

**Forum:** Special Conference on Eradication of Poverty & World Hunger  
**Issue:** Promotion of full employment and global social integration  
**Student Officer:** Marianna Zambeli  
**Position:** Deputy President

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## PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates,

My name is Marianna Zambeli and I will be serving as the Deputy President of the Special Conference on the Eradication of poverty and World Hunger in this year's PSMUN. It is my absolute honor to be serving in such position and I can't wait to work with all of you in March. This will be my fourth time as a Student Officer and my second time chairing in the Special Conference.

As a Student Officer my job is to assist the committee during the conference. I will be responsible for all procedural matters of the committee such as lobbying and debating. If there are any problems in the committee my and the rest of the Student Officers of the committee will be responsible for solving them. At this point I have to mention that I will be responsible for the topics of the agenda. I am the expert of this topic so if there are any questions that may come up feel free to contact me. ([ipodmarianna2@gmail.com](mailto:ipodmarianna2@gmail.com))

The topic of this study guide concerns the promotion of full employment and global social integration. This is a very crucial topic concerning the eradication of poverty. The concepts of the topic will be elaborated further down on the study guide. This study guide will act as an introduction and base on your research but you should not by any means solely rely on it.

I am looking forward into meeting all in the conference. Wishing you the best of luck on your research. I am hoping for a fruitful and challenging debate.

Kind regards,

Marianna Zambeli

## INTRODUCING TOPIC

This year's Special Conference is aiming towards the eradication of poverty and world hunger. A way to achieve that is through the promotion of full employment and global social integration. In this study guide I am going to be investigating all the different concepts revolving around the issue and how such question can be put into force in order to eradicate poverty.

There is no doubt that our world has majorly developed throughout the years. Nations wealth has dramatically increased, the population has risen and the life expectancy of people has gone up along with the quality of life. At the same time though there are 1 billion people living in extreme poverty, a lot of countries that are still less economically developed and a huge gap always getting bigger richer between the people getting richer and the ones getting poorer. One of the reasons that this is the current situation for such a significant amount of people could be their lack of employment which automatically lead them to hunger and then to the conditions of poverty they are living under every day. A lot of minorities such as women and children are the people who we see getting socially excluded and therefore aren't provided with adequate food resources and their everyday needs since in some societies other groups are prioritized from others.

As previously mentioned a way to tackle the overall issue that we are dealing with would be through the promotion of full employment. Governments around the world define full employment differently which usually depends on the unemployment rate considered acceptable. Another way to reach such goal would be through global social integration. It essentially means that no one is excluded or favourably included in the society. It also refers to the person wanting to be an active member in the society. Most economically developed have followed developmental policies and strategies concerning full employment and social integration in order to ensure a higher living standard for their people which lead to the economic state they are today. This is achieved by training and educating the people who will be later on employed. Therefore developing a strong human resource system leads to full employment and socially enrolled people which brings nations a step closer to the eradication of poverty.

## DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

### Full employment

Full employment refers to the state of an economy in which all eligible who want to be able are able to find job with prevailing wage rates. A thing that has to be noted is that full employment does not refer to 100% employment as many may have thought. A certain percentage of unemployment is considered acceptable by governments since

it always depends on the season, the voluntary unemployed, the ones that are unable to be employed and more. (businessdictionary.com)

### Unemployment

Is the phenomenon where a person that is able and is looking for employment isn't able to find a job. (Investopedia.com)

### Social integration

According to the UN Department of Economic and Social affairs social integration can be seen as a principled process where all members participate in an active dialogue in order to maintain peaceful relations within the society. (UNDESA)

## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In our days most nations across the globe are struggling with the economic crisis and thus poverty. A reason as to why a lot of people aren't able to be provided with their basic needs is unemployment and further down the line social exclusion. A lot of governments have attempted towards decreasing the problem by implementing strategies that promote full employment and by installing legal frameworks which protect the legal rights of the unemployed until they find new employment. A lot of the times we may see unemployed people being socially excluded because sometimes they may be seen as people that have nothing to offer to the society. At the same time people may be excluded from the society because of other characteristics they acquire for example the social group they belong to, or their race, gender etc.

