

# Future Problem Solving Program's Topics for 2023-24

Local FPS Affiliate Program Registrations Now Open

MELBOURNE, FL, UNITED STATES, September 20, 2023 /EINPresswire.com/ -- The topics for the 2023-24 FPSP year are Tourism, Urbanization, Antarctica, and Autonomous Transport. Topics are the driving force behind our flagship component, [Global Issues Problem Solving](#). Students



Outstanding creative achievement involves being different, testing known limits, attempting difficult jobs, making honest mistakes and responding to challenge."

*E. Paul Torrance, FPSP  
Founder*

research these topics and then are given a possible scenario based 20-30 years in the future. Armed with that research, students identify challenges and work through our six-step process to develop an action plan.

FPS builds strong leaders and provides students with vital skills such as critical thinking, creativity, problem-solving, research, teamwork, and communication. FPS alumni consistently credit the skills they learned in FPS as empowering their careers.

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## Practice Problem 1 - Tourism

Tourism not only benefits host locales but those on holiday. Travel enriches their lives, expands their understanding of people and cultures, while also serving as a respite from daily life. The economic stability of such destinations depends on the sustainability of their tourist trade. As the popularity of such destinations grows, international corporations and developers typically flock to these growing places, trying to capitalize on the financial possibilities. There is money to be made in building hotels, restaurants, and in developing an area's growing tourism industry. As outside groups seek to attract tourists and the revenue they generate, locals often struggle to maintain their location's unique appeal and ability to support local venues. As this build-up occurs, local people can have their cultures exploited, lands destroyed, and their local businesses put in jeopardy. As the tourism sector grows and expands, we are seeing the expansion of the Special Interest (SIT) market - tourists wishing to match their vacations with their interests (e.g., ecotourism, wellness tourism, event tourism, ancestry tourism, etc.). How will changing forms and trends of tourism impact tourists and hosts alike? How can the advantages of expanding tourism be balanced with the protection of destinations?

## Practice Problem 2 – Urbanization

Today nearly half the world's population lives in an urban area. By 2050, that number is expected to reach 70% due to this increase in Urban Shift. Urban areas and their large populations often hold power over governance, economic development, and international connectivity beyond their immediate regions. With proper planning, urban centers can provide educational and economic opportunities to residents not found elsewhere. However, they can also easily give rise to slums and increase income inequality. With growing footprints, cities are also struggling to provide basic needs, essential services, and safety. Future urban planners must address tough questions: What qualities in society should be valued most? What is fair and equitable? Whose interests will be served first? Planners must balance the speed of decision-making with the need for thoughtful, well-considered programs for development. As urban areas expand, how can we develop areas that are efficient, resilient, and inclusive?

“Years of competing in FPS gave me the tools to turn my professional aspirations into reality. I have taken away design evaluation strategies similar to that of the Future Problem Solving process. The ability to conceptualize and present a well-developed solution to problems in the present (or in the unforeseen future) is priceless and I can't thank FPSPI more for giving me that outlet in my youth. It has shaped who I am as a professional and as a person.”



K. Haley Padget  
Architecture,  
Project Coordinator  
Brooklyn, NY

Quote from Alumna of FPSPI

## Qualifying Problem – Antarctica

Antarctica, the highest, driest, coldest continent, has no permanent population and is governed by a collection of agreements between 54 countries. The Antarctic Treaty System designates the entire continent and surrounding waters for scientific endeavors, bans military activity, and promotes environmental research and preservation. Although Antarctica remains the most remote place on Earth, it is highly regulated and heavily impacted by activities around the globe. Parts of the continent are polluted by sewage, discarded machinery, fuel products, and rubbish. Antarctica is thought to be rich in minerals and resources, though an "indefinite" ban on mining is in place through 2048. Antarctica also holds over 60% of the earth's fresh water in an ice sheet that contains 90% of the earth's total ice volume. As global temperatures rise, these are breaking apart and melting faster, endangering local wildlife and entire ecosystems. Without a consistent population or a sovereign state, Antarctica possesses a unique space within political, economic, and environmental crossroads. How can Antarctica be sustainably utilized yet simultaneously preserved to best benefit our global population?

## Affiliate Bowl - Autonomous Transportation

Our transport needs, desires, and realities are rapidly changing due to global growth and increased connectivity. As modes of transportation continue to evolve, increasing levels of

complexity and efficiency are pursued. What role will autonomous vehicles, cars, airplanes, ships, etc., which operate without human intervention, play in this pursuit? Their development continues to increase exponentially with advancing technological capabilities. Since all possible scenarios are not programmable, autonomous vehicles must learn and react. They do this by surveying their environment with multiple sensors and utilizing artificial intelligence (AI) to process vast amounts of data. Autonomous vehicles can deliver on-demand, refuel, park, and store themselves. By creating a network of these vehicles, entire systems of transport could become autonomous, controlled by a central AI. How will the efficiency of autonomous vehicles affect the development of transportation, on land and sea, in the air, and possibly space? How will autonomous transport cope with unexpected risk situations and ethical decisions? In what ways will autonomous transport impact jobs, industries, infrastructure, and lifestyles?

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