possible side-effects.

Development Issues

New Zealand's involvement in development issues is both national and international.

Within New Zealand, agricultural development programs are being introduced by Maori groups in attempts to regain and use natural and other resources lost during the 148 years since the treaty of Waitangi marked the formal acceptance by the indigenous Maori people that Europeans had arrived and were here to stay.

Recognition by the Europeans that a monocultural political and socio-

economic system is inappropriate for a country which has a significant indigenous population and several other migrant populations has been slow in coming but is gaining momentum as the country nears the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty.

THE JAPANESE POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Ms. Hiroko Hayashi, M.P.
Secretary General
Japan Parliamentarians Federation for Population

Today, as the Japanese delegate, I would like to make some remarks about the Japanese population and economic development, looking back upon the one hundred-year history of Japan's modernization.

Present-day Japan

First, let me briefly introduce some geographic and demographic features of the country. As you know, Japan is comprised of four main islands and the total land area of the country is 378,000 square kilometers; this accounts for 0.3% of the Earth's total land area. A total of 122 million people are living in this space. The world's population passed the five billion mark in July, 1987. This means that the Japanese people comprise 2.4% of the world's population. This 2.4% of the world's population living on 0.3% of the total land area accounts for and produces more than 10% of the world's GNP. You can readily see that Japan is a country with an extremely dense population engaged in very intensive economic activity.

The Development of Modern Japan: Industrialization

Next, I would like to explain something of Japan's modern development.

In sketching Japan's modern development, one has to trace the course of her history back to the late nineteenth century, when the country first embarked on modern nation-hood; but if one were to sum this 100 years of history in just a single word, that word would be "industrialization".

For example, if we look at Japan's trade, exports of one hundred years ago consisted of primary commodities such as raw silk or marine products, or secondary processings of such items. At present, however, virtually all of Japan's exports are manufactured goods. Also, in 1920, the great majority of the work-force was engaged in agricultural production, but some sixty years later, only one-tenth of the work-force is now engaged in this area.

Japan's Total Population

In the process of this modernization, the infant mortality rate showed a steady decline while, at the same time, the average life expectancy continued to increase. The result: the total 1890 population of approximately 40 million has grown to today's 120 million -- a three-fold increase in less than one hundred years. Despite this rapid surge, however, in recent years, the birth rate has been in a declining trend and the population has now entered the stable period. As Japan enters the twenty-first century, the nation will experience, for the first time, the phenomenon of the "aging society" in which there are proportionately fewer children and an increasing number of old people.

Internal Population Movement

During the rapid industrialization process, there was a large shift in the internal distribution of population. In the early stages of modernization, demand for labor grew with the setting up of factories in urban areas while, at the same time, rural communities had a surplus of population. As a result, in the modern era in Japan, there was a continuous shift of the population from rural areas to cities, except for the one irregular period of the Second World War.

In particular, the period after the war was a time of continuing high economic growth, centering on the heavy chemicals industry, and this brought a conspicuous increase of employment opportunities in urban areas. There was a steady and large-scale flow of mostly young labor from rural areas to the cities during these years. As a result, the population of cities swelled while that of rural communities shrank; the over-population problem of cities became, at the same time, an under-population problem for the countryside. This population shift was particularly acute in the 1960's, when the influx of people into the cities showed annual increases of some five hundred thousand.

Regional Development Policy:

From the First to the Third Nationwide Development Plans

As this large-scale population shift gave rise to over-population and under-population problems as well as to problems such as income gaps between urban and rural areas, the government eventually recognized the necessity to seek more balance development in the nation as a whole. The first nationwide development plan was formulated in 1962. The plan aimed at extending the industrial base to rural areas and, with this as a lever, to promote the industrialization and vitalization of regional economies.

A second, new, plan was drawn up in 1969. This time the focus was on fully utilizing all the national domain. To this end, emphasis was placed on development of infrastructure, such as building up an efficient nationwide transportation network. The plan aspired to spreading development potential to all areas of the nation and, in the process, to achieve, more balanced development.

Not long after, however, development plans collided with the realities of the "oil shock" and serious environmental problems. In order to respond to the changeover from a high growth economy to a pattern of stable growth, the government formulated its third nationwide development plan in 1977. The aim was to provide a comprehensive housing and environment program to encourage the population to settle in rural areas.

Preparation of the Fourth Nationwide Development Plan

After entering the '70's, migration started slowing down in Japan, with the progress of such development measures. This is partly caused by the decline in the number of children due to the lower birthrate. Another cause was the relative contraction of income differential between metropolitan and local regions from the high economic growth period. This was realized by the development in local areas as a result of expansion of industries in these areas.

After entering the '80's, however, uni-polar concentration of sophisticated city functions and re-concentration of population in the Tokyo Me-

tropolitan Area are taking place amidst the major changes in the socio-economic conditions surrounding Japan, such as internationalization and further orientation towards information in the society. At the background of such phenomena are increased importance of Tokyo as international financial market which followed the expansion of Japanese economy in scale and stagnation of local economy which resulted from rapid change in economic structure.

As internationalization progresses, Tokyo is developing into one of the major financial centers of the world and, along with London and New York, one of the important bases of the world economy. Under these circumstances, various companies strengthening their tendencies to locate themselves in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area.

Meanwhile, in local regions, material industries and export-dependent industries are experiencing stagnation in their businesses owing to rapid appreciation of the yen and conversion of the industrial structure. Securing employment has become a major problem, particularly in regions with structurally depressed industries, such as steel and shipbuilding, and in regions that are dependent on a certain industry. Outflow of population caused by conversion of the industrial structure is being observed in many of these regions.

You may already know about the skyrocketing of land prices in Japan. While the rate of price increase in Japan remained on the same level, land price in commercial districts of Tokyo increased by an average of 80%, reflecting the concentration of population and various functions in Tokyo. Incidentally, the total sum of land prices in Japan is now higher than that of the United States, which is 25 times larger than Japan in area.

The Fourth Nationwide Development Plan was prepared in August of last year to cope with these problems which Japan is facing in the recent years in terms of development policy. The target of this program is to rectify the unipolar concentration in Tokyo, which is causing all sorts of problems. The goal is a multi-polar country with no excessive concentration of population or functions, sought by the year 2000. To achieve this target, a balanced development must be pursued through mutual cooperation, as not only large cities such as Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya, but also, local cities, play their respective functions.

For this reason, the 'Interchange Network Concept' will be put forward to prepare transportation, information, and communication systems throughout the country. Details of this concept include establishing local regions with their own characteristics by preparing affluent living environments and promoting different kinds of industries, as well as the formation of a 'National One-Day Transportation Zone' for expanding the interchange of people, goods, and information which is indispensable for making of such regions. Furthermore, efforts such as redistribution of certain government agencies to local regions are being made to decentralize and re-allocate various functions that are in Tokyo, to rectify the uni-polar concentration in Tokyo.

The Government of Japan intends to strongly implement the Fourth Nationwide Development Plan. This concludes my address on the trend of development and population in Japan. Thank you.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Mr. Joong Dong Kwon, M.P.
Former Minister of Labor Affairs

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. I would also like to pay my compliments to the APDA for its efforts and contribution toward the solution of the pressing population problems, and to express my sincere appreciation to the Malaysian Population Development Committee in hosting this Meeting at this beautiful place.

Population policy of the Republic of Korea has been carried out as an integral part of a series of Five-Year Economic Development Plans since 1962. The core elements of the plan were fertility control through family planning programs. Due to strong political commitment and efficient program management, the population control policy was carried out with the economic development plan and they both have been successfully implemented during the last two and one half decades. Korean peoples' striving towards higher educational attainment, expansion of the educational opportunity for the women and thrust for the elevation of women's status have all contributed greatly to the fertility decline.

During the period from 1960 to 1987, annual population growth rate declined drastically from 3.0% to 1.2% and the total fertility rate from 6.0 to 2.0 per woman. Although Korea reached the population replacement level, we are facing another dimension of population problems such as the quality of the population and the population structure.

Let me elaborate briefly on these problems. They are, first, population concentration in the metropolitan area due to rural-urban migration, second, population pressure on the labor market due to technological and structural unemployment, third, the increasing number of the aged population, fourth, increasing resources demand due to population growth and improving living standards, and fifth, housing shortage accelerated by rapid household growth due to the nuclear family trend.

The problems I mentioned might make you wonder whether Korea will confront more problems than ever before. However, we are confident that emerging problems will be dealt with effectively because the Korean government has been moving toward the achievement of the welfare society. The social security system will become effective in 1988 and the medical insurance system will cover the entire population by 1989. The Korean government has been making efforts for the balanced regional development, supporting a farmer successor, and creating employment. We have also attempted to improve social systems that are unfavorable to the women and to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor by income redistribution measures.

May I conclude by saying that we continue exchanging and sharing experiences and knowledge on the success of population and development programs in each country. I am confident that we can find better ways to cope with the population problem through our active participation in the population developments. Thank you very much.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT IN SINGAPORE

Mr. Sidek bin Saniff, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary
Ministry of Trade and Industry

Introduction

The total population of Singapore in 1986 was 2.59 million, comprising 76% Chinese, 15% Malays, 6% Indians and 2% other ethnic groups. With a total land area of 621.7 sq. kms., the population density was 4160 persons per sq. km. People below age 15 formed 23% of the population, and those aged 15-59 formed 69%. The population aged 60 and older is about 8%.

