# Article information:

“불륜남 아이 낳고 사망” 출생신고 어쩌나…지자체 직권등록 검토
<https://n.news.naver.com/article/081/0003338692?cds=news_media_pc>

# Article summary:

1. A mother died after giving birth to a child at an obstetrics and gynecology clinic in Cheongju, Chungcheongbuk-do. The father of the child is not the husband, but the wife's adulterous man.

2. The husband, Mr. A, is refusing to report the birth because he is not the legal father of the child.

3. If Mr. A continues to refuse to report the birth, Cheongju city will step forward and send several reminder letters to Mr. A, and then apply to the competent court for permission to record the birth.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

This article provides an overview of a situation in which a mother has died after giving birth to a child whose father is not her husband but her adulterous man. The article does provide some background information on why this situation has arisen and what potential solutions may be available for it, however there are some issues with its trustworthiness and reliability that should be noted.

Firstly, there is no mention of any sources or evidence that supports any of the claims made in this article; all statements are presented as facts without any supporting evidence or research being cited or referenced. This lack of evidence makes it difficult for readers to assess whether these claims are accurate or reliable, as well as making it difficult for readers to explore counterarguments or alternative perspectives on this issue.

Secondly, there is also a lack of exploration into potential risks associated with this situation; while it is noted that without birth registration legal protection is impossible at all, there is no discussion about what other risks may arise from this situation such as potential health risks for both mother and child due to lack of medical care or financial risks due to lack of access to government benefits or support services that would normally be available if the child was registered at birth.

Finally, while it is noted that Mr A expresses his intention to refuse birth registration and that if he continues with this refusal then Cheongju City will take action against him, there is no exploration into why he might be refusing registration in the first place nor any discussion about how his decision might affect either himself or his family in terms of legal repercussions or social stigma associated with being seen as an ‘unfaithful’ husband who refuses responsibility for his own child’s welfare.

In conclusion, while this article does provide some useful information about a particular situation involving an unfaithful wife and her unborn child whose paternity cannot be established due to her death during childbirth, its trustworthiness and reliability should be questioned due its lack of evidence supporting its claims as well as its failure to explore potential risks associated with this situation and consider alternative perspectives on why Mr A might be refusing registration in the first place.

# Topics for further research:

* Adultery and birth registration
* Legal protection for illegitimate children
* Health risks of unregistered childbirth
* Financial risks of unregistered childbirth
* Social stigma of adultery and illegitimacy
* Legal repercussions of refusing birth registration

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/c660d13e9eeda4b866b1c3a2e601aead>