Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9–1)

Monday 13 May 2024

Afternoon (Time: 2 hours 30 minutes)

Paper reference **4GL1/01**

Global Citizenship
PAPER 1

Sources Booklet

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P74330A

©2024 Pearson Education Ltd.

F:1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/

P 7 4 3 3 0 A

Pearson

Source A – Democracy in decline

The number of fully democratic countries in the world has fallen. For example, several military takeovers have happened in sub-Saharan African countries recently. Examples include Sudan, Chad, Mali and Guinea. Although things were even worse in the 1970s, when there were 25 successful military takeovers in African countries. Experts now fear further instability. Critics say the United Nations and the African Union are not doing enough to support democracies.

Ayisha Osori is a Nigerian lawyer and international development consultant. She says military takeovers are sometimes supported by citizens who think that democracy and elections have failed to deliver promised economic improvements. On the other hand, following the military takeover of Sudan in 2019, pro-democracy campaigners met and staged protest marches in the capital city, Khartoum. 'The army needs to realise that this is not going to work,' said one protester. 'Although we hate the government, what the military don't realise is that we won't give up on democracy.'

Source B – What 'Squid Game' tells us about globalisation

The word 'globalisation' was originally associated with the global spread of Western culture from the USA and Europe. But the Netflix hit show 'Squid Game' is a South Korean product. It was the most viewed show in 90 countries in 2021. Worldwide, more Spanish and Brazilian shows are being watched by Netflix's global audience. Also, a growing number of viewers understand two or more languages because their parents have different nationalities.

The globalisation of media is no longer just about the spread of Hollywood; it increasingly involves a truly international mix of different cultures and languages, as in India's Bollywood films. The same is happening to other parts of global culture. TikTok, a Chinese social media platform, has over 1 billion global users. In other words, changes are happening in the way globalisation operates. Originally, it was shaped mainly by US money, politics and culture. Now a new phase has begun.

Source C – The quest for 'extreme longevity'

Anti-ageing science is being funded by some of the wealthiest people on Earth, including the billionaire Amazon founder Jeff Bezos. It is estimated that anti-ageing science will be worth $600 billion by 2025. New medical technologies, such as gene therapy and DNA repairs, could one day increase human longevity by decades or even centuries.

Paul Wolpe, a US professor of biological ethics, worries about possible consequences of 'extreme longevity'.

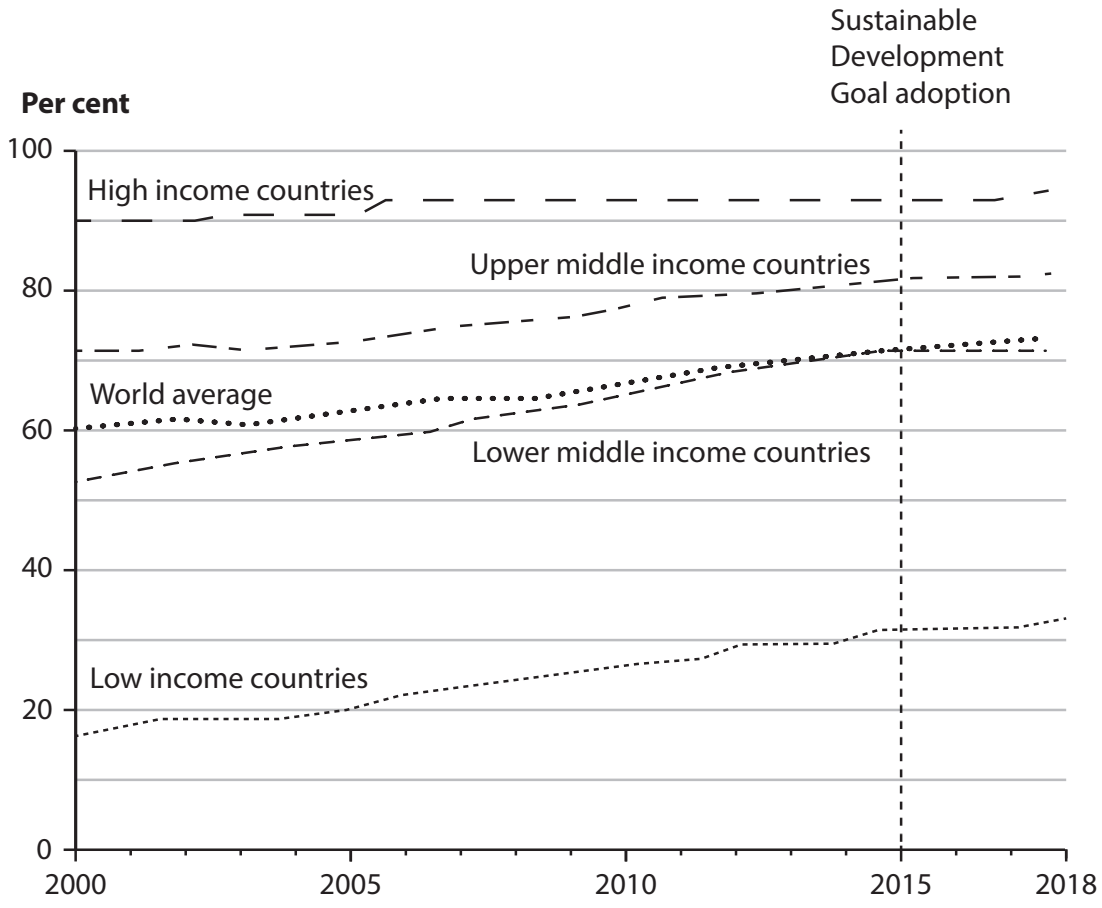
- The fresh ideas that young people bring to politics might be suppressed by a longer-living older generation that refuses to give up power.
- Rich countries with an elderly population already face the problems of a shrinking labour force and higher health service costs.