Population Growth and Fertility, 1957-1968

In 1957, when Singapore first attained self-rule, the population stood at 1.45 million. The annual population growth rate was 5.4%, due mainly to natural increase or the excess of births over deaths. The Crude Birth Rate (CBR) was 7.4 per thousand (TABLE 1). The rate of population growth has been on a downward trend since that time, reaching 2.5% in 1965 when the nation attained full independence. In 1970, five years after the establishment of the National Family Planning and Population Program, the growth rate dropped to 1.7% and by 1980, it was 1.2%. With a CBR of 14.8 per thousand and a CDR of 5.0 per thousand, the population growth rate in 1986 was 1.0%.

TABLE 1 POPULATION GROWTH AND VITAL RATES, 1957-1986

	Population ('000)	Live- Births	Deaths	Growth Rate	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate
1957.	1,445.9	61,757	10,647	5.4	42.7	7.4
1965	1,886.9	55,725	10,263	2.5	29.5	5.4
1970	2,074.5	45,934	10,717	1.7	22.1	5.2
1975	2,262.6	39,948	11,447	1.4	17.7	5.1
1980	2,413.9	41,217	12,505	1.2	17.1	5.2
1986	2,586.2	38,379	12,821	1.0	14.8	5.0

Prepared by Population Planning Unit

Singapore attained replacement level fertility in 1975, when the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) was 2.07 per woman (TABLE 2). In 1957, the TRF was 6.41 per woman, and in 1965, 4.66 per woman. Fertility has remained below replacement level since 1975 and reached an all time low of 1.44 per woman in 1986. The Chinese TRF in 1986 was 1.26 per woman compared to 2.05 for the Malays and 1.89 for the Indians.

TABLE 2 TOTAL FERTILITY RATES BY ETHNIC GROUP, 1957-1986

	(per woman)			
	All Ethnic Group	Chinese	Malays	Indians
1957	6.41	6.48	6.22	7.20
1965	4.66	4.31	6.31	6.69
1970	3.07	3.00	3.45	3.15
1975	2.07	2.06	2.12	1.95
1980	1.73	1.66	2.04	1.93
1986	1.44	1.26	2.05	1.89

Prepared by Population Planning Unit

The majority, 80%, of the births in 1986 were of the first and second order. When data on birth order first became available in 1967, only 42% of the births were of the same birth orders. The median age of mothers at first and second births rose from 24.0 in 1967 to 27.6 in 1986. Singaporean women are also marrying later than ever before, the mean age at first marriage was 24.5 in 1986. The proportion single among women aged 35-39 increased from 4 % in 1957 to about 12% in 1986.

Population Programme

The National Family Planning and population Programme was launched in January 1966 as an integral part of the Singapore government's overall development strategy. Following the attainment of full independence in August 1965, the government published a White Paper on Family Planning in September and passed the Singapore Family Planning and Population Board (SFPPB) Act in December. In so doing, the government took over services which, since 1949, have been provided by the voluntary Singapore Family Planning Association (SFPA) with the help of a government grant and use of government Maternal and Child Health Clinics (MCHCs). As demanded for contraceptive services expanded, the association requested that the government look into the possibility of taking over. Until its dissolution in June 1986, the SFPPB was responsible for all family planning and population matters in Singapore. Under the National Family Planning and population Programme, the government provided a comprehensive list of contraceptive services through its island-wide network of MCHCSs. Initial emphasis was on providing a comprehensive clinical contraceptive service to every eligible person in the republic and programme activities were geared towards generating public awareness about contraception and on stressing the need for family planning through messages such as "Every child should be a wanted child" and "Have the number of children you want and can afford." As a complement to the national programme, abortion and voluntary sterilization were legalized in 1970.

In the face of the rising fertility in the early 1970's the two-child family norm was adopted in 1972. To promote this norm, incentives and disincentives were first introduced in 1969/1970 to promote the small family and were intensified over the next several years. Publicity through the mass media, exhibitions, seminars, and face-to-face contacts were also intensified. Government ministries, statutory boards, community leaders and other civil organizations were urged to motivate their staff to adopt the two-child family norm. Moreover, technical assistance and support to educate pupils and the young industrial workers were also rendered to schools and factories.

In 1974, the government announced its goal of attaining zero population growth (ZPG) by 2030 by maintaining fertility at replacement level. In anticipation of an increase in births due to the increasing number of women of reproductive ages, the message of delaying marriage and child spacing was conveyed to the population. In 1974, abortion and sterilization were further liberalized and became available on demand. As Table 2 shows, the TFR fell from 4.7 per woman in 1965 to 1.44 in 1986. Data from three rounds of national survey on family planning showed that the mean ideal number of children fell from 3.7 in 1973 to 2.7 in 1982.

In view of the persistent decline in fertility below replacement level, a new population policy together with a comprehensive package of generous incentives to promote the three-child family was introduced in March 1987. It is, however, too early to assess the impact of these policies. To promote marriages, the Social Development Unit and Social Development Section were set up to organize social activities for tertiary and secondary school graduates respectively, so as to create opportunities for eligible men and women to meet.

Other Development Programs Affecting Fertility

When the government came into power in the late 1950s, the country was faced with problems of high unemployment and inadequate housing, and the high rate of population growth was increasingly channeling limited resources into education and health programmes for the youth. Although the CBR had peaked in 1957, the population growth rate of 2.5% in 1965 remained too high for the government's ambitious development programme. To solve these problems the government employed a two-pronged strategy which, besides the family planning programme, included attracting labour-intensive industries to solve the unemployment problem. By the 1970s, the success of this development strategy was already evident. Table 3 summarizes the major improvements in the quality of life indicators in Singapore.

TABLE 3 KEY SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS, 1960, 1970, 1980 AND 1986

Socio-economic indicator	Year			
	1960	1970	1980	1986
Infant mortality rate (per thousand live-births)	34.9	20.5	11.7	9.1
Persons per doctor	2,553	1,522	1,222	930
Proportion of population living in public flats (per cent)	9	35	73	85
Per capita indigenous GNP (S\$)	1,389	2,405	8,343	13,088
Unemployment rate (per cent)	5.0	6.0	3.5	6.5
Enrolment in institutions of higher learning (thousands)	9.0	13.7	22.5	42.0
Literacy rate (per cent)	52.3	72.2	84.0	86.4

Prepared by Population Planning Unit

The industrialization programme that began in the early 1960s to solve the unemployment problem provided employment opportunities outside the home for women. In view of the labour shortage, the government encouraged female employment by locating light industries within public housing estates. Increased female employment contributes to fertility decline as working women desire and have fewer children than their non-working counterparts.

The public housing programme, designed to break the backbone of the overcrowding problem of the 1950s, broke up the traditional extended family and thereby removed parents as a source of childcare for many young couples. This effectively promoted the small family. Moreover, the long waiting period for allocation of flats had the effect of delaying marriages.

The relative affluence generated by the economic development programme also changed the basic value orientations and lifestyle of the average Singaporean. The desire for consumer goods and leisure activities compete with the traditional desire for large families, as to the rising aspirations of the present generation of Singaporean parents for their children. Unlike in agricultural societies where children contribute to the family from an early age, the rising education level raises the cost of children while at the same time reducing their economic contributions. The old-age security motive for having children has also declined in importance under the compulsory savings Central Provident Fund (CPF) scheme instituted by the government. (see below)

In summary, all the conditions favouring the small family are present in Singapore. These are: low mortality and high standards of public health, rising education and income levels, a rapid pace of industrialization, increasing employment opportunities for women and economic security in old age.

