**Chapter 1- China Population Policy Case Study:**

**Red- Political**

**Green- Economic**

**Purple- Social**

**Blue- Environmental**

1949- China is under communist control, stage 1 of the DTM.

* Economy is mainly agricultural, and undeveloped
	+ Rural areas face salinization and soil degradation

1976- Gov. begins to discuss and implement population control

* Economy begins to shift and become more industrial
	+ People begin to notice higher living standards

1980- Marriage law passed- ‘husband and wife are duty bound to practice family planning’

* Marriage rate increases, divorce rate decreases, and the # of stable divorces increase.
	+ As the country enters stage 2 & 3 of the DTM the strain on the environment and its natural resources will decrease since population growth decreases.

1980- One Child Policy introduced

* Economic benefits and incentives offered to those who follow the law
	+ Those who follow the policy are offered priority health care, priority housing allocation, priority in education provision, and extra food
	+ Those in rural areas are often excused from the policy

1991- Government decides to strengthen the family planning program to strict control population growth.

* Use of IUD’s, sterilization, and forced abortions
* Females are killed with infanticide—sex ratio becomes 3:1--- social problems.
	+ Government has to re-interfere with propaganda posters to help regulate the age sex ratio.

Population policies lead to decrease in population, and increase in industrialization and urbanization.

* Overall standards of living increase due to increases in education and average income.
	+ Due to industrialization and urbanization new strains are placed on the environment. Air, water, and noise pollution increase.
		- Health concerns arise in urban centers due to pollution.
			* Eventually government will need to place regulations on the new urban centers to control pollution. (ex- Kyoto Protocol)

**Chapter 1- Kerala, India Population Policy Case Study:**

**Red- Political**

**Green- Economic**

**Purple- Social**

**Blue- Environmental**

Largely an agricultural state with coconut plantations and rice farms

* Since agricultural needs are high, families need many kids in order to run farms. Kerala experienced high birth rates and low death rates.
	+ This combination led to very high growth rates, and the need for government intervention. Unlike China, they chose to do so without strong regulations.

New political action decreased birth rate from 42/1000 to 35 by 1970, to 30 by 1980 to 20 by 1990 and finally 15 by 1997.

 -Changes are surprising since Kerala still lags behind all India in economic terms.

 - Proportion of aged people will increase, causing potential economic strains.

 - In the past, resources had been allocated to the needs of children, now it will

 Have to be diverted to the elderly.

Govt. expenditure is going into education and health care in rural villages, through the use of small rural facilities rather than large projects.

* Government often has to rely on foreign aid or foreign investment in order to fund these projects.
	+ Particular attention has been paid to female literacy rates, which decreases the gender gap, and raises income, and intelligence on food and healthcare.
		- As females increase literacy rates intelligence on proper use of resources increases. For example, they learn how not to contaminate the water supply.

**Chapter 1 Papua New Guinea Migration Case Study:**

**Red- Political**

**Green- Economic**

**Purple- Social**

**Blue- Environmental**

Pre WWII- Some migration was under contract to coastal plantations. Highlands became the main source of contract labor.

* Led to chain migration of several ethnic groups.
	+ As new ethnic groups migrate to the different cities, conflicts arise.

Since 1960- # of people living in urban areas has increased due to biological increase, urban boundaries increasing, and rural-urban migration. (50% of current population was formally rural).

* Shanty towns are arising because the influx is often too rapid. No sewage or “rubbish” collection exists.

Younger population starts wanting to leave in order to avoid traditional obligations and authority

* Personal arguments or family problems as well as extended adolescence due to abolition of initiation ceremonies worsen the situation.
	+ Cash crop farming leads to increased pressures on the land, and infertile lands which make farming difficult.
		- Many young men leave the cities to raise fast cash; by leaving they cause economic dislocation in their original town.

People wish to come to the city in search of skills and education. Others consider it a rite of passage.

* Unemployment increases because 95% of migrants to towns have no education.
	+ Poor accommodation, misery, and shanty towns result. In these areas environmental standards are low, and no form of sustainable or planned development exists.

**Chapter 1 Women in China Gender Change Case Study:**

**Red- Political**

**Green- Economic**

**Purple- Social**

**Blue- Environmental**

Women were given no political rights, and where forced to follow practices such as foot binding.

* Women are forced to stay home, preventing them from having a social life or a social status. Even at home, they are force to obey fathers and then husbands. Husbands are chosen by the parents.
	+ Women become economically dependent of men since they are unable to get jobs or work. They also have no property or inheritance rights.

1949 government begins to try and change the situation. “Women hold up half the sky” becomes a slogan.

* Women make project contributions such as industrial and agricultural production.
	+ Science and culture increases, as does their political knowledge. Their education and healthcare levels increase.

Women are given the right to vote.

 -This leads to their right to own land

 - This enables them to move out of the home if they desire, and they are able to

 Work and socialize.

1950- Forced marriages are made illegal by the government.

* This leads to a decrease in wife bashing and in arranged marriages.
* As women get more rights, they begin to show higher literacy rates.
	+ Higher literacy rates allow them to get more high paying jobs.
		- Once they obtain voting rights, they began to have fewer kids, as they begin to focus more on their career and less on having kids, since population decreases the environmental strains for cities decrease. In addition, more education leads to better understanding of environmental practices.