### POVERTY AND WORLD HUNGER

With one billion living in extreme poverty unable to provide their basic needs a plan solving this issue has to be developed. Most people living in extreme poverty unable to be supplied with adequate food resources live in less economically developed countries. Statistically that is 98% of the world's undernourished who live in poverty and in hunger. Most of those people come from the Asian region, Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. This situation leads to a large amount of mortality especially in children whose health is overall affected which is otherwise translated in 3 million deaths of children that haven't reached the age of five years old. This condition leads to viruses spreading and thus water gets infected and the overall sanitation is non-existent. Poverty and world hunger are a consequence of many different contributing factors. First of all the

#### World Hunger Statistics

- **8 million** people die from lack of food and nutrition every year - about 24,000 deaths each day.
- **1/6** of our population is starving.
- There are **936 million** people who do not have enough to eat.

countries where poverty rates are more commonly observed are countries that acquire agriculture based economies. Governments of those countries don't invest in agriculture as much as they should be. With low investment in agriculture comes losing trading relationship opportunities and therefore employment positions for the unemployed but also a greater wound for the economy. Secondly countries in Africa and Asia currently deal with decolonization issues causing war and conflicts affecting the overall economy and the quality of life of the citizens of the country. Something that has to be noted is that one third of all goods produced never get consumed which a great food wastage that could feed the one out of eight people that live in hunger and is also a phenomenon that calls for global improvement in food security. The above situations lead to a very big consequence which is unstable labour markets which means that jobs are getting fewer and even being employed doesn't mean a secure position in the market. In this study guide I am going to be defining some strategies and models that could be followed in order to promote full employment in ways that adapt to every country's needs and culture.

## FULL EMPLOYMENT

Full employment is defined as the economic state in which all people that are able and wish to be employed have employment, but it does not refer, by any means, to 100% employment. Full employment and social development strategies have been adopted by many countries along with UN conventions concerning the matter.



There are a few theories revolving around full employment such as the one supported by classical macroeconomists and the Keynesian theory which is contradictory to the first. A very interesting approach that Keynes had was that governments should invest into employment and not unemployment. In other words governments should go through with economic injections to companies or employers which will give them the opportunity to open more employment positions rather than investing in unemployment by giving money to the unemployed they could be provided with employment.

A lot of people are unemployed either because they chose to be unemployed or because the economic or social state of their country won't allow them to do so. What I mean by that is the fact that due to the economic crisis a lot of people have lost their jobs because their employers couldn't afford to pay salary to as many employees or because they belong to a minority that won't allow them to get employed. This has very significant consequences to them and to the overall society.

There are very high unemployment rates in countries across the globe either more or less economically developed ones. There are a handful of reasons as to why unemployment rates are rising. First there are a fewer job than applicants therefore some people are going to remain unemployed. Secondly technological advances have come to replace people in their jobs a phenomenon which ends up with them unemployed. Furthermore there are cases where companies choose to change their location and move their manufacturing or headquarters to another country due to many reasons, such as the rate of the salary they will have to pay to their employees. This leaves their previous employees without a job since they will be not moving alongside the company they used to work for. There is also voluntary unemployment or when new workers enter the market to find a job for the first time. These examples are caused from different reasons but they have to be noted since they are part of the unemployment rates.

People who are unemployed have certain legal rights specifically underlined by each nation differently matching their overall social policy. Some countries have achieved full employment or relatively low levels of unemployment by following full employment promotion strategies and the Keynesian theory. There are other countries that adopt new labour liberalization market policies that attract foreign investors and massively benefit the country.

Full employment takes a lot of different stages to be implemented. A natural consequence of full employment is the fact that prizes tend to rise. This is because since more people have a higher income and thus are able to be provided with the prizes rise in order for the manufactories to see an increase in their income too and be able to pay their new employees.

It also takes for the people to be properly trained and educated in order to be able to obtain positions that come with a high income or that they offer a secure employment. Thus governments have to work on building a very well structured educational system that will prepare the people so when time comes they will be the best candidates possible.

Thirdly governments should invest to the source that brings the higher income to the economy. For example African countries have agriculture based economies and countries in Europe have manufactory based economies, governments should invest in these segments in order to fulfil the needs of their economy exclusively.

## **SOCIAL INTEGRATION**

Social integration is the process where all members participate in an active dialogue in order to maintain peaceful relations within the society. It essentially means that no one is excluded, by any means, from the society. This is a very important part in someone's life. Being an active member of the society presents you with many opportunities. Social integration doesn't only have benefits for a society but for the people individually. Socially enrolled people have the opportunity to take part in the

decision making of their society and thus this generally makes them active members of the society. Furthermore social integration creates new and stable employment positions for originally unrepresented groups and promotes development possibilities amongst populations which could potentially eradicate poverty and deprivation.

Social exclusion is present in many countries across the globe. Either it is caused because of economic reasons or non-economic ones such as gender, age and more. These people tend to not be considered as much by the society and thus aren't socially involved. This has serious consequences in their lives. In some societies their stands of so little importance that the problem for them is major. There are countries where as part of their culture not all people have the same labor rights or the same rights to food. The decrease of this phenomenon is very important firstly because it is a matter of violation of human rights and secondly because if all people that are able to work were actually employed and payed for their employment this would be extremely helpful. Helpful in matters of providing a household with its basic needs but also with aiming towards making the overall economy a lot stronger.