Prospects for the Future

Having attained most of its original goals in economic and social policies, and in view of the slow down in the supply of local labour, increasing protectionism in the major export markets, and competition from other industrializing countries, the government in the late 1970s decided to restructure the economy to reduce dependence on labour intensive, low value-added industries. Emphasis will be placed on high-technology high-skill industries and the development of Singapore as a centre for financial, computer, medical and consultant services. Changes in the rate of population growth and the population structure will affect development policies most seriously in the following areas:

The Ageing and Diminution of the Labour Force

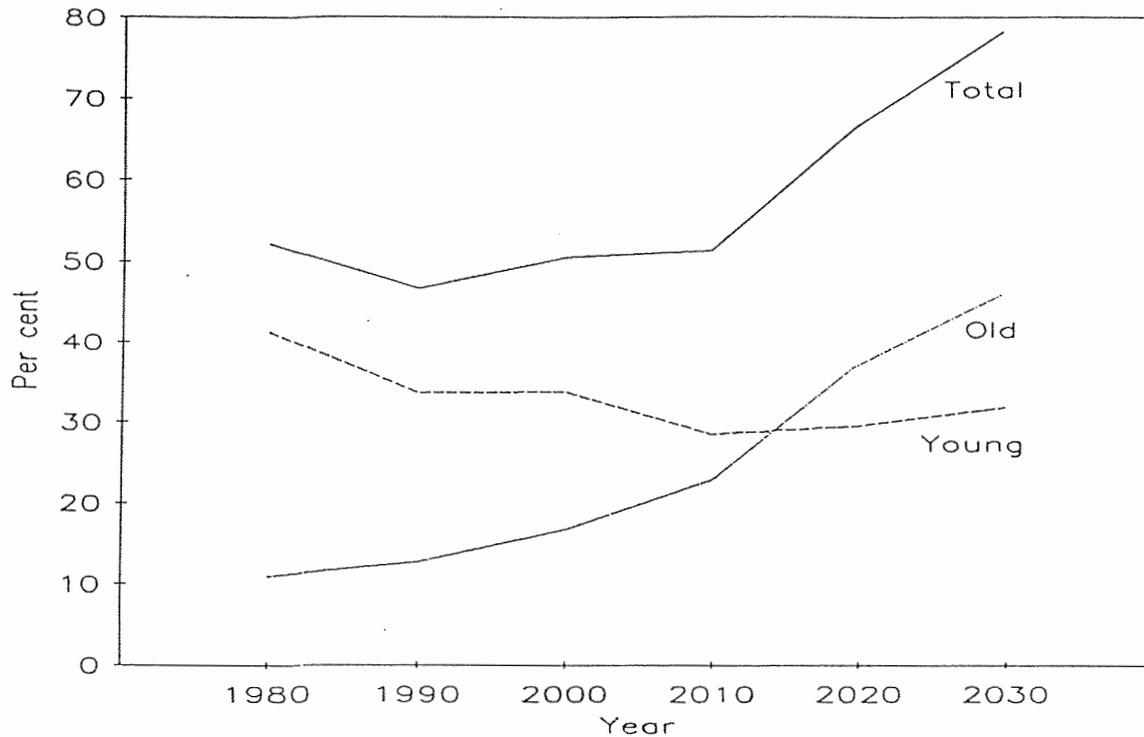
As a result of the falling birth rates since the 1960s, there will be fewer people reaching working age and therefore fewer new entrants to the labour force each year. To compensate for this decline, increased automation, mechanization and computerization will be required. An economy based on higher technology will require the constant acquisition of new skills but as the average age of the labour force rises, it may lose some of its adaptiveness in the use of new skills.

Another means of off-setting the decline in growth of the working age population is to encourage higher labour force participation among women. As Table 4 shows, the rate of female labour force participation increased greatly between 1970 and 1986. In order to encourage continued labour force participation and higher fertility, the government's New Population Policy (announced in March 1987) includes generous tax incentives as well as child care subsidy for working mothers. Married female officers in the Civil Service and Statutory Boards are also allowed full-time no-pay child-care leave up to maximum of four years, easy availability of part-time employment, and a maximum of 15 days unrecorded leave per year to care for sick children.

The Aging of the Population

Because of the decline in fertility and the increasing expectation of life for the average Singaporean, the aged will form a large group in numbers and as a proportion of the total population. A major consequence of this change in the age structure is that the number of persons of working age per elderly person aged 60 and older will decrease. This will increase the burden of support provided by the working population, as the following figure on dependency ratios shows.

Figure 1 Dependency Ratios, 1980-2030



The basic approaches taken in government plans for the aged are:

- a) the development of appropriate attitudes and policies towards aging and the encouragement of continued employment among the aged;
- b) financial security in old age from continued employment, Central Provident Fund (CPF) savings—a savings scheme for all employees with contributions made monthly by employee and employer into the employee's account—and family contributions. Part of the CPF savings go into a Medisave account, from which withdrawals can only be made for medical expenses; and
- c) the care of the aged within the family and community setting, with provisions for the destitute and chronically ill to be looked after by the community.

Such approaches take into consideration the fact that the elderly of the future will have fewer children to support them and that a large proportion of the female members of the family who were the traditional care-givers will have taken up employment.

COUNTRY REPORT OF THAILAND

Senator Prof.Dr. Prasop Ratanakorn
Chairman, Population and Development Committee
National Assembly

Thailand's National Family Planning Program

1. Population policy as stated in the Sixth National Economic and Social Development Plan (1987-1991) stresses three aspects as follows:
 1. Reduction of the population growth rate
 2. Quality of Population
 3. Population distribution and human settlements
2. It is the goal of the Sixth Plan to reduce the population growth rate to approximately 1.3% by the end of 1991. At that time it is estimated that the total population will be about 56.9 million with an estimated crude birth rate of 19.1 and crude death rate of about 5.7 per thousand.
3. To attain the growth rate of 1.3% also requires the recruitment of about 6.6 million new family planning acceptors over the five-year period and the retention of 5.7 million continuing acceptors at the end of 1991.
4. Thus, three main measures are to be developed:
 - 4.1 Family Planning
 - 4.2 Population education
 - 4.3 Beyond family planning
5. Thailand has come a long way in achieving a remarkable decline in fertility throughout the country despite large gaps between rural and urban residents with respect to income, education, and access to public services.
6. The total fertility rate in Thailand dropped from 6.5 births per woman in 1962-63 to 4.0 in 1974-75; and to 3.4 in 1984. The annual rate of population increase fell from 3% in the late 1960's to 1.7% by 1985. While it is true that the decline started before the National Family Planning Program (NFPP) was organized, it only began to gain momentum in 1968, the year after the forerunner of the national program was established.
7. The third contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1984) revealed that the contraceptive prevalence in 1984 was 64.6% of MWRA, compared with 59% in 1981. The biggest increase in use was in female sterilization which increased from 18.7% to 23.5% of current MWRA and is now the most common method of contraception in Thailand. The increase in female sterilization accounts for 86% of the increase in overall prevalence between 1981 and 1984.
8. The most popular contraceptives for new acceptors are pills and injectable contraceptives which together account for almost 70% of the contraception being used.

9. The success of the Thai NFPP is probably due in large part to the flexibility and innovativeness that have characterized the nation's approach. Some outstanding characteristics contributing to the achievement of the program are:
- The FP service delivery system was carried out through the extensive health infrastructure of both public and private sectors in Thailand. The services were given through over 5,000 hospitals and health centers in the public sector and through over 10,000 private hospitals, private medical clinics, and drug stores.
 - In the public sector, maternal and child health services were integrated with family planning services at the onset of the national program.
 - Comprehensive family planning services, including both permanent and non-permanent contraceptive methods, were offered at the district level and above. The FP services were free to all by the public sector. However, the free services did not affect the private sector significantly.
 - Paramedical personnel, such as nurses and auxiliary health workers, were trained and permitted prescribe contraceptives such as nurses can prescribe oral pills, insert IUD's, and give DMPA injections. Thai physicians approved and assisted in the training and supervision of these personnel.
 - The injectable contraceptive has been used in the National Family Planning Program since 1975 with excellent results. Indeed, one injectable has been used by a private hospital in the northern part of Thailand for over 15 years. Follow-up studies of over 10,000 injectable acceptors in the past 10 years have shown no serious side effects.
 - Community agents such as traditional birth attendants, tambon doctors (traditional healers) including village health communicators and village health volunteers were trained and used in the delivery of condoms, pills, and referral services.
 - The Ministry of Public Health, universities, and the private family planning associations work very closely together in delivering motivation and family planning services to the people.
 - The universities and the Ministry of Public Health also work very closely together in operational and clinical research studies, training, surveys, and evaluation.
10. The National Family Planning Program of Thailand has been successful and has lowered the population growth rate to the expected national target by the end of the 5th National Socio-economic Development Plan of Thailand (1982-86) as planned. However, the growth rate target of 1.3% by the end of the 6th National Plan will be much more difficult to achieve due to the following problems:
- The NFPP now begins to face the hard-core group. It will take more time, effort and other resources to motivate them to practice contraception.

