Pearson Edexcel International GCSE (9-1)

Global Citizenship

Paper 1

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference
4GL1/01

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Source A

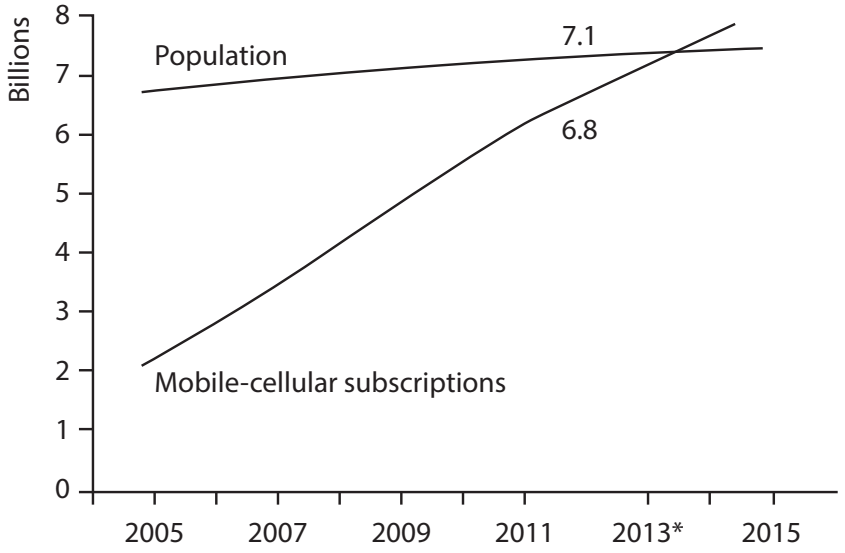
By 2025, half of sub-Saharan Africa's billion population will have internet access. Many developing African countries will be using smartphones. Huge growth in connectivity is providing great opportunities for communications technology businesses. The range of applications includes healthcare, education, finance, agriculture, retail and government services, potentially including voting. Already, there is an app for almost everything: herding cattle in Kenya (i-Cow), private security in Ghana (hei julor!), remotely monitoring patients in Zimbabwe (Econet). In Uganda, a new mobile service (Yoza) connects people with dirty laundry to mobile washerwomen. Smartphones also help much-needed remittances move around the world quickly.

The future of technology for African countries lies not just in playing 'catch-up' with developed countries. There is genuine innovation too. First, Africans look at the things they lack. Next, they use each gap as an opportunity to invent a new technology which can be sold to the rest of the world. An important part of this explosion of creativity is the age of Africa's people. Over 70 per cent of African city populations are under 30. 'The first thing they want is a phone and the next is information,' says Aly Khan Satchu, a Kenyan-based researcher. More of Kenya's youth are connecting globally, allowing them to buy and sell music and fashion.

(Source: Financial Times http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/aba818a6-c392-11e5-808f-8231cd71622e.html)

Source B

Globally, mobile phone subscriptions have risen faster than population in the 21st century.



Note: *Estimate

(Source: ITU World Communications database)

Source C

The exciting range of ways in which smartphones are being used in Africa means that technology is helping many different development goals to be met. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were introduced in 2015 by the United Nations. The SDGs include a range of different targets for the global community. These cover a range of areas of concern, such as poverty, gender inequality, maternal health, and primary school enrolment. Currently, sub-Saharan Africa is furthest behind in many of these areas. Substantial progress is also needed in some parts of South Asia, East Asia and Latin America.

Source D

Over time, the United Nations has taken on responsibility for a wide range of areas of global governance. The timeline below shows the establishment of selected organisations created by the UN to help deal with a range of global issues. These organisations sometimes work together to tackle important global issues.

1948	World Health Organization (WHO)
1945	International Court of Justice
1945	Security Council
1945	International Monetary Fund (IMF)
1974	World Tourism Organization (WTO)
1997	Office on Drugs and Crime
1997	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

Source E

In 1945, many founding Member States of the United Nations were not democracies. Since then, the UN has supported democracy around the world. The UN works hard to monitor government elections, for instance. On 15 September 2016, the United Nations celebrated its tenth annual 'International Day of Democracy'.

Many countries around the world still do not operate as full democracies, however, including some G20 members. The United Nations does not actively campaign for any specific model of government to be adopted by countries, but it does promote democratic governance as a universal value and principle that should be followed wherever possible.

Democracy is closely linked to the rule of law. Democratic governance means that people's human rights and fundamental freedoms are respected, promoted and fulfilled, allowing them to live with dignity. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted by the General Assembly in 1948, clearly stated: 'The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government.'

(Source: http://www.un.org/en/globalissues/democracy/democracy_and_un.shtml)

Source F

- English is one of six official languages used by the United Nations.
- English Language Day at the UN is celebrated on 23 April, the date traditionally observed as the birthday of England's William Shakespeare.
- English Language Day is the result of a 2010 UN initiative. An official language day was established for each of the six official languages. The other languages are Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish.
- The purpose of the UN's language days is to celebrate multilingualism and cultural diversity as well as to promote equal use of all six official languages throughout the Organization.
- Because they are so widely spoken, these six languages are often called 'world languages'.

(Source: http://www.un.org/en/events/englishlanguageday/)