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## For and Against GM Food

- \* GM food has provoked heated public debate, exhaustive scientific discussion and widespread media coverage.
- \* <u>Supporters</u> claim that GM crops can give us *healthier food*, produced in a *more efficient, environmentally friendly way*. GM food can also contribute to *solving global problems* brought about by overpopulation. Proponents encourage biotechnology companies to invest in *research and development*, as they believe that GM crops will *boost the economy*.
- \* Opponents express concerns about GM food in three categories: environmental hazards, human health risks and economy.

### Arguments FOR GM food Arguments AGAINST GM food ■ Altering genetic make-up is safe. ■ <u>Transgenic technology is unsafe</u>, because it creates unnatural organisms: Mutations happen in nature, too, and are created by conventional farming it crosses animal-plant boundaries, which never happens in nature. methods as well. ■ GM crops are more extensively tested ■ As laboratory testing of GM food is not for safety, nutritional quality and as strict as testing medicine, it may not allergens than crops from traditional detect all the effects of gene breeding programmes are. Engineered interactions and the influence of crops are more reliable, because the transgenes. Exhaustive further tests desired qualities can be selected with should be conducted by independent greater precision. bodies, to evaluate the *toxicity* of GM food. ■ GM crops benefit the environment: they ■ GM crops harm the environment. are used with their own brand of Farmers use *more chemicals*, because herbicide; they need less pesticide; most crops tolerate herbicides and and some crops are engineered to pesticides. Heavier doses of chemicals produce their own insecticide. The contaminate our water and food supplies. GM proteins, leaking into the method is friendlier environment than traditional farming soil, considerably change the soil is, because weeds and pests can be environment. Genetic contamination controlled more easily. of the environment can have a severe effect on biodiversity and the food chain. Pest resistance and herbicide tolerance might be transferred to wild plants and weeds by birds, insects or wind. The genetic make-up of wild flowers and insects that feed on GM crops might be *altered*. ■ Non-food GM crops, such as engineered Non-food crops may contaminate food biofuels, biodegradable starch-based crops and have a harmful effect on plastic and industrial oils, protect the ecosystems. environment.

# **HOME EDUCATION**

#### Introduction

- \* Educating children at home had been the norm until national systems of public education were established in the 19th century. Children were often taught by their parents, or were instructed by tutors and governesses employed by well-to-do families.
- \* In the 1970s, home education again became a viable alternative to attending school. Since then, the number of children learning at home has steadily increased all over the English-speaking world. Schooling at home is most prevalent in the United States, but thousands of parents also in the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and Western Europe choose to take full responsibility for their children's education rather than delegate it to a school.
- \* Homeschooling, the most flexible educational venue today, is likely to become even more widespread, as more and more parents work from home, and a growing number of families can take advantage of computer-assisted learning, utilising the great variety of home-education and e-learning resources available on the Internet.

## Why Attend School at Home?

- \* Children from all walks of life attend school at home these days. Homeschool families represent all income levels and classes of society, ranging from families with single parents or unemployed parents to traditional families with both partners working. Family units of this diverse group have but one thing in common: their children have never attended school, or they have been taken out of school, because their parents feel that they can offer a more suitable education for their offspring at home.
- \* Frequent reasons for choosing home education
  - ▶ Parents are convinced that schools cannot cater to children's special needs.
  - ► They believe that schools are unsuitable for a child who cannot conform to classroom teaching and expectations, who has unusual mental impairments such as dyslexia, or who has other special educational needs.
  - ► They want to <u>protect their children from negative social impacts of the school environment</u>, such as *peer pressure*, *bullying and racial conflicts*, all of which may hinder children's development, lead to *school phobia* or a *loss of appetite for learning*.
  - ► They are critical of, or diametrically opposed to the values that schools instil and represent. Many of them feel that children should acquire their parents' moral and religious codes.