It is also very important to stress that it is of vital importance that people are globally enrolled and are considered global citizens. For one this raises the awareness of people concerning crucial matters around the world such as the one we are discussing. Secondly global citizens are the people who have a completely structured personality that has a lot to offer to the world.



## COUNTRIES AND ORGANIZATIONS INVLOVED IN THE ISSUE

There are a lot of countries that have achieved full employment and social integration for their citizens and others that have not. That usually depends on their economic state and the economic strategies they have followed trough. Usually countries' unemployment rates go up during an economic crisis because the market isn't able to supply as many employees as it used to. A few examples will be mentioned of countries that have achieved full employment and an inclusive society and others that have not. The main reason of this phenomenon will be further explained

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United States of America is a country with a population estimated around 300 million people. USA has an unemployment rate of 5% and for their own criteria they have achieved full employment. Unemployment saw a rise in the USA during the 2008-2010 economic crisis but the American government took measures in order to solve that. Furthermore the United States of America is country that has managed to take advantage of all its resources and create many employment positions and a dominant position in the market. It also has taken measures in order to educate their people the best way possible in order to ensure that when they are to go to the market as possible employment candidates they will be the best possible. As far as it concerns social integration USA is a country that accepts thousands of immigrants and has managed to open employment positions for them but also ensure that they are active members of the society, which also applies to the native American population.



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 2014

## SPAIN

Spain is a country with a 23% unemployment and a 50% youth unemployment. Spain has been struggling with economic crisis for the past 5 to 6 years and has seen a lot of consequences that have come in the way of the country's economy. Although Spain has a lot of issues especially with very high youth unemployment percentage it is now showing some type of improvement. The unemployment have started to drop. How is Spain handling the problem? They Spanish government has been trying to open you employment positions in the tourism industry, a great example of investing in the departments that will bring income to economy. Further more Spain has been adopting strategies that of liberization of the labor market and has been greatly ben from it.

## LIBERIA

Liberia is a less economically developed country that is ranking very high in the list of the poorest nations in the world created by the United Nations. Liberia has an unemployment rate of 85% which is the main reason of why poverty rates are rising too. Liberia is very rich in natural resources and gems and metals the reason that it is facing great problems is because it does not acquire a good management of them and therefore the labor market isn't able to supply employees and that is wound for the economy.

**UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS (UNDESA)**

The United Nations Department for Economic and Social Affairs is responsible for working closely with governments helping achieve their economic and social goals. It certainly full employment and social integration all around the world. It has further created campaigns and goals in order to eradicate poverty overall but also in this case promote both full employment and social integration.

**TIMELINE OF EVENTS**

| <b>DATE</b>                          | <b>EVENT</b>   |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>December 10<sup>th</sup> 1948</b> | <b>UN Declaration of Human Rights</b><br>Fundamental human rights were defined by the United Nations in 1948. Follow up conventions, treaties, resolutions and international law have been based upon the Declaration of Human Rights. |
| <b>July 9<sup>th</sup> 1964</b>      | <b>International Labour Organization: Employment Policy convention</b><br>The convention was aiming towards the promotion of employment for all  |
| <b>July 24<sup>th</sup> 2008</b>     | <b>ECOSOC resolution on : Promoting full employment and decent work for all (2008/18)</b>  |
| <b>July 24<sup>th</sup> 2008</b>     | <b>ECOSOC Resolution on: Further promotion of the equalization of opportunities by, for and with persons with disabilities and protection of their human rights (2008/19)</b>  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>2009</b></p>                           | <p><b>UNDESA: Creating an inclusive society. Practical strategies by the UN Department for Economic and Social Affairs promoting social integration</b><br/>Document by the UN DESA proposing strategies aiming towards social integration.</p>   |
| <p><b>September 20<sup>th</sup> 2014</b></p> | <p><b>Launch of the UNWomen HeForShe campaign</b><br/>The campaign is an example of the UN involvement concerning the idea of an inclusive society. The HeForShe campaign promote equality between the two genders in all aspects but in this case it is important to mention the equal social integration of the two sexes and the equal right to employment</p> |
| <p><b>June 16<sup>th</sup> 2015</b></p>      | <p><b>Legalization of same-sex marriage in the United States of America.</b><br/>This is an example of a government taking action in order to achieve global integration and break all barriers between its population.</p>   |

## POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

As it was discussed throughout the study guide in order to eradicate poverty and world hunger measures to promote full employment and social integration have to be implemented. A few ways to do that will be outlined in this section of the study guide. It has to be noted that your ideas shouldn't be limited in the ones proposed in the study guide.

