



PROGRAMMANUS

PRODUCENT: MADELEINE NILSSON/STEVE HANKEY
PROJEKTLEDARE: RALF PERSSON
SÄNDNINGSDATUM: 2019-02-16

NEWSREEL WORLD Saturday 16 February 2019

Alanna Leslie (A.L.), narrator:

Hi, guys. Did you know that they legalized cannabis in Canada recently? But the demand for it was so big, licensed dealers have had to start buying it on the black market.

Ally Graham:

Shortages aren't only inconvenient. In some cases they've also been dangerous.

A.L.:

And did you also know that tampons are taxed in South Africa?

Carissa Cupido:

This has resulted in a lot of young people from poor families missing school when they are menstruating, some even reusing old clothes or newspapers as an alternative.

A.L.:

All this and more in Newsreel World.

India: Measures to stop cheating in exams

A.L.:

Bringing you stories from across the English-speaking world. I'm Alanna Leslie. Ok, first let's go to India. When we talk about tech - we see it as the future, but we also know that kits like smartphones and tablets make it easier to cheat in exams. It's a big problem across the world and in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the government has clamped down on the so called "exam mafia" by putting stringent measures in place to stop cheating. For Newsreel World, Rahul Tandon travelled to eastern India to bring us this report:

Rahul Tandon:

I'm outside this school. Around me hundreds of pupils are walking in to take an exam. On the way they're passing armed security guards. This is all part of India's attempt to get to grips with cheating. The country's most popular state, Uttar Pradesh, says it's considering using the National Security Act to take action against gangs who organize cheating, and speak to the pupils here, and they'll tell you that something needs to be done.

shortage

lack

inconvenient

causing problems

to clamp down on

*to take strict action
against*

stringent

strict

measure

action, step



Unknown 1 and 2:

Children are not able to write their proper name and they are getting 81% or 82%!

Some of the institutes they are providing cheating materials inside their colleges.

Rahul Tandon:

The authorities are trying to get to grips with the problem. There are now restrictions of what the students can take in to the examination room. The problem is - they're not enforced.

Teacher, Pia Roy Chowdhury, says that with the pressure to do well increasing, more children want to cheat.

Pia Roy Chowdhury:

I know about a girl who got 89% and did not get an admission in any college for English Honours.

Rahul Tandon:

The exams have now started. Are they gonna be free and fair? Your guess is as good as mine.

A.L.:

In Uttar Pradesh, almost one million Year 10 and 12 students have dropped out of school entirely, due to the more stringent rules Rahul mentioned. The official explanation is that they planned to deceive the examiners, but having been thwarted decided against sitting the exams, knowing they would fail.

Hong Kong: New law

A.L.:

Now, Hong Kong. Recognise this? It's the Chinese national anthem, and in Hong Kong – a region of China with its own economic and political system - the government is taking steps to make it illegal for anyone to "disrespect" it. The anthem's been booed by fans at a number of recent football matches in Hong Kong, where anti-Chinese sentiment is on the rise.

Prodemocracy campaigners say the new law represents a serious threat to freedom of speech in the former British colony, which is now a semi-autonomous region of China.

Canada: Shortage of cannabis

A.L.:

Now, Canada. Marijuana was legalized in Canada in October last year and the demand for the narcotic has been huge. So much so, that the newly-formed companies selling it, are struggling to keep up with demand. With more on this, here's Ally Graham from Toronto.

to get to grips with
to control
to enforce
to carry out, to put into action
admission
entrance
to deceive
to fool
to thwart
to prevent something from happening

anthem
song
sentiment
feeling
autonomous
self-governing



Ally Graham:

On October 17th, Canada became the second country in the world to legalize recreational cannabis. In the first two weeks alone, Canadians spent 43 million dollars on the once illicit drug. But the high did not last long. The industry's legalization process has experienced many roadblocks. The cause? Shortages of cannabis were reported in half the country. Prime Minister, Justin Trudeau, said in December that the shortage issue would be solved, quote: "...during the coming months and perhaps the coming year." But shortages aren't only inconvenient. In some cases they've also been dangerous. In December, one licence producer was accused of turning to the black market and selling product containing traces of mould and potentially E. coli. The Canadian government introduced legalization to impart, curb and eventually eliminate organized crime and black market sales. But many illegal dispensaries have reported that they've been busier than ever since legalization. In the meantime, the federal government has their work cut out for them if they hope to seriously compete with, let alone eliminate, the black market. This is Ally Graham reporting for Newsreel World in Toronto.

demand

the desire to have something

recreational

used for enjoyment

illicit

illegal

mould

mildew, a fungal layer that grows on organic material such as old bread or fruit

to impart

to expose

to curb

to restrain, to limit

to eliminate

to get rid of

dispensary

a form of pharmacy

South Africa: Tampons – a luxury for the rich?

