

WORLD IN THE BALANCE: THE POPULATION PARADOX – PBS NOVA special Name:

<http://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=population+paradox+video&FORM=VIRE5#view=detail&mid=3583886B00781061467C3583886B00781061467C>

Viewing Questions: Click on Link and fill in answers while viewing. Questions go in order. Bullet points are fine.

INDIA

1. Who is in control of the fertility rate in India? Give a specific example from the film of why this can be a problem.
2. Describe the age structure of India.
3. How are daughters seen (in terms of economics) in India? Why?
4. What is “Bride Burning” and what are some reasons why it occurs?
5. How many fewer women than men are in India? What is the reason for this difference?
6. What can be done to increase the status of women in India?
7. What are the environmental and economic problems associated with India’s rapid population growth? Be specific.
8. What might happen if people have 2.5 children on average instead of 2?

JAPAN

1. Describe the current population trend in Japan.
2. What is a “parasite single” and how do they have an impact on the population size?
3. How does the economy have an effect on the number of children people have?
4. How does the changing population affect the elderly?
5. Describe the population pyramid of Japan.
6. When the birth rate is very low (like as in Japan), what happens to the average age of a population? What are some problems associated with this?

UNITED STATES

1. Why is it that the US population/workforce keeps growing?
2. How do American children (consumers) compare to children in India?
3. How will the “Baby Boomers” affect the population of the country?
4. What is “Global Aging”? (mention the average family size in the Industrialized Nations also)

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (KENYA)

1. How has the population of sub-Saharan Africa changed since 1950?
2. Why is rapid population growth so difficult for countries?
3. What are environmental refugees?
4. What is “Family Planning” and how has it worked in Kenya?
5. What occurs when the death rate falls and the birth rate remains high? How is this issue resolved?
6. How has AIDS affected the lives of people in the slums of Nairobi, Kenya? What does this mean for women?
7. What benefits can come for India and Kenya if they can reduce birth rates?
8. What is the key to stabilizing global population?

Answers:

India

1. (In more rural portions, the mother in Law & the husband)
2. Fast growing with lots of babies & women in child bearing years
3. (They are a burden because they have to have a dowry & will not stay with the family to help parents in their older years)
4. When women do not produce enough babies, over dowry or domestic abuse or disputes over sons. They are dosed with flammable liquids so they are disfigured)
5. 35 million fewer women than men because they try to prevent female babies to be born than men, and that men will live longer than women. This is changing as the trend vary from area to area)
6. (Education and job training can increase the status of women in India. This would help bring in money to their families and be able to afford to send their children to school.
7. Poor, lack of education, not enough food to eat, playing in bad areas, unemployment, water shortages, etc.)

JAPAN

1. (on a trend to shrink by half. Only growing 1.3 child per woman)
2. (A young person that does not marry or reproduce until very late in life and they live with their parents for a very long time.)
3. (Many jobs view woman with children as a burden. Bad economy means more women have to work to keep families at middle class or above. Tend to work long hours.)
4. There are a lot of elderly that are not being looked after. There are no govt safety nets mentioned on the film for them.)
5. upside down pyramid – lots of elderly and very few children.)
6. fewer workers to support elderly. Businesses make less profits. Fewer people to work jobs...fewer jobs needed

AMERICA

1. More than 30 times a person in India does
2. (mostly because of immigration)
3. (Inflate the needs of govt programs above the revenue coming into the program)
4. (Altering of the age structures in developed countries towards smaller families & the loss of consistent population patterns due to wars, diseases, resource depletion.)

Sub-Saharan Africa

1. How has the population of sub-Saharan Africa changed since 1950?
2. What are environmental refugees?
3. (Cut children from 7 to 4 children because of Family Planning.)
4. (Population explosion.)
5. (Its reversed population growth in some areas. Some women forced to take in extended family. Give up school/education. Women more in poverty...then forced into “prostitution” to provide)

Conclusion:

1. They can spend the money on economic growth, jobs, and prosperity could follow.