Source D – Artificial intelligence and global development

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to advance development and reduce global inequalities. AI can provide more people in developing countries with access to healthcare and remote-learning opportunities. This is because it can process vast amounts of data rapidly.

- But AI's potential to help us achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to reduce global poverty, is far from being realised.
- According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the majority of all new innovation comes from a small number of firms based mainly in the US and China. By 2030, they will make trillions of dollars' worth of profit from AI applications, while some developing countries will be suffering increased inequalities and worsened poverty.
- The United Nations (UN) has said it must do more to bridge this enormous and worrying new digital divide between rich and lower-income countries.

Source E – Global disparities in school completion



- UN Sustainable Development Goal 4 targets children's completion of lower secondary school (typically 12-15 years).
- The graph shows world progress towards this goal since 2000, and the global disparities that still exist.

Source F – Major businesses aim to use less plastic

The use of new (non-recycled) plastics by some of the world's largest transnational companies (TNCs) has peaked and should fall by 2025 as the use of recycled packaging grows. The Ellen MacArthur Foundation is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) which promotes the circular economy goal of cutting waste. Its research shows that the use of new plastics fell in 2020.

- Many TNCs have pledged to cut the use of non-recycled plastics by one-fifth by 2025, compared with 2018 levels. This will save 8 million tonnes of new plastics from being produced annually.
- Eliminating 'single-use' plastic can be difficult for businesses though. The TNC Mars reported using no recycled plastic packaging in 2020.
- Meanwhile, scientists say that further reductions in plastic use are essential if climate change, biodiversity loss and ocean pollution are to be reversed.

Source A from: 'Failure of democracy': why are coups on the rise in Africa? By Neil Munshi & Andres Schipani © Financial Times, NOVEMBER 14 2021

Source B from: What 'Squid Game' tells us about the changing face of globalisation By Gillian Tett © Financial Times, DECEMBER 23 2021

Source C from: https://www.newstatesman.com/science-tech/2021/10/who-wants-to-live-forever-big-tech-and-the-quest-for-eternal-youth

Source D from: https://www.aljazeera.com/opinions/2021/12/2/artificial-intelligence-must-not-exacerbate-inequality-further#:~:text=UNESCO%20has%20put%20forward%20a,trends%20in%20the%20AI%20revolution.&text=We%20all%20agree%20that%20artificial,and%20even%20out%20global%20inequalities

Source E from: https://www.ft.com/content/c2ebef49-70c8-43b1-9ed3-af99bc2e005d

Source F from: Global brands' use of 'virgin' plastics on track for significant drop by 2025 By Judith Evans © Financial Times, NOVEMBER 16 2021