

There's More Online!

- ✓ IMAGE Applying for a Microloan in Bangladesh
- ✓ IMAGE Global Health Scores
- ✓ IMAGE NGO Provides Safe Drinking Water in Zimbabwe
- ✓ INFOGRAPHIC Microloans
- ✓ INTERACTIVE SELF-CHECK QUIZ
- ✓ MAP Percentage of Population Living on Less Than \$1.25/Day
- ✓ MAP World Population Density
- ✓ VIDEO Social Challenges in the Modern World



LESSON 2

Social Challenges in the Modern World

ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS • What influences global political and economic relationships? • How do social and environmental issues affect countries differently?

Reading **HELPDESK**



Academic Vocabulary

- projection
- migration

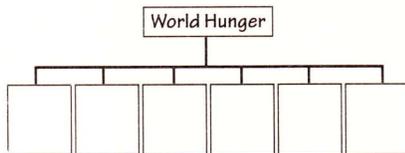
Content Vocabulary

- pandemic
- nongovernmental organization

MAKING NOTES:

Key Ideas and Details

Organizing As you read, use a chart like the one below to identify factors that can cause world hunger.



IT MATTERS BECAUSE

More and more people are becoming aware of the global nature of our contemporary problems. Those problems include world hunger, global health pandemics, human rights and equality for women, and population and migration trends. At the same time, new transnational grassroots social movements have arisen to address these problems.

Global Poverty

GUIDING QUESTION What is the social impact of poverty, hunger, and health pandemics in developing nations?

Developing nations confront many serious problems, not the least of which is extreme poverty. About 1 billion people in developing nations live on less than 1 dollar a day, which can cause poor health, illness, and even death. About 18 million people a year worldwide die from poverty-related causes. Poverty is a complex problem that creates many other challenges for developing nations. It can keep children from attending school, limit access to clean water and sanitation, cause people to live in unsafe housing, and is a primary cause of worldwide hunger.

