Using Social and Economic Incentives to Discourage Chinese Suppliers From Product Adulteration

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History/timeline

- Mao Zedong's pro-natalist policy was made in 1949, as he thought a large population was necessary for China to become a more significant nation.
- Mao's death in 1976 caused the Chinese government to start advocating anti-natalist policies because there was only a certain fixed amount of wealth to divide among the population.
- In 1980, the One Child Policy was introduced and heavy measures had to be taken such as abortions in order to control births.
- In the early 1990s, the rules were tightened as the 1991 Decision, which aimed to strengthen family planning, contained provisions suggesting sterilisations and abortions.
- In the 2000s, the policy has come to be treated less seriously in some regions in China. Families with two children are becoming more common.

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Incentives

- Additional health care subsidies
- Priority with health care
- Priority in housing allocation
- Priority in educational provision
- Extra land for private farming
- Extra food proportions
- Financial bonus

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Punitive Actions

Rural Families
- loss of government land grants
- loss of government food grants
- loss of government loans
- loss of farming supplies

Urban Families
- fines are imposed on a percentage of their income, between 20% and 50%

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Evidence/impact

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**Problems / Drawbacks**

1) The elderly dependency ratio is increasing, so many of the old people have to be supported by one child. As the population ages, there will not be enough young people to be productive enough to support the elderly population, causing problems such as the economy of the country.

2) In 1983, which was the peak year for the control of the population, there were 21 million sterilizations, 18 million IUD insertions, and 14 million abortions. These preventions of births intrude women's rights and make problems with morality of giving birth.

3) There are claims that children who grow up under the anti-natalist policy tend to end up being very selfish and spoiled because they have every desires fulfilled by their parents. They're known as the 'little emperors'. This is an unforeseen consequence of the policy, and is known as the "little emperor syndrome".