A.L.:

Now, South Africa. When I say tampon to you, what words do you think of? I imagine *luxury* is a long way down the list, but many governments in the world define it as exactly that, which is why they tax it. But the tide is turning. This month Australia binned its tampon tax and South Africa are following suit. To tell us why this is such a big deal to women and girls in South Africa, Carissa Cupido reports from Johannesburg.

Carissa Cupido:

Just over 50% of South Africans are poor, with 25% of them living below the poverty line, meaning they can not afford basic needs. This has resulted in a lot of young people from poor families missing school when they are menstruating, some even reusing old clothes or newspapers as an alternative. It is for this reason that the province of KwaZulu-Natal introduced a programme that will provide public schools with sanitary products to distribute to learners to help curb this issue. Furthermore, Minister of Finance, Tito Mboweni, announced plans to lift tax on sanitary products starting April, 2019. And even though this

the tide is turning

things are changing

to bin (something)

to throw (something) away by putting it in a bin, to discard

to follow suit

to do the same

poverty

the state of being poor



will be a great relief on low-income consumers, we do hope that a programme similar to that of KwaZulu-Natal will be implemented in schools nationwide to ensure that no child gets excluded from learning because they're struggling to manage their period.

A.L.:

One other possible solution to the problem might be menstrual cups.

Namibia: Questioned art installation

A.L.:

Namibia. The Namib Desert is more than 55 million years old and covers over 81,000 square kilometres. The perfect place for a tribute to soft rock anthem "Africa" by Toto. That's what Namibian artist Max Siedentopf thought. He's created an art installation that plays the song "Africa" on loop constantly. It's powered by solar batteries so it can play in perpetuity... The track itself was one of the most streamed songs in 2017, despite being released in 1982. But there's been a backlash from some people online. Zoe S, for instance, whose Twitter handle is "Inorganic African Feminist", wrote an article in which she pointed to what she sees as the cruel irony in a German-Namibian artist paying homage to a tune by a bunch of white Americans in the middle of a desert that is scattered with unmarked graves of victims of a colonial genocide!

Australia: Hope punk

A.L.:

Australia. When you pick up a book or stream a show, what are you hoping to feel when you watch it? Fear? Happiness? Hope? There are lots of crazy things happening in the world right now, and that's led to authors, TV producers and filmmakers gravitating towards a literary movement called "Hope Punk". To hear more, we're heading to Canberra in Australia.

Freya Musk:

My name is Freya Musk, and I'm a fantasy writer and podcaster based in Australia.

A.L.:

So, Freya, what is "Hope Punk"?

Freya Musk:

"Hope Punk" is a term that's been used particularly in reference to speculative fiction such as science fiction and fantasy, but it's also a general philosophy or ethos. Its key beliefs are essentially that there is nothing weak or shameful about things like kindness and mercy and striving for justice

to implement

to enforce, to put into action

in perpetuity

for ever

to pay homage to

to pay tribute to, to honour

genocide

the deliberate killing of a large group of people



and human connection, and that when these things are threatened, that we should be angry and we should stand up and fight for them. The reason I think “Hope Punk” is very appealing, why it’s appealing to me, and why I think it is having a resurgence – in fiction especially - is because it doesn’t try to be too optimistic or too pessimistic. It’s about recognizing that the fight is worthwhile, but it will never truly be done. There will never be a perfect golden age in which all the evil has been defeated, because the evil comes from humanity just as the goodness does. But the fight itself is the most important thing. That’s “Hope Punk”.

A.L.:

And on that defiantly optimistic note, let’s call it a day. Thanks for listening, guys. This is Newsreel World. I’m Alanna Leslie. Hope we catch up soon.

to gravitate towards

to be drawn to

to strive for

to aim for

resurgence

revival, comeback

to defeat

to beat

defiant

provocative

to call it a day

to stop doing

something