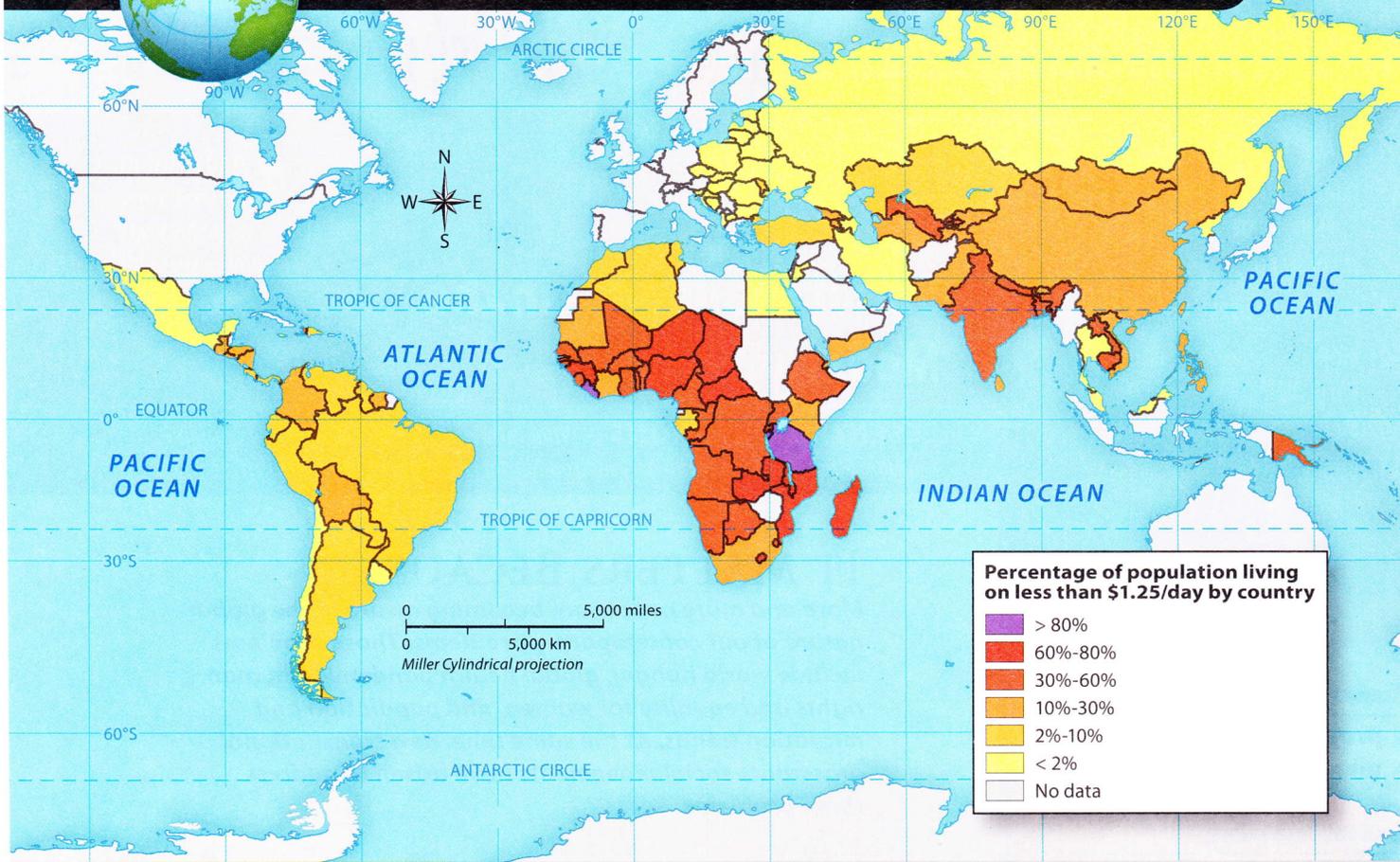
World Hunger

Growing or purchasing enough food for more and more people creates a severe problem in many developing countries. An estimated 1 billion people worldwide suffer from hunger. About 75 percent of the hungry live in rural areas of developing countries, and 25 percent of them are children.

The effects of hunger and malnutrition are devastating. Every year, more than 10 million people die of hunger and hunger-related diseases. The long-term health problems caused by malnutrition are severe. Undernourished infants and children suffer from blindness, mental retardation, and increased susceptibility to disease.



Percentage of Population Living on Less Than \$1.25/Day by Country 2007



GEOGRAPHY CONNECTION

Much of the world population lives below the global poverty line of \$1.25 per day.

1 PLACES AND REGIONS

Which continent has the most countries with 60–80% of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day?

2 HUMAN SYSTEMS

Choose a continent and create a graph or chart that shows the percentage of people living below the global poverty line by country.

Among the many causes of worldwide hunger, poverty and economic factors are by far the major ones. The poor do not have enough money to produce or buy an adequate amount of food. For those living in poverty, food is costly. Food prices increased 45 percent from the end of 2006 to 2008. Prices for corn, wheat, and rice reached record highs, due in part to increasing demand from developing economies, rising biofuel production, drought conditions, and higher costs to produce these foods.

Natural disasters can also bring about hunger. Droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, and tsunamis cause many to go without food, at least on a short-term basis. Poor farming practices, deforestation, and overgrazing can also lead to hunger if land becomes depleted and can no longer produce as much food.

Food shortages can also result from civil war. War disrupts normal farming, and warring groups often try to limit their enemies' access to food. For example, in Sudan, 1.3 million people starved when combatants of a civil war in the 1980s interrupted the food supply.

Global Health Pandemics

The fear of a global swine flu **pandemic** in 2009 made people aware that in a global age, infectious diseases can easily spread as a result of international interactions. Global infectious diseases, such as HIV and AIDS, have raised concerns in recent decades. In 2010 nearly 1.8 million people died of AIDS and 2.7 million were newly infected with HIV. Africa has been especially devastated. According to the UN, more than two-thirds of the 34 million

pandemic a widespread outbreak of a disease

Universal Declaration of
Human Rights, 1948

“All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. . . . Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. . . . Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. . . . Everyone has the right to freedom of movement. . . . Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression.”