### Good management of the income resource.

All member nations should follow strategies that act in favour of the resources that each country has to offer. For example countries that have an extended distention of land should invest in building agriculture facilities in order to boost the economy trough possible trading relationships. This measure would open a lot of employment positions and all nations should invest in the sectors that would benefit their population and overall economy.

### Economic injections in the employment sector

As previously mentioned in the study guide the Keynesian theory supports that governments should invest in employment rather than in unemployment. That means that governments should both invest the private and public employment sector. This will injections would result in:

- Organizing the employment sector so that it will have a capacity that will be able to facilitate all of those able and wanting to be employed.
- Creation of employment position opportunities which will lead in the eradication of unemployment, and further in the future full employment.

Everyone should be entitled to the same rights within the society regardless of their gender, religion, financial situation or any other characteristic they may acquire. This may be achieved trough:

- Campaigns and schooling in order to changer the mind set of the population towards certain social groups.
- Partnerships of the governments and the UN towards the adoption of legal frameworks protecting the rights of social groups and minorities. This could ensure that everyone in the society will be presented to the same opportunities as everyone else.

Development of the educational system. This solution has to aspects to it.

- A well structured educational system will result in the better training of the population. This will ensure that they will reach their full capacity as employees and therefore the employment market will be assisted with excellent employees
- As previously mentioned educating the population is a way to end social exclusion towards minorities. Educating minorities is a way to make sure that all people within the society will be able to take an active role in it.

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>.

## MULTIMEDIA RESOURCES

Picture 1:

[https://www.google.gr/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.guim.co.uk%2Fsys-images%2FGuardian%2FPix%2Fpictures%2F2013%2F10%2F1%2F1380625788314%2FPicture\\_271.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fconce177.blogspot.com%2F&docid=qHOZQh-JRpppIM&tbnid=fo6ahk-1BxfFqM%3A&vet=1&w=429&h=293&bih=580&biw=931&q=world%20hunger%20statistics&ved=0ahUKEwjZgIOby8HRAhVBlhQKHVYhAmoQMwguKAewAQ&iact=mrc&uact=8](https://www.google.gr/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fstatic.guim.co.uk%2Fsys-images%2FGuardian%2FPix%2Fpictures%2F2013%2F10%2F1%2F1380625788314%2FPicture_271.png&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fconce177.blogspot.com%2F&docid=qHOZQh-JRpppIM&tbnid=fo6ahk-1BxfFqM%3A&vet=1&w=429&h=293&bih=580&biw=931&q=world%20hunger%20statistics&ved=0ahUKEwjZgIOby8HRAhVBlhQKHVYhAmoQMwguKAewAQ&iact=mrc&uact=8)

Picture 2:

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Picture 3:

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Picture 4:

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[64&hl=en&bih=535&biw=931&q=usa%20unemployment&ved=0ahUKEwie0N3Wy8HRAhVFtRoKHQWbDksQMwgyKAgwCA&iact=mrc&uact=8](https://www.google.gr/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fkg.one.un.org%2Fcontent%2Fdam%2Funct%2Fkyrgyzstan%2Fimg%2Fgeneral%2FUNCT-KG-logo-profile-UNDESA.jpg&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fkg.one.un.org%2Fcontent%2Funct%2Fkyrgyzstan%2Fen%2Fhome%2Fwe%2Fagencies%2Fundesa.html&docid=2NpB1N6JdX4z-M&tbnid=b2TL5G53YPiroM%3A&vet=1&w=1280&h=719&bih=535&biw=931&q=unesa&ved=0ahUKEwiz8jny8HRAhUJuhokHctbCPsQMwgckAlwAg&iact=mrc&uact=8)

Picture 5:

<https://www.google.gr/imgres?imgurl=http%3A%2F%2Fkg.one.un.org%2Fcontent%2Fdam%2Funct%2Fkyrgyzstan%2Fimg%2Fgeneral%2FUNCT-KG-logo-profile-UNDESA.jpg&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Fkg.one.un.org%2Fcontent%2Funct%2Fkyrgyzstan%2Fen%2Fhome%2Fwe%2Fagencies%2Fundesa.html&docid=2NpB1N6JdX4z-M&tbnid=b2TL5G53YPiroM%3A&vet=1&w=1280&h=719&bih=535&biw=931&q=unesa&ved=0ahUKEwiz8jny8HRAhUJuhokHctbCPsQMwgckAlwAg&iact=mrc&uact=8>