- There are still a large number of minority groups such as the Thai Muslims, Thai Catholics, hill tribes, slum people, etc., who are pro-natalist and are not interested in family planning.
 - Thailand still has a large number of adolescent and young adult groups i.e. ages 12-24. These people are in schools, the monkhood, working in factories, bars, night clubs, massage parlors, etc. They need sex education, family life education, and family planning services.
 - Oral pills still remain on the dangerous drug list even though oral pills are allowed to be prescribed by non-MD's.
 - There are still some custom duties on contraceptives such as oral pills and condoms. These duties raised the price of contraceptives in the market.
 - It was estimated that about 600,000 illegal abortions were performed in 1982. The abortion death rate resulting from complications in Bangkok hospitals was about 1%. Abortion could be performed legally only in two instances: rape resulting in pregnancy, or if the pregnancy endangers the mother's life. This does not cover pregnant females infected with rubella, contraceptive failures, socio-economic reasons, etc..
 - The present infant mortality rate is still high (45 per 1,000 live births). This might indirectly affect the contraceptive practices of the couples, especially in rural areas, who therefore do not have confidence to accept family planning.
 - The government now provides a monthly "child allowance" for the first three children. Previously, all children were considered in this remuneration.
11. Increasing contraceptive prevalence is more difficult to accomplish in a context where almost 60% of eligible couples are already practicing some form of contraception than one in which a smaller segment of the population is doing so. Nor is there any inevitability in a continued rise in prevalence rates. To increase the rate of acceptors or to reach currently under-served sectors of the population, Thailand has the following issues to face and consider for development of the future program:
- development of appropriate educational and service programs for the large numbers of adolescents entering the reproductive ages each year;
 - development of more focussed information, education, and communication efforts for the special population groups that are currently under-served, including the urban poor, hill tribes, refugees, and displaced persons;
 - improving the quality of service delivery in order to better match user needs and preferences with available methods for those who wish to contracept but are not satisfied with their current methods;
 - more attention to the demand factors affecting use of contraception and adoption of the small family norm;

- greater need for inter-ministerial cooperation in the formulation and implementation of policies in other development sectors that may have a bearing on family size intentions and contraception.
 - more consideration about indirect measures or beyond family planning approaches for the program such as tax measures, incentives for two-child families, etc..
12. As a consequence of declining fertility and mortality, Thailand now experiences the changing age structure. As the proportion of young children in the population declines, the improvement of the quality of education should be considered. All Thai children in the compulsory age group or at the age of 7 are legally required to attend primary school. However, due to the low birth rate, there is quite a small number of enrollments for primary schools. Thus the goal has to be set to expand the enrollments for pre-school education.
 13. Simultaneously, the population of labor force age is expanding rapidly as a result of past high fertility. The problem of unemployment or under-utilization of the work force is being confronted and needs sound solutions.
 14. It is to be noted that the proportion of the population at older ages is rapidly increasing. The needed elderly are considered a special target group along with many such other groups of under-privileged people. The Thai government established the National Committee of Aging in 1982. This committee, chaired by the Minister of Interior, was composed of representatives from government and private sectors concerned. In 1983 the National Committee of Aging adopted the National Long-term Plan of Action for Aging covering 20 years (1982-2000) comprising five aspects: health services, education, security and working, social, and cultural and social welfare.
 15. The importance and central role of population data and information has been recognized in the formulation of integrated population policies, plans, and programs. The importance of perspective planning beyond a five-year period is emphasized in order to anticipate the socio-economic impact of population changes.

The National Campaign for Improving the Life of the Thai People

The Cabinet has approved the 3-year program of the National Campaign for Improving the Quality of Life for the Thai People (1985-1987) since August 1985 as one of the programs initiated for the celebration of His Majesty's 60th Birthday in 1987. WHO, through the Director-General's Development Fund has kindly supported this undertaking. To facilitate the program's implementation, a coordinating committee was set up at the Ministry of Public Health and collaborated closely with the National Rural Development Committee and its coordinating center.

The main objective of the program was to promote intersectoral and inter-level coordination for improving the quality of life of the Thai people through application of the basic minimum need (BMN's) approach. The strategies being applied were community preparation, inter-sectoral and

inter-level training, public information, and development of trainers' villages for the purpose of technology transfer through the concept of TCDV (Technical Cooperation among Developing Villages).

The activities since the beginning of the program up to mid-May, 1986 could be summarized as follows:

1. All the 72 provincial governors have been oriented towards the concept of the program and the role of the provincial authorities in the national campaign for improving the quality of life of the Thai people through 3 regional seminars held in Chiangmai, Prachuabkirikhan, and Choburi provinces;

2. By the end of May, 1986, the villagers in 6,383 target villages throughout the country will have completed the survey of their basic minimum needs will be ready to utilize the data for bottom-up planning under the existing system for national rural development;

3. Villages with high potential for development have been organized into networks of villages for further development under the concept of TCDV (Technical Cooperation amongst Developing Villages) with the target of one network (five villages) per district by 1986;

4. The provincial authorities, including representatives of the private sector at all levels, have participated in inter-sectoral and inter-level training on the concept and approaches of the national campaign for quality of life. In addition, the inter-sectoral training teams have completed the training for Tambon Council Support Group and the villagers who are responsible for conducting BMN's survey in all target villages;

5. Public information programs have been organized through the use of mass media i.e. TV, radio, printed materials, and exhibitions. The concepts of BMN's and quality of life have been an integral part of seminars and training programs organized by all concerned sectors;

6. A functional model for integration of all sectoral development activities, particularly in relation to community financing was developed and an action-oriented research on Indicators of Community Actions to Promote Quality of life is being undertaken.

7. Four briefing programs have been organized for central level personnel of all departments within the Ministry of Public Health during which more than 200 participants were oriented to BMN's, QOL's, and other innovative activities being undertaken at the village level.

It is expected that, by the end of 1987, all 57,662 villages in Thailand, which include 5 TCDV networks per district will be actively participating in development activities in an effort to achieve their desired standard of BMN's and thus ensure the quality of life in Thai villages.

Senior Citizen's Roles in Social Development

The extent of senior citizens' roles in social development progress depends largely on their quality of life. If they eat well, live well, are healthy, take proper physical exercise, have work to do from time to time, and have sufficient rest and relaxation, then these factors would greatly enhance the social development of the country.

The important roles of the senior citizens in social development include the following:

1. Develop self-confidence and tenacity and show good conduct and behavior to serve as a model to their children and their future generations;
2. Have initiatives and be useful to their families, their communities, and their society;
3. Participate in social activities, such as senior citizens' volunteers clubs (development volunteers), public health volunteers clubs, and serve as local leaders;
4. Help in the campaign for the promotion and conservation of Thai culture, tradition, and religion as appropriate in each locality;
5. Have interest in the environmental circumstances and new evolution of the world;
6. Teach, train, and impart knowledge, experience, and history to the children and the younger generations so as to help boost their patriotism and to induce them to take part perseveringly in the national development;
7. Behave themselves in a manner worthy of respect and esteem and admiration by their children;
8. Cooperate with the governmental and private organizations in every form of social development;
9. Encourage and participate in the establishment of clubs or groups of senior citizens by applying for membership to the clubs or groups which serve as the centers for the senior citizens' activities and for maintaining mutual benefits in the fields of social security, social service, health, and other things of the senior citizens, themselves.

Primary Health Care and Social Development

Thailand had accumulated over ten years of experience in some aspects of primary health care however it was only lately that this approach could promote the adoption of a national policy for health development.

In 1979 the Cabinet approved the proposed concept and practices of primary health care as a part of the national fourth five-year health development plan and agreed to render administrative, as well as resource, supports to the program which was already underway since 1977. Operationally, primary health care programs at that stage focused on selection and training of village health communicators (VHC's) and village health volunteers (VHV'S). These volunteers were ordinary villagers who were interested in health matters and willing to help their fellow villagers without receiving any remuneration from the government. The VHC's were trained to deliver messages concerning maternal and child health, family planning, nutrition, immunization, water, and basic sanitation and were encouraged to motivate the target population to accept services provided by peripheral health workers. In the case of VHV's, more prominent activities were in the areas of providing simple medical care to patients, distribution of essential drugs, and resupplying condoms as well as contraceptive pills to acceptors.

With the existence of a newly developed mechanism for inter-sectoral coordination and inter-level planning in 1981, an attempt had been made to formulate an inter-sectoral objective of common concern amongst the four key ministries (Interior, Education, Health, and Agriculture) known as basic minimum needs or BMN.

Systematic and innovative steps have been taken to facilitate coordination between "top down" and "bottom up" planning and to achieve better inter-sectoral planning for better health. At the village level, several social interventions and appropriate technologies have been devised and applied with an aim of improving the quality of life of the people.

BRIEF ON POPULATION AND THEIR ACTIVITIES
IN THE SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Dr. Eng. Ghassan Tayara, M.P.
Member of the Syrian Parliamentarians' Committee
on Population and Development

Location

The Syrian Arab Republic is situated on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, bordered by Iraq on the East, Palestine and Jordan on the South, and Turkey on the North.

The total land area is 18,518,000 hectares distributed as follows:

1. Cultivated and invested lands	3,903,000 ha.
2. Cultivated and invested lands (left at rest)	1,724,000 ha.
3. Cultivated and non-invested lands	508,000 ha.
4. Uncultivated lands	3,567,000 ha.
5. Steppe and pastures	8,293,000 ha.
6. Forests	523,000 ha.

Total	18,518,000 ha.

In order to give a clear image, I stated in schedule No. 1 the detailed information indicating the development and distribution of SAR lands between 1982-1986.

Population

The population in the Syrian Arab Republic is nearly 11.5 million persons, according to the available statistics. Syria's population reached, by the first half of 1986, to 10,621,000 persons, distributed as follows:

Urban Areas:
Male 2,692,000
Female 2,516,000

Rural Areas:
Male 2,728,000
Female 2,676,000

Total 10,612,000

These figures indicate that the number of inhabitants in urban areas is nearly equal to the number in the rural areas. Also, the number of males is nearly equal to the number of females. If we add to the above number the SAR citizens who live abroad, the total will reach about 12 million persons.

From 1960 till today then the population growth rate has developed as follows:

During the period:	1960-1970	49.9 per thousand
During the period:	1970-1981	40.9 per thousand
During the year:	1987	35.0 per thousand

This rate varies from region to region, where we find it higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. But in general the rate of the annual population growth in Syria is considered high. The reasons for this are religious influences, social relations, and it is a matter of pride to have more children.