—from the Universal Declaration
of Human Rights, adopted by
the UN General Assembly on
December 10, 1948

DBQ **PARAPHRASING**
Describe the human
rights listed above in your own
words.

people living with HIV are in Africa south of the Sahara. AIDS has had a serious impact on children and families in Africa. Many children have lost one or both parents to AIDS. Often, relatives are too poor to care for these children. Many orphans thus become heads of households filled with younger siblings.

Still, there has been some good news: Global AIDS deaths have declined and the percentage of the world's population living with HIV has stabilized. Organizations, such as UNAIDS, continue to sponsor initiatives to educate the public, to prevent HIV infection, to provide AIDS treatment, and to search for a cure.

 **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Making Connections How are problems of poverty and world hunger related?

Human Rights and Equality for Women

GUIDING QUESTION *How have problems involving human rights and gender inequality been addressed in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries?*

The United Nations took the lead in affirming the basic human rights of all people. On December 10, 1948, the UN General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). This declaration is a set of basic human rights and standards for government that has been agreed to by almost every country in the world. It affirms everyone's right to life, liberty, and security of person as well as the right to freedom of movement and the freedom of opinion and expression.

Since the adoption of the UDHR, the human rights movement has achieved much success in freeing political prisoners and bringing economic and political change around the world. Nevertheless, human rights violations still occur worldwide.

Governments themselves often carry on the violence. Dictators and military regimes punish people who disagree with their views. In Cuba, Chile, Myanmar, Iraq, Iran, and other countries, people have been persecuted for opposing repressive governments. In other countries, such as Bosnia and Rwanda, ethnic, religious, and racial hatreds have led to the mass murder of hundreds of thousands of people.

In the social and economic spheres of the Western world, the gap that once separated men and women has been steadily narrowing. More and more women are joining the workforce, and they make up half the university graduates in Western countries. Many countries have laws that require equal pay for women and men doing the same work, and some laws prohibit promotions based on gender. Nevertheless, women in many Western countries still do not hold many top positions in business or government.

Bound to their homes and families and subordinate to men, women in developing nations face considerable difficulties. They are often unable to obtain education, property rights, or decent jobs. Indeed, one of the UN Millennium Development Goals is to “promote gender equality and empower women.” Still, some women in developing nations have become leaders of their countries, such as Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, who became president of Liberia in 2006, and Joyce Hilda Banda, who became Malawi's first female vice president in 2009.

 **READING PROGRESS CHECK**

Evaluating What effect has the Universal Declaration of Human Rights had on the movement for human rights around the world?

Population and Migration Trends

GUIDING QUESTION How have population and migration trends affected developed and developing nations?

projection an estimate or a calculation

Estimates by the Population Reference Bureau put the 2010 world population at about 6.9 billion. Their **projections** estimate that the global population could reach 9.4 billion by 2050. The world population is expected to increase approximately one-third over the next four decades.

Almost all population growth is from the developing nations. The most populous have taken steps to decrease growth. China has a one-child policy, and India promotes a national family welfare program but has had limited success. By 2050, India will have surpassed China in population and will likely remain the most populous country in the world thereafter.

Meanwhile, many wealthy regions, such as Western Europe, are declining in population. In fact, by 2050, the United States is expected to be the only wealthy nation with a growing population. The developed nations are also “graying”—a larger percentage of the population is reaching retirement age. In the more developed regions, more than one-fifth of the population is aged 60 or over. By 2050, it is expected to reach one-third.

The global age distribution is shifting toward older people because of increases in life expectancies, lower birthrates, and lower death rates. The number of people aged 80 and over and those who live beyond 100 is rising, placing increased demands on the economies of developed nations.

Developing countries face different problems. Between 2010 and 2050, the population in developing countries is expected to grow from 6.8 billion to 8.1 billion. Also, the trend of increased urbanization is expected to continue. Because many cities lack the infrastructure to support larger populations, concerns are rising about future international health and environmental problems, especially in developing nations.