Distribution of Population

In order to give a clear idea of the distribution of population in the Syrian Arab Republic according to labor force, I have enclosed schedule No. 2.

Schedule No. 3 specifies that the percentage of youth in the SAR population is high. This, on the one hand, is a distinction, however it places a great burden on the State to secure suitable employment for the ascending generation, the size of which, currently surpasses the available opportunities.

The land area and its potentials correspond with the population's requirements but the influence of the international economic crisis is now reflected in a small country like Syria. Furthermore, the leading role Syria is taking in the Middle East requires increasing allocations for the military in order to defend our people's right to live peacefully in their land. This casts shadows on our standard of living. Therefore, we, in Syria, are looking forward to a just and perpetual peace in our region, to when the focuses of tension in the world subside, so that the funds spent on the arms race may be redirected for the benefit of servicing development and scientific research in the fields of health, principally to find the remedies and cures for the incurable diseases (e.g. cancer, cholera, and AIDS). It is regrettable that the finances spent on armament are multi-multiples of what is spent for improving health services.

Today, 150 infants are born every second, e.g. 220,000 each day. Thus the world's population increases by 80 million persons per year -- that means it will reach 6 billion by the end of this century, increasing to 7 billion by 2010, and to 8 billion by 2020.

How regrettable it is to feel that we are depending on war and AIDS in order to reduce the Earth's population paying little heed to the fact that these things affect all people and their children.

I sincerely hope that our forum will work to issue a call to those armament racers to direct their efforts towards abolishing the cold war, to abate the tensions, and to mobilize the tremendous finances for development. This calls for direct and immediate action to exert pressure toward building a universal economic system, where every person may find his happiness and welfare.

I may have dealt with subjects not on the agenda as my duty is to present a brief about population and their activities in the SAR.

In the preface of this brief, I mentioned that religious influences and social relations are playing an important role in the increase of the annual population growth rate, therefore an association to organize family planning was established. It is a non-governmental organization working in cooperation with the Union of Women, another NGO, in order foster an awareness amongst the young men and women to plan their families in the future.

The government is also working for the diffusion of education in the rural areas to eliminate illiteracy.

A national committee was formed at the Syrian Arab Republic People's Council in order to assist governmental associations to reach acceptable averages for annual population growth.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, MIGRATION, AND POPULATION

Country Report from the Philippines

Rep. Teresa Aquino-Oreta
Manila, Philippines

Executive Summary

Cognizant of the critical role of population in the country's economic development, the Philippines has redirected its population policy towards the ultimate goal of improving the quality of life of the Filipinos in a just and humane society. Such policy, therefore, zeroes in on the holistic promotion of family welfare and goes beyond mere fertility reduction. Moreover, the couple's free choice in determining the size of their family as well as religious convictions in selecting the means by which they could better plan their family were fully considered. To operationalize this policy, a two-fold objective of reducing population growth and attaining a more balanced regional development and population distribution were set. Based on this, the family planning program and population-development integration program are being fully implemented.

The Philippines is an agriculturally-based society with large majority of the population depending on agriculture for the livelihood. This sector thus accounts for one half of the country's total employment, catering to mostly landless agricultural workers. Figures on household size and income, as well as on dependency and literacy rates show that the country's urban sector is much more economically better off, as compared with the rural sector.

To measure the status of the country's agricultural development, farm productivity, significant gains have been achieved as a result of the adoption of modern farm technologies. Nevertheless, such did not materially impact on the net income of farmers in view of certain operational problems. Among the problems that have continually beset the farmers are high farm input costs, inadequacy of sources of cheap farm credit and insufficiency of infrastructure support and marketing facilities. Added to these are unforeseen climatic risks such as typhoons, floods, and droughts which have caused severe crop devastation and financial losses to farmers.

Studies delving on the acceptance of family planning methods reveal that the rural sector has consistently lagged behind the urban sector in rate of adoption of these methods. Similarly, high fertility rates were recorded for the rural sector as compared with the urban sector. Based on these findings, one may perceive that the low level of agricultural development in the countryside appears as an obstacle to our objective of reducing population growth. As in other developing countries, poorer sectors of society tended to be primarily concerned with economic survival and in the process, unwittingly neglect vital population issues such as family size and responsible parenthood. Moreover, conditions in agriculture favoring more hands to do farm work and the Filipino value of parents depending on their children through old age seem to perpetuate larger families in the countryside.

Government efforts to uplift the plight of the farmers center not only on improving farm productivity to achieve self-sufficiency in food for the

country but on increasing farmer's income to enhance their economic welfare.

One of the major characteristics of Philippine population is the uneven geographical distribution resulting from a largely unidirectional rural-urban migration. A complete reversal of the 1950's rural-ward population movement when land colonization and resettlement were encouraged, rural people continually flock to the urban areas in search of better economic opportunities.

Some of the factors accounting for imbalances in regional population distribution are the country's island geography, varying levels of regional economic development and internal migration. Being directly related to population growth, internal migration was exceptionally significant in regions where population growth is correspondingly high.

Internal migration may either be short-distance (inter-barrio) or long-distance (inter-provincial/inter-regional) population movement. Data confirms that, in areas where economic development is relatively high, its population transferred across long spatial distances and to more varied points of destination. In contrast, migrants from underdeveloped regions opted to shift within shorter or inter-barrio distances and concentrate only on a generally singular destination point -- the more developed areas. To explain this trend, it was postulated that people in more affluent communities enjoy relatively greater financial and psychological freedom, enabling them to tread farther and more unfamiliar grounds, as compared to the commonly risk-averse poor people.

Migration statistics established the country's capital city of Manila as the most popular point of entry as it accepted thousands of regional migrants. In contrast, negative migration was recorded in the far-flung region of Ilocos where the geographical environment is perceived to be not conducive to economic progress.

In conclusion, the above results clearly have implications on national policy formulation as the varying population distribution and resource base among regions needed to be integrated into the government's efforts toward agricultural development would do well in hastening the attainment of our population objectives. Likewise, as economic development gradually becomes a reality in the countryside, the current influx of urban-ward migration which had caused unhealthy population imbalances may eventually be averted.

Introduction

In 1986, the census reported the Philippines' population at 54.9 million. Roughly, this translates into a growth rate of about 2.7%, a little higher than the world rate of 2.6%. Based on this rate, we may expect to hit the 100 million mark in about 25 years or towards the turn of the 21st century.

As established by demographic studies, the Philippines' population is characterized by unabated rapid growth, decline fertility and mortality levels and unbalanced geographical distribution caused primarily by internal migration which will be discussed lengthily in the latter part of this paper. These recent trends in population have been correlated with two other variables: resource level and environmental conditions.

Already, the pressure exerted by continued population growth is exacting a heavy toll on the country's development efforts and population distribution. This is heightened by the fact that the nation has yet to recover from tremendous economic dislocation brought about by the past regime. In the same vein, environmental strains are evident and seriously threaten the country's ecological balance.

Population Policy, Principles, and Thrusts

With the growing awareness of population as a critical factor towards national development, the Philippine government has directed its population policy toward the ultimate goal of improving the quality of life of the Filipinos in a just and humane society. Current efforts, therefore, are aimed not only at controlling population growth but at enhancing the overall welfare of the Filipino family. This goal reflects the spirit of the 1987 Philippine Constitution which seeks to liberate the people from poverty through the provision of sufficient social services and employment opportunities and upgrading of living conditions. In effect, our national population policy has evolved within the context of the country's socio-economic development program that promotes material security in food, housing, employment, health, and education, with due regard to social justice and individual freedom.

The pursuit of national population policy is guided by a set of principles, to wit:

1. Orientation towards the overall improvement of family welfare, not just fertility reduction.
2. Respect for the rights of couples to determine the size of their family and choose voluntarily the means which conforms with their moral convictions and religious beliefs.
3. Promotion of family solidarity and responsible parenthood.
4. Rejection of abortion as a means for controlling fertility.
5. Recognition of socio-economic variation among regions and among localities within regions.
6. Promotion of self-reliance through community-based approaches.
7. Coordination and integration of development efforts at various levels of government.
8. Enhancement of public-private sector partnership through the complementary participation of non-government organizations.
9. Maximum utilization of participative and consultative approaches.

In turn, the following program thrusts were mapped out to promote effective program implementation:

1. Integrated approach to the delivery of health, nutrition, and family planning services.
2. Conduct of information, education, and motivation in the promotion of responsible parenthood and family planning services in tandem with other development programs.
3. Provision of full and sustained information on medically-approved and legally acceptable family planning services as the couple's basis for free choice.
4. Assurance of accessibility and availability of family planning services.
5. Support to programs enhancing the status and role of women.
6. Advocacy of policies and measures which can reduce the imbalances in population distribution.

Implementation Plan

Program Objectives and Areas

The Philippine Population Program Plan for 1988-1992 laid down two basic objectives of implementation:

1. To contribute to the lowering of population growth rate from 2.38% in 1988 with an estimated population of 58.7 million to 2.21% in 1992 with an estimated population of 64.3 million through an integrated population program to improve family well-being and welfare by promoting the concept of responsible parenthood and family planning.
2. To attain a more balanced regional development and population distribution by advocacy policies and measures that can reduce the imbalance in population distribution.

In line with these objectives, various population activities are being conducted, falling under two program areas:

1. Family Planning Program

This area covers all activities related to the effective delivery of family planning services as well as improvement of maternal and child health. It aims to provide sustained information on safe and legitimate methods of family planning, taking into consideration the couple's right and moral convictions in the determination of family size and birth control procedures.

2. Population and Development Integration Program

This area covers all policy and program initiatives relevant to the need to reduce current imbalances in population growth and distribution.

Program Status and Impact

Under the family planning program, public and private clinics and health centers are being established to provide adequate family planning and health services to the people. The program counts on strong information, education, and communication support that is aimed at increasing family planning acceptance and upgrading delivery of services.

As of December, 1986, about 3,506 service networks (2,376 government clinics and 1,130 non-government centers) are in operation. Complementing these are 42 comprehensive itinerant teams, 2,250 full-time outreach workers and 51,000 barangay supply point officers, all working together to enhance the utilization of family planning methods. In addition, a total of 10,388 medical personnel have been tapped to further professionalize services.

A number of studies have also been initiated in search of safer, more acceptable, and cost-saving ways of family planning. For instance, six locally-grown medicinal plants are the subject of laboratory researches for their fertility-regulating qualities. Similarly, value-orientation and integration of population education in the school curricula, targeting the pre-schoolers, the youth, and the pre-marriage couples, form part of the activities under this area.

Likewise, population and development initiatives are well in place, generating the active participation and coordination among policy makers, local government officials and technical staff of partner agencies. Along this line, research studies and training modules are pursued in accordance with the long-term goal of integrating population perspectives into development planning.

In terms of program impact, consistent, though modest, gains were achieved, specifically in the area of contraceptive prevalence. From a low 32% contraceptive prevalence rate in 1983, contraceptive usage rose to 44% for the period of mid-1986 - mid-1987. Likewise, fertility rates went down to 4.5% in 1982 to about 4% in 1986. These results show a great potential for improvement in view of the big gap between family planning knowledge and actual practice (97% vs. 44%) which needs to be lessened to yield a higher usage rate of family planning methods.

Agriculture and Population

Demographic Profile

The Philippines is predominantly an agricultural country. This is borne out by the fact that a large majority or 70% of the populace live in the rural areas where agriculture is the main source of income.

The most dominant sector in agriculture is the palay farm households which comprise about 30-40% of total households. The rest of the farming community is involved in corn, coconut, fishery, livestock, poultry, and sugarcane production.

Employment generated by agriculture accounts for about 51% of total employment in the country. People engaged in agriculture earn their income either as farmer-operators or wage and salary workers. Most of the Filipino farmers belong to the landless agricultural class totalling about 8 million peasants. In either case, however, they spend only approximately half of their working time in actual production, owing to the seasonality of agriculture. Such renders underutilized for the rest of the farming season and enables them to engage in off-farm chores.

Household members for the entire country averaged 5.6 members. Rural families have slightly more members than urban households, at 5.71 and 5.5 persons, respectively. Among the rural sector, fishing families tended to have the most number of household members at 6.1 persons, followed by sugarcane with 5.9 and corn at 5.8 members per household.

Estimates of dependency ratio for the entire country have continually gone down from 94.9 in 1970 to about 78 in 1985. Regions in the rural sector reported the highest proportion of dependents while a much lower dependency burden was observed in metropolitan areas. Similarly, a remarkable difference exists in literacy rates of the urban and rural population, the latter having a lower rate by as much as 15 percentage points. The presence of and accessibility to more schools and universities in the urban centers as compared with the rural areas account for this difference.

Level of Development

The shift from traditional low-yielding seeds to the use of modern high-yielding varieties has dramatically increased average farm productivity, especially palay. From a mere 40 cavans per hectare, mean farm output rose to a low 100 cavans to high 200 cavans per hectare within a 10 year period.

Despite this gain in rice productivity, net income accruing to individual farmers has, through the years failed to correspondingly improve. For the fourth quarter of 1983, for instance, the average income of farm families was estimated at ₱3,937, only half of what non-farm families earn at ₱7,666. As such, the agricultural sector has been the lowest-earning population in the country.

Two factors may be identified to have accounted for this trend. One, is the increase in production expenses, particularly for farm chemicals, the intensive application of which is required by the use of high-yielding varieties. Therefore, average production costs for rice farms rose from ₱1,000 to around ₱3,000 per hectare. The second deterrent to improved net farm income refers to drastic downward fluctuations in price levels of palay, thereby generating lower gross revenues for farmers, partly owing to manipulations by unscrupulous traders and dealers.

The country's agricultural structure predominantly consists of small farmers who cultivate an average of 2.5 hectares of arable land. Coupled with the considerable increase in farm production costs, agriculture's main operational problem, therefore, points to the inadequacy of sources of farm capital requirements. This forced the farmers to turn to other informal, non-bank credit sources; in the process, making them vulnerable to manipulations by local usurers and even unscrupulous landowners through unfair crop-sharing arrangements.

Among the major problems plaguing the Filipino farmers, thus, are high input costs, inadequate sources of liberal farm credit, and inadequate infrastructure support and marketing facilities. Aggravating this situation is the fact that the Philippines is so geographically situated that unforeseen climatic risks such as drought, typhoons, and floods could wreak havoc on our crops and cause huge financial losses to our farmers.

Implications of Population Programs

Based on studies on the degree of adoption of family planning methods in the country, it is apparent that the rural population has consistently lagged behind the urban sector in the rate of acceptance of such methods. Thus, the contraceptive prevalence rate was recorded at approximately 42% for the rural sector as against 59% for the urban community. Such disparity in family planning prevalence is similarly reflected in the fertility differences between urban and rural populations. Thus, while the urban community registered an estimated 3% fertility rate, the rural maintained a high rate of 5%.

The low level of agricultural development in the country may be seen as a stumbling block to fulfilling our population objectives. As poor families constantly struggle for their day to day survival, such issues as family size, responsible parenthood, and fertility are perceived as peripheral, hence, unwittingly overlooked. Also commonly ignored are certain economic realities that heavily contribute to a financially tight economic situation for the farmers. Such refer to the opportunity costs in time and resources of raising additional children, that could have otherwise been allocated for productive activities and the great financial expense of maintaining a large family. Added to this, the low level of farm income is the primary cause of migration to perceived areas of greater opportunities which usually the metropolitan centers or to areas where tillable lands are available. Moreover, practical considerations may, in fact, perpetuated the norm of unrestricted family size in the rural areas. For instance, rural folks desire more children for they mean more hands that can be used for production activities like plowing, harrowing, planting, harvesting, and tending of livestock. Likewise, traditional Filipino culture encourages having a large number of children as a guarantee that at least one or two may be relied upon to support the parents through old age.

Government Efforts Toward Agricultural Development

Recognizing the central role of agriculture in the nation's progress, an updated Philippine Development Plan has advocated a well integrated agri-

cultural and industrial development strategy. Specifically the plan will carry out agricultural projects to expand production and improve productivity, achieve self-sufficiency in basic food items and improve and stabilize farmers' income through efficient marketing and price subsidy procedures. Moreover, government efforts to accelerate growth of this sector is directed at instituting the much-needed reforms in the areas of farm production, pricing, marketing, irrigation, and technology. To address the inadequacy of cheap farm credit, the government has acted to strengthen the rural banks' financial position to enable them to provide credit assistance to farmers at liberal terms. Similarly, it has moved to liberalize importation of fertilizers in an effort to bring down their prices, subject to strict control measures to ensure that the intended economic benefits would actually reach trickle down to individual farmers.

However, the centerpiece of the Philippine government's economic agenda is the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP). The CARP seeks to effect a redistribution of all agricultural lands to tenant-farmers subject to appropriated retention limits and fair compensation. Therefore, this monumental program is hoped to correct, once and for all, the century-old feudalistic system which has stymied agricultural production, deprived the farmer their due share in the fruits of their labor and fuelled unrest in the rural areas. It is also expected to narrow the wide disparity in urban and farm income which fuels internal migration causing a serious demographic dis-equilibrium.

The whole nation eagerly awaits the passing of a pro-farmer agrarian reform law by the Philippine Congress. For only a genuine and well-implemented land reform can truly improve the lot of our people and ultimately move the nation to greater prosperity.

Internal Migration and Population Distribution

Studies on population problems have traditionally focused on the concern of over-population, as reflected in high fertility and rapid growth rates. However, recent approaches in the analysis of population have recognized the emergence of other variables that must equally be given attention and inputted to every manpower planning activity. One such variable refers to the phenomenon of internal migration, with its concomitant elements of population redistribution, volume, and pattern of migration, as well as reasons and effects.

Historical Perspective

The historical perspective of the spatial mobility of the Filipinos provides an appropriate backdrop against studies on the trends and patterns of internal migration in the country. During the fifties and the sixties, the overriding concern for development was the establishment of frontier areas that can be inhabited and cultivated by new settlers. Therefore, movements of population were mainly north and southward, specifically from the Visayan region to Luzon and Mindanao regions.

The growing disparity in socio-economic transformation among the three main regions of the country, namely Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao, brought about changes in migration trends. Thus, northward, or Luzon-bound movements became more dominant over south-

ward, or Mindanao-bound movements. Apparently the industrialization, which took off in the metropolitan areas of Luzon, provided the economic incentives that propelled increased migration to urbanized communities in this region.

Directions of Internal Migration

In studying the directions of internal migration, it becomes apparent that the emerging greater prominence of urban-ward movement may be readily attributed to the inability of the rural sector to provide adequate employment opportunities and better standard of living to the migrant workers and their families. Currently observed directions of population transfers show that the country is now experiencing a reversal of the formerly rural-ward movement prevalent during the 1950's of land colonization and resettlement, to recently urban-ward destinations. Thus, for the ten year period of 1965-1975, rural-urban transfers dominated the flow of population with an urban-urban shift being recorded at a relatively smaller degree. In recent times, however, population shifts were becoming largely intra-urban or intra-rural.

Migration and Population Growth

Several factors have been advanced to have accounted for the imbalances in regional population distribution. For instance, it was construed that the Philippine island geography could have naturally produced the imbalances in regional demographic characteristics. Moreover, the notion that internal movement of population is heavily influenced by the differences in levels of regional development have been popularly held. In the same vein, differences in population growth rates among regions may account for the uneven population distribution. Supporting the perceived great impact of regional differences in levels of economic development on population movements, was a finding that variations in population growth rates among regions can be traced, to an insignificant degree, to fertility differences and much less to mortality levels. Therefore, it is apparent that internal migration is the major determinant of observed differences in population growth rates.

The significant contribution of internal migration to the population growth rates of the various regions is shown by the direct relationship between the population rate and rate of migration. Data showed that regions with a relatively high growth rate likewise reported the biggest number of migrants for the period. Thus, the National Capital Region, with a record growth rate of 4.7%, received over 25% of the total migrants. In contrast, the Cagayan Valley, growing at a low 2.7%, correspondingly registered the least number of migrants, at 2.7% also.

Types of Internal Migration

Two types of internal migration may be distinguished according to the varying spatial distance traversed by the migrants. Generally, inter-barrio movement was more frequently resorted to than inter-provincial transfers. To explain this trend, one may point out the inherently divergent financial and psychological costs entailed on the

migrants by the varying degrees of physical distance covered by migration.

Consequently, this has clear implications on the type of migratory movement that may be prevalent in a province or region, depending upon its level of economic development. Poor provinces, for instance, may be characterized by short-distance migration inasmuch as the migrants have less financial capability to support long-distance transfer. In the same vein, more affluent regions with efficient transport systems may expect to have more frequent interprovincial movement as migrants from these regions tended to be more economically and psychologically equipped to do so.

A closer look at the above migration patterns would reveal interesting details in terms of the degree of migration across various interval periods. For the periods 1960-1970 and 1970-1975, interprovincial movements consistently surpassed intra-provincial transfers. Inter-regional migration covering long physical distances was even more pronounced during these periods, accounting for nearly one-half of total internal movements. Hence, people from one Visayan province, for instance, would most likely transfer to another province as far as Luzon rather than to an adjacent province in the same region of origin.

Migration and Regional Economic Development

The degree of long-distance or inter-regional migration generally indicates how the people perceive the existence or lack of economic opportunities in a particular region. Such popular notions were confirmed by comparative data on destinations of migrants in more developed and less developed regions. For the ten year period of 1960-1970, people coming from prosperous regions had more varied points of destination than those leaving poor regions as the latter chose to concentrate only on regions perceived to offer greater economic opportunities.

The above inter-regional migration trend persisted through the years. Using the mean regional income as a development criterion, a positive net migration of over 60,000 individuals was reported among regions with higher incomes, while the less prosperous regions suffered population diminution by the same amount. Moreover, 2 in every 3 persons in developed areas shifted to similarly prosperous regions, as compared to only 1 in every 3 persons in depressed areas.

Therefore, in summary, inter-regional migration has always been uniquely unidirectional, as migrants constantly sought prosperous regions, giving rise to greater spatial mobility amongst population in these regions.

Inter-regional migration statistics point to the National Capital Region, or Manila, as well as Northern and Southern Mindanao as the most frequent destination points of regional migrants. In contrast, registering the highest rate amongst out-migration regions is the Ilocos Region which had lost a large proportion of its population to other regions. The relatively hostile physical environment of the region is seen as the negative factor influencing the outflow of the

populace from the region.

Planning and Policy Implications

The enduring trends and patterns of internal migration have inevitable resulted in a concentration of population and economic opportunities in the Metropolitan areas, exerting pressure on the administrative capability of the region. Such has important implications on the formulation of governmental policy and thrusts as they relate to the varying resources and requirements of the various regions. Government policy makers and development strategists, therefore, must be constantly attuned to the changing demographic and economic profiles of the regions if they are to draw up truly relevant and meaningful programs.

Conclusion

Hand in hand with agricultural development, therefore, the eventual hastening of the attainment of our population objectives may be well within us. Such may reasonably be expected in view of the positive, albeit dynamic, relationship between a country's level of development and its population growth and distribution. Hence, significant gains in our population targets, specifically as they relate to increased family planning relevance, drops in crude childbirth and fertility rates, all leading to a decline in population growth, are bound to be achieved. This will take the form of increased responsiveness of rural communities to population programs as they are now able to go beyond the basic issue of economic survival.

Alongside this, but equally important, is the reduction of internal migration and demographic concentration caused by the wide disparity in rural and urban development. Thus, the mobility from the less developed to the more developed regions as a factor to be considered in bringing about a balanced regional development will lessen in significance.

(This country report was sent to the secretariat in advance by Ms. Teresa Aquino-Oreta as she was unable to attend the conference.)

SUMMARY

by Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi
Chariman, Malaysian Parliamentary Group
on Resources, Population, and Development

Honorable Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have been ordered by the organizers of our meeting to chair this last session and also to provide a little summary of the discussions that we have had since yesterday and also to highlight some of the points, not in terms of the details but at least by highlighting some of the salient factors that could be drawn up from the discussions that we have had. I must apologize to the organizers, in spite of the fact that I have been behaving like I have been doing, moving in and out all the time from this meeting, but I have been asked to perform this task all the same and I hope that I will be able to provide the summary of some of the discussions that we have had so far.

One thing is obvious that this fourth meeting that we have here in Kuala Lumpur has served to emphasize once again the importance of population and development.

Since our big meeting in 1981 in Beijing we have seen the emergence of various parliamentary groupings in our respective national parliaments on population, resource and development. This certainly has created an increasing awareness among us of the importance of population and development and their inextricable relationship. It is because of our awareness of the importance of population and development and their attending issues and problems that have made the previous three meetings successful and this fourth meeting, which I'm sure in our views, is equally successful. We have certainly emphasized that our role as legislators in our respective countries is important if we are ourselves to create the awareness among the people whom we serve.

The discussions that we have had at this meeting have served to enrich our own knowledge and our store of information on the subject of population and development. The expert papers presented, six in all, have given us good information on how the various factors effecting development and population work in the different situations, whether in China, Japan, or Malaysia. The country reports by the various honorable delegates has updated our information on the various projects that we have undertaken, some of which are already known to many of us.

Because we have been involved in this activity for quite some time, already, most of us are friends. We have meet on many occasions and this meeting in Kuala Lumpur has therefore made the discussions lively and truly meaningful because the discussions were held in a spirit of sincerity, we were very open, we were very frank, we were very sincere and that in many ways has contributed to a better understanding among us. I hope this will lead to a higher degree of cooperation among us.

This forum, which is the Asian meeting of Parliamentarians on Population and Development and the Asian Forum of Parliamentarian, will provide the sort of information which will bring about the kind of cooperation, international cooperation on population and development that we wish to achieve.

Honorable Delegates, from the discussions that we have had, from the expert papers that were presented, we could pick up certain important factors. One is that between development and population there is this strong relationship, which I described earlier as the inextricable relationship. We cannot talk about development unless we talk about the people whom we serve. If we talk about the people whom we serve then we will surely think, at a macro level, about the question of the population, its policies, its issues and its problems. It is the People who make up the population.

The role of women has been much talked about and has been considered as somewhat important because the family unit is seen as a very important institution in our society. The women as homemakers certainly have a role to play in strengthening the family unit. Women, at the present stage of development, because of greater opportunities for education and employment, have come forward to play their respective roles in community development and in national development. It is seen that the role of women in developing countries will continue to grow in importance. We will see in the years to come the emergence of more women taking up the role of leadership either at community level or at the national level and many of whom will be playing the role of legislators.

Another point which has received much discussion is agriculture and its relationship to development and population. For many developing countries their economies depend very much on the agriculture. But the agriculture situation in the rural villages depends very much on the availability of enough manpower to provide the necessary development and growth to the sector. But because the developing countries are progressively growing, progressively becoming commercialized and industrialized, we are faced with another set of problems. The problem emerges as a result of the rural urban migration. We have young men leaving their villages heading for the urban area and we have young women also leaving the villages, the agricultural area in favor of occupations in the industrial urban areas.

This has created a problem for the agricultural sector. If our countries must continue to depend, for their economic growth, on the development of our agriculture sector then it becomes imperative for the government to address itself effectively to some of the problems that we face now as a result of this process of progressive change from agricultural economy to the industrialized economy. In Japan's experience we have seen, in spite of Japan already being accepted as an industrialized nation, agriculture in some way has presented a problem. And also for countries like Malaysia, for countries like Sri Lanka and other developing countries the problem becomes more acute.

The problems that we see as facing us today because of the transition from agriculture to industry are not only economic but also cultural and ethnic. Cultural factors do influence occupational choice, cultural factors do influence implementation of population policies, cultural factors do influence family development and on this factor various countries have varying experiences.

Singapore, a city state with no rural agricultural areas, have their own peculiar problems but, nevertheless, the experience of Singapore, judging from the discussions that we have had, could in some way provide us with the information, could provide us with a model. Especially for some countries like Malaysia or maybe Sri Lanka, if I remember the comments of Dr. Attapatu.

The ethnic problems are more pronounced in countries like Malaysia and Sri Lanka, but for countries where there is a higher degree of homogeneity in the population this is not very obvious. Ethnic factors do influence policy for Malaysia. Ethnic factors do influence economic development, especially in a situation where the composition of the percentage of the indigenous population is more or less of the same size as that of the indigenous population. Malaysia's economic development has shown the importance of government having to deal with the ethnic factors in development.

There is an underlying factor that if we are to achieve a successful policy for population and development there must be political will. Political will is necessary at the leadership level. But at the community level, at the level of the masses there must be commitment by the community. This can only be achieved if there is a program that can bring about a higher degree of understanding by the community concerning the objectives of the government and its political will to achieve those objectives. The role of the legislators will continue to be very important and we see our role as legislators in this area. The government missionary must provide the necessary implementation in order to realize the objectives of the development and population policies.

Honorable Delegates, those are some of the important points which I could draw from the discussions that we have had since yesterday. It is not intended, at this stage, that we should come up with any sort of resolution. The secretariat has been monitoring the discussions that we have had and any matters concerning which there is a consciences will be recorded and a full report of our meeting will later be circulated to participating parliaments.

For all that we have achieved in our two days of meetings we must not forget the valuable contributions that have been made by the experts. They have presented six papers altogether. We wish we could have more time to go in depth, to have a more detailed discussions of the papers with the resource persons and the members of the secretariat.

Of course, finally, the success of our meeting depends very much on our own contribution. We have been most enthusiastic in our discussions and I believe that we have achieved much at this meeting.

We must also record our appreciation to the ability of the chairpersons who have been given the task to chair our meeting at different stages of discussion when different papers were presented.

We should also record our appreciation to the APDA which has played its role, which has in fact provided the secretariat for our meeting. The members of the secretariat have been most able and most efficient in providing us with the necessary papers and the facilities to ensure the success of our meeting.

And, last, but not least, may I also take this opportunity, for the purpose of our record, to convey our thanks to Mr. Tanaka, who is the chief of APDA from Japan, for the leadership that he has given to APDA that enabled the secretariat to discharge its responsibilities and to ensure that this fourth meeting of Asian parliamentarian on population and development is successful. May I now invite Mr. Tanaka to say a few words to us before we close this meeting? Thank you.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

AUSTRALIA

1. Mr. Bruce John Goodluck, MP - Member of Parliament

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

2. Mr. Hu Keshi, MP - Vice Chairman of AFPPD, Vice Chairman of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, NPC
3. Mr. Jian Tianshui - Director, the Office and Chief of the Population Division of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, NPC
4. Mr. Zhao Zhipei - Officer, Foreign Affairs Division, State Family Planning Commission
5. Mr. Zou Ping - Assistant Chief, the Population Division of the Education, Science, Culture and Public Health Committee, NPC

INDIA

6. Mr. Janak Raj Gupta, MP - Member, Indian Parliamentarian Group on Population and Development

INDONESIA

7. Mr. Nursin Rigin - Minister Councillor in Malaysia

IRAQ

8. Mr. Hisham Fakhri Al-Tabaqehali - Ambassador in Malaysia
9. Mr. Yahya Sohor - Officer, Embassy of The Republic of Iraq

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

10. Mr. Joong Dong Kwon, MP - Former Minister of Labour Affairs
11. Mr. Yong Gu Kim - Officer, National Assembly

NEPAL

12. Dr. Prem Bahadur Shahi, MP - Vice Chairman, the Forum on Population and Development
Member of Rastriya Panchayat
13. Mr. Bishno D. Uprety - Assistant Secretary, Rashtriya Panchayat Secretariat,
Rashtriya Panchayat Forum on Population and Development

NEW ZEALAND

14. Ms. Sonja Davies, MP - Member of Parliament

SINGAPORE

15. Mr. Sidek bin Saniff, MP - Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Trade and Industry

SRI LANKA

16. Dr. Ranjit Atapattu, MP - Minister of Health

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

17. Dr. Eng. Ghassan Tayara, MP - Member, the Syrian Parliamentarians Committee on Population and Development

THAILAND

18. Senator Prof.Dr. Prasop Ratanakorn - Chairman, Population and Development Committee of National Assembly
19. Senator Chumsai Hasdin - Member, Population and Development Committee of National Assembly

MALAYSIA

20. Datuk Abdullah bin Haji Ahmad Badawi, MP - Chairman, Malaysian Parliamentary Group on Resources Population and Development
21. Dr. Leo Michael Toyad - Deputy Minister of Education, Committee Member
22. Senator Col.(R) Abdul Hamid bin Ibrahim - Committee Member
23. Senator Dato' Azumu bin Tak - Committee Member
24. Datuk Shahrir Abdul Shahril bin Samad, MP - Committee Member
25. Datuk Zainal Abidin Zin, MP - Committee Member
26. Senator Mazidah bt. Zakaria - Committee Member
27. Mr. Ismail Mansor bin Said, MP - Committee Member
28. Mr. S. S. Subramaniam, MP - Committee Member
29. Mr. Chua Jui Meng, MP - Committee Member
30. Mr. Mohd. Zihin bin Haji Mohd. Hassan, MP - Committee Member
31. Mr. Abdul Rahman bin Bakar, MP - Committee Member
32. Mohd. Noh bin Rezab, MP - Committee Member

33. Mr. Mohamed Tawfik bin Tun Dr. Ismail, MP - Committee Member
34. Datin Paduka Hajjah Rahmah Osman, MP - Secretary, Malaysian Parliamentary Group on Resources Population and Development
Deputy Secretary General, AFPPD

JAPAN

35. Mr. Tatsuo Tanaka, MP - Chairman, APDA, Vice Chairman, Japan Parliamentary Federation for Population (JPPF)
36. Ms. Hiroko Hayashi, MP - Secretary General of JPPF
37. Mr. Shigetake Arishima, MP - Director, JPPF
38. Mr. Ichiji Ishii, MP - Director, JPPF
39. Mr. Shigenobu Sanji, MP - Director, JPPF
40. Mr. Tomio Sakagami, MP - Member of JPPF
41. Mr. Kozo Sakamoto - Secretary to Mr. Tatsuo Tanaka, MP
42. Ms. Tamaki Ohji - Secretary to Dr. Hidehiko Yaoi, MP

EXPERT

43. Dr. Toshio Kuroda - Director Emeritus, Nihon University, Population Research Institute, Japan
44. Dr. Takeshi Hamashita - Associate Professor, Institute of Oriental Culture, The University of Tokyo, Japan
45. Prof. Gayl D. Ness - Professor, Department of Sociology of University of Michigan, USA
46. Datuk Dr. Kamal Salleh - Executive Director, Economic Research, Malaysia
47. Prof. Kamaruddin Kacha - Vice Chancellor, University of Agriculture, Malaysia
48. Dr. Hassan bin Mad - Professor, University of Agriculture, Malaysia

UNFPA

49. Mr. Jyoti Shanker Singh - Director, Information & External Relations Division
50. Mr. Hirofumi Ando - Deputy Chief, Office for Programm Coordination, Management & Field Support
51. Mr. Yoshio Koike - Deputy Representative, UNFPA, Kuala Lumpur

AFPPD

52. Mr. Akio Matsumura - Exective Coordinator, AFPPD

IPPF

53. Dr. Johan A.M. Thambu - Chairman, East and South East Asia and Oceania Region
54. Dr. Thomas Ng - Chairman, Family Planning Federation of Malaysia

COORDINATOR

55. Mr. Tsuguo Hirose - Secretary General, APDA
56. Ms. Michiko Kimura - Assistant Secretary General, APDA
57. Mr. Masaaki Endo - Senior Programme Officer, APDA
58. Ms. Noriko Oda - APDA

INTERPRETER

59. Mr. Wang Xue - China
60. Ms. Sachiko Tanaka - Japan
61. Ms. Reiko Hineno - Japan
62. Ms. Noriko Okamoto - Japan