Connected to population growth is the problem of global **migrations**. In 2010 there were about 214 million international migrants. Although about 60 percent of migrants live in more developed countries, the remainder relocated from one developing country to another.

There are several reasons people migrate. Persecution for political reasons and brutal civil wars in Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Europe has led millions of refugees to seek safety in neighboring countries. Many have migrated for economic reasons. For example, guest workers from Turkey, India, Pakistan, and North Africa entered more prosperous

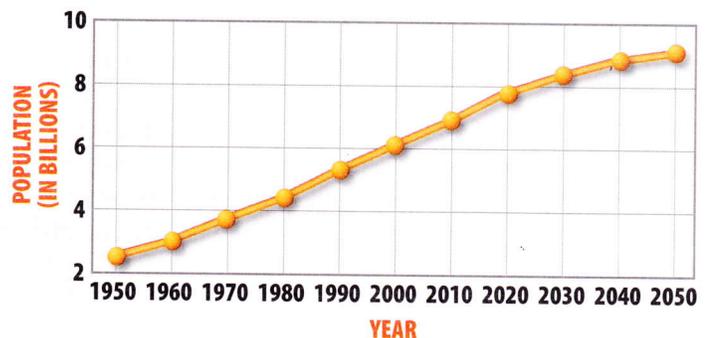
migration the movement of people from one country, place, or locality to another

CHARTS/GRAPHS

WORLD POPULATION GROWTH, 1950–2050

The world population is projected to reach over 9 billion by 2050.

- 1 Problem-Solving** By what percent is the world population expected to increase from 1980 to 2020?
- 2 Interpreting** In which decade is there projected to be the smallest population increase?



Source: United Nations Population Division, 2010

European countries. But foreign workers often become scapegoats when countries face economic problems. Political parties in France and Norway in the 1990s, for example, called for the removal of blacks and Arabs to protect the ethnic purity of their nations.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Contrasting How do population issues affect developed and developing countries differently?

Transnational Organizations

GUIDING QUESTION What role do transnational and non-governmental organizations play in the international arena?

Global awareness has led to new social movements that focus on problems that nations share. These problems include areas such as the environment, gender inequality, child labor, the appropriate use of technology, and the promotion of peace.

Groups such as the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement draw their membership from different countries. Other groups have members in one country. Many individuals act at the grassroots level, that is, in their own community. A favorite slogan of grassroots groups is “Think globally, act locally.”

Another movement that addresses world problems is the growth of **nongovernmental organizations** (NGOs). NGOs are often represented at the United Nations. They include professional, business, and cooperative organizations, as well as foundations. Also included are religious, peace, and disarmament groups that work to limit the size of military forces and weapons stocks. Other NGOs protect the welfare of women and children and include environmental and human rights groups.

American educator Elise Boulding promoted NGOs. She believed they can educate people to consider problems globally. She said that all NGOs are expected “to define problems in global terms, to take account of human interests and needs as they are found in all parts of the planet.” The number of international NGOs increased from 176 in 1910 to nearly 37,000 in 2000.

✓ READING PROGRESS CHECK

Describing How are grassroots organizations related to NGOs?



▲ An international NGO builds a well to provide safe drinking water for a village in Zimbabwe.

nongovernmental organization an organization that has no government ties and works to address world problems

LESSON 2 REVIEW

Reviewing Vocabulary

1. Drawing Conclusions Why are pandemics a concern in an increasingly globalized world?

Using Your Notes

2. Identifying Use your notes to identify the causes of worldwide hunger.

Answering the Guiding Questions

3. Making Generalizations What is the social impact of poverty, hunger, and health pandemics in developing nations?

4. Evaluating How have problems involving human rights and gender inequality been addressed in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries?

5. Differentiating How have population and migration trends affected developed and developing nations?

6. Analyzing What role do transnational and nongovernmental organizations play in the international arena?

Writing Activity

7. INFORMATIVE/EXPLANATORY Choose one non-governmental organization to research. Write an essay about the organization's mission, goals, accomplishments, and